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HISTORICAL ^{N³}
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL.D.

PAUL SELBY, A.M.



AND HISTORY OF

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

EDITED BY

JOSEPH O. CUNNINGHAM

VOLUME II

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
MUNSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS.
1905.

Entered according to Act of Congress,
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WILLIAM W. MUNSELL,
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Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago,

furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when, the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stockholder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years, to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness, twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$780 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$16,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their con-

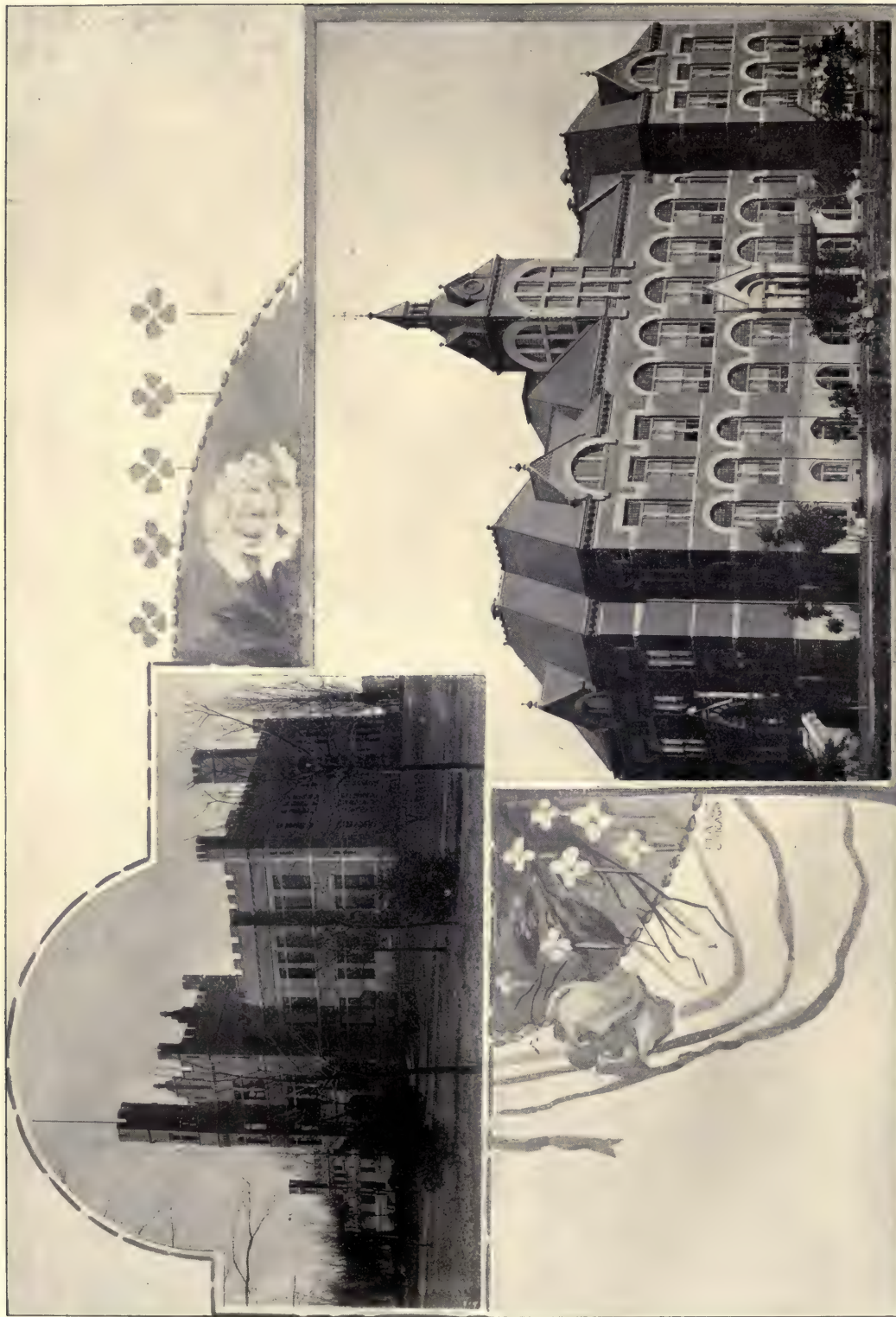
tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,969; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for



The Practice School.

Main Building.
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

Gymnasium and Library Building



Library and Gymnasium Building. Main Building.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may, from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$47,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has two banks, eight churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,358; (1890), 2,209; (1900), 2,786.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville—**Col. James W. (Stephenson)**, a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the north-western part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard, County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Wadams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Sterling & Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, an opera house, high and grade schools, Carnegie library, Government postoffice building, three banks, electric street and interurban car lines, electric and gas lighting, water-works, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department and four newspaper offices, two issuing daily editions. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, paper, barbed-wire, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash, doors, etc. It also has the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here flows through charming scenery. Pop. (1890), 5,824; (1900), 6,309.

STEVENS, Bradford K., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Greenback Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from that office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, (1900), 677.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago; though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, village in Ogle County, on Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, four churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop., 475.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794, Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Casad, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later, he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives to-day under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the counties of Saline and Williamson. It is situated on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 57 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a livestock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at about \$1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate,

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. Streator boasts some handsome public buildings, especially the Government post-office and the Carnegie public library building, both of which have been erected within the past few years. Pop. (1890), 11,414; (1900), 14,079.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey*, (Gen.) *Thomas*.)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employés, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M.** (Sturtevant), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, (1900), 306.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and four weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,305; (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399; (1900, est.), 3,100.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin; came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred. Hecker. Population (1900), 360.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school house, four churches, two banks, two flour mills, telephones, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,087; (1900), 1,268.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent, ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each. Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1854-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-43 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-85 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunnicliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1893, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey), elected, 1885, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37' farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10' 30" west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29' 56" west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C. (Sweet)**, for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825; was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation; read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat Carondelet, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton,

Ill. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880), 3,028; (1890), 2,987; (1900), 3,653.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—**Maj. Thomas B. (Talcott)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait (Talcott)**, second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester (Talcott)**, third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter (Talcott)**, fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis (Talcott)**, oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a prosperous village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain, coal-mining, and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Pop. (1890), 445; (1900), 639.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, five churches and two flouring mills. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Pop. (1900), 853.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad.*)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of "Colonel," by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated "Peace Convention" at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, paper mill, electric light and gas plants, water-works, two coal mines, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, nine churches and five graded and township high

schools. Much coal is mined in this vicinity. Pop. (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1853, and took its present name in 1866. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$3,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPOLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 498.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess (Thomas), Jr.**, nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas) third**, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinch & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinch & English was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; has creameries and cheese factories, churches, school, library, water-works, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 965.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith (Todd)**, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, two banks, creamery, flour mill, elevator, and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufacturing, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop.² (1890), 676; (1900), 818.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49¼

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$4,076,900 was in stock and \$4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is the business center of a prosperous agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank, a button factory, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 902; (1900), 845.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 9 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place has some

manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 497.

TONTY, Chevalier Henry de, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twentieth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made, upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Recorders of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while (as the law is administered in Cook County) the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county court-house, the town has five churches and a high school, an academy, steam granite works, two banks, and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 7 miles east of Pana; has bank, grain elevators, and coal mine. Pop. (1900), 615.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-67; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers*.)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of; Indian Treaties*.)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has two banks, two telephone exchanges, and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 768.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district; has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1904), about 2,000.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He is now serving his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent in the capacity of Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER (now **WEST CHICAGO**), a town and manufacturing center in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 80 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The town has a rolling-mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has five churches, a graded school, and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,877; with suburb, 2,270.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge-plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education*, and *University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—**Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel**, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and two other trunk lines of railway, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick court-house it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, two weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore, that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at naught a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Mendon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilious Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Pettit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1900), 22,610.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old*.) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$282,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000; a lecture hall, \$150,000; a physical laboratory;

\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$80,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and '97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

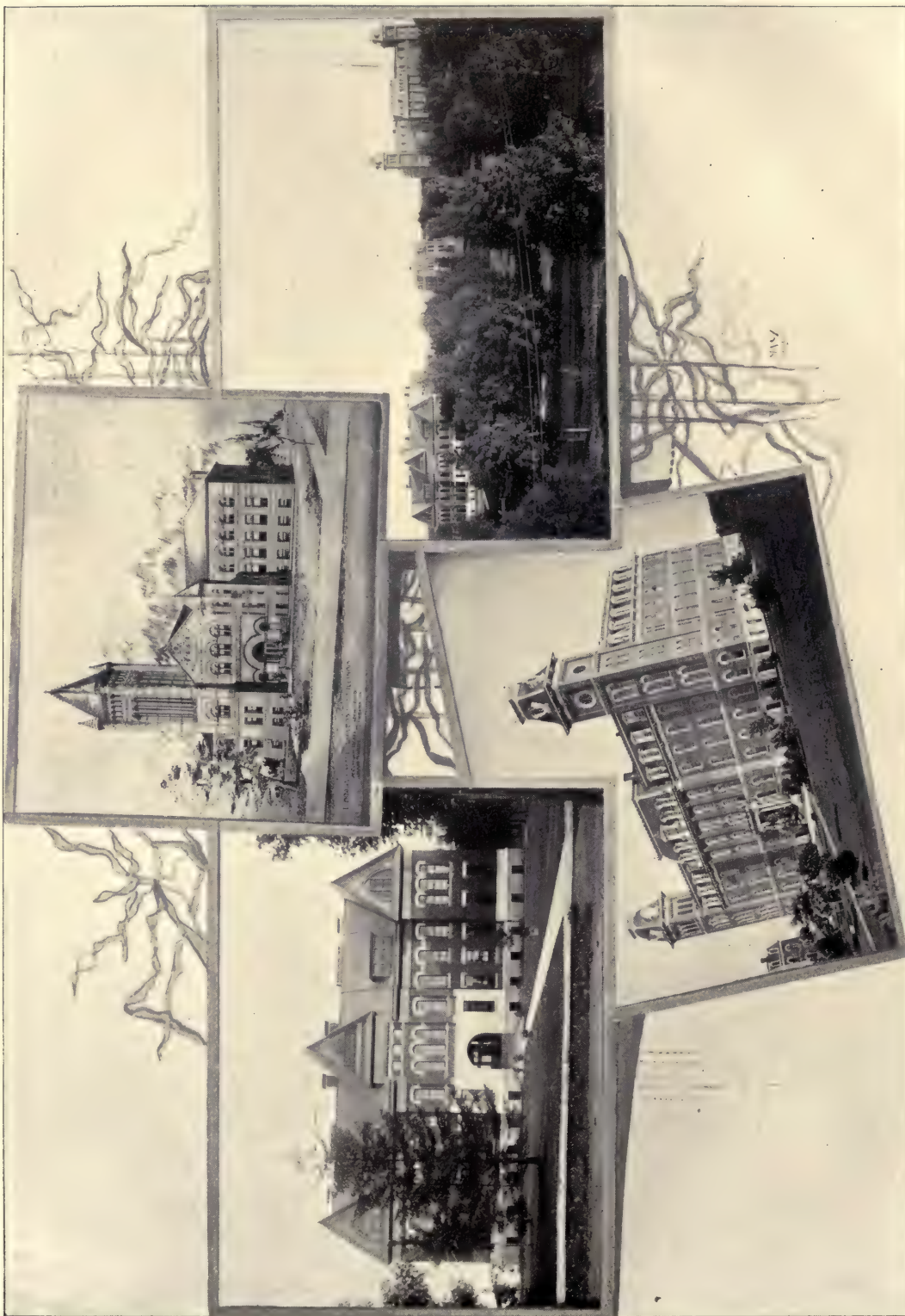
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under control of the State, located at Urbana and adjoining the city of Champaign. The Legislature at the session of 1863 accepted a grant of 480,000 acres of land under Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making an appropriation of public lands to States—30,000 acres for each Senator and each Representative in Congress—establishing colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Land-scrip under this grant was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates, and a Board of Trustees appointed under the State law was organized in March, 1867, the institution being located the same year. Departments and courses of study were established, and Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was chosen Regent (President).—The landscrip issued to Illinois was sold at an early day for what it would bring in open market, except 25,000 acres, which was located in Nebraska and Minnesota. This has recently been sold, realizing a larger sum than was received for all the scrip otherwise disposed of. The entire sum thus secured for permanent endowment aggregates \$613,026. The University revenues were further increased by donations from Congress to each institution organized under the Act of 1862, of \$15,000 per annum for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station, and, in 1890, of a similar amount for instruction—the latter to be increased \$1,000 annually until it should reach \$25,000.—A mechanical building was erected in 1871, and this is claimed to have been the first of its kind in America intended for strictly educational purposes. What was called "the main building" was formally opened in December, 1873. Other buildings embrace a "Science Hall," opened in 1892; a new "Engineering Hall," 1894; a fine Library Building, 1897. Eleven other principal structures and a number of smaller ones have been erected as conditions required. The value of property aggregates nearly \$2,500,000, and appropriations from the State, for all purposes, previous to 1904, foot up \$5,123,517.90.—Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The courses of study embrace agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general sciences, languages and literature, economics, household science, trade and commerce. The Graduate School dates from 1891. In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy was connected with the University: a College of Law and a Library School were opened in 1897, and the same year the Chicago College of Physicians and Sur-



Military Hall.
Machinery Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.



Natural History Hall.
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.

geons was affiliated as the College of Medicine—a School of Dentistry being added to the latter in 1901. In 1885 the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred from Normal, Ill., and an Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1888, from which bulletins are sent to farmers throughout the State who may desire them.—The first name of the Institution was "Illinois Industrial University," but, in 1885, this was changed to "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine) were made elective by popular vote—three being elected every two years, each holding office six years. Dr. Gregory, having resigned the office of Regent in 1880, was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had been Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Dr. Peabody resigned in 1891. The duties of Regent were then discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, was installed as President, serving until 1904.—The corps of instruction (1904) includes over 100 Professors, 60 Associate and Assistant Professors and 200 Instructors and Assistants, besides special lecturers, demonstrators and clerks. The number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, as shown by the following totals for successive years from 1890-91 to 1903-04, inclusive: 519; 588; 714; 743; 810; 852; 1,075; 1,582; 1,824; 2,234; 2,505; 2,932; 3,289; 3,589. Of the last number, 2,271 were men and 718 women. During 1903-04 there were in all departments at Urbana, 2,547 students (256 being in the Preparatory Academy); and in the three Professional Departments in Chicago, 1,042, of whom 694 were in the College of Medicine, 185 in the School of Pharmacy, and 163 in the School of Dentistry. The University Library contains 63,700 volumes and 14,500 pamphlets, not including 5,350 volumes and 15,850 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History.—The University occupies a conspicuous and attractive site, embracing 220 acres adjacent to the line between Urbana and Champaign, and near the residence portion of the two cities. The athletic field of 11 acres, on which stand the gymnasium and armory, is enclosed with an ornamental iron fence. The campus, otherwise, is an open and beautiful park with fine landscape effects.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audobon (Audubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 1½ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College and the Western Military Academy, the former founded about 1831, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity and utilized in pottery manufacture. Pop. (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,373.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Champaign County, on the "Big Four," the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways: 130 miles south of Chicago and 31 miles west of Danville; in agricultural and coal-mining region. The mechanical industries include extensive railroad shops, manufacture of brick, suspenders and lawn-mowers. The Cunningham Deaconesses' Home and Orphanage is located here. The city has water-works, gas and electric light plants, electric car-lines (local and interurban), superior schools, nine churches, three banks and three newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Pop. (1890), 3,511; (1900), 5,728.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house (old State Capitol building), six churches, two banks, three weekly papers, a

graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stove and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. (1890), 2,144; (1900), 2,665.

VANDEVEER, Horatio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a city of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis and 2 miles north of East St. Louis; is touched by six trunk lines of railroad, and at the eastern approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge," with its round-house, has two ferries to St. Louis, street car line, electric lights, water-works, some manufactures and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 932; (1900), 2,450.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 926 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,635.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northwestward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, at junction of Galesburg and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown; has a carriage manufactory, flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, electric light plant, besides two banks, four churches, two graded schools, and one weekly newspaper. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 2,600 feet. Pop. (1900), 1,195.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 524.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles north-northwest of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217.

VIGO, Francois, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaguiette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguiette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguiette; French Governors of Illinois*.)

VIRDEN, a city of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 21 miles south by west from Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has five churches, two banks, two newspapers, telephone service, electric lights, grain elevators, machine shop, and extensive coal mines. Pop. (1900), 2,280; (school census 1903), 3,651.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactories of wagons and cigars. The city has two National and one State bank, five churches, a

high school, and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 63.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Menard, 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively,

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company.

(3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The El River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by track lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southward to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr. Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-eldership of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomies, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1855, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored.—**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has two banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605; (1900), 791.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 37,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 34,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 22,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas*; *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*; *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Meed Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865; at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generalships. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,403, miles by steamer, 4,810; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced, at Chicago, under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 440, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Iuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Median Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattanooga River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medan, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later, near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon, and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kankakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard-fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Rosswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centuria, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely: days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Harts-ville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing; also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (See *Eleventh Infantry*.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago. June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1862, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov. John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited, under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and, on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Gun-town, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Corinth, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnaissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Picnic Island, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,235 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner *St. Louis*, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Andel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Andel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport *Obdam*, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”). Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mum; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEER CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship Oregon, while the cruiser Yale followed with 47; the Harvard with 35; Cincinnati, 27; Yankton, 19; Franklin, 18; Montgomery and Indiana, each, 17; Hector, 14; Marietta, 11; Wilmington and Lancaster, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French Ouinebegoutz, Ouimbegouc, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of Prairie du Chien (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at Tippecanoe, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near Prairie du Chien brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, Naw-caw. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising; there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, tin factory, creamery and stone quarries, a State bank, water supply from artesian wells, fire department, gas plant, two weekly newspapers, five churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,172; (1900), 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman, Zebina, and Lundy, Benjamin.*) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (two divisions), the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,281; (1900), 23,163.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railway, 9 miles northwest of Decatur; has elevators, canning factory, a bank and newspaper. Pop. (1900), 503.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703.

WASHBURNE, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping-point for farm products. It has electric light and water-works plants, eight churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,451.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1890), 19,262; (1900), 19,526. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1890.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1900), 545.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. The region is chiefly agricultural, but underlaid with coal. Its industries embrace two flour mills, a plow factory, distillery, creamery, two ice plants, and some minor concerns. The city has municipal water and electric light plants, four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,860; (1900), 2,114.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, 77 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill. Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 36 miles north by west from Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee; is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and connected by electric lines with Chicago and Fox Lake. Lake Michigan is about 80 miles wide opposite this point. Waukegan was first known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about

fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract about 400 yards wide which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufacturing. The manufactures include steel-wire, refined sugar, scales, agricultural implements, brass and iron products, sash, doors and blinds, leather, beer, etc.; the city has paved streets, gas and electric light plants, three banks, eight or ten churches, graded and high schools and two newspapers. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1890), 4,915; (1900), 9,426.

WAUKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

WAVERLY, a city in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, two newspapers and tile works. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-i-ni under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis*; *Piankeshaws*.)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61; the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermilion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambush, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle, has zinc works, public and parochial schools, a weekly paper, two banks, and five churches. A good quality of soft coal is mined here. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1874 Mr. Wentworth published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1900), 662.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, village of Clark County, on Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R., 10 m. s.-e. of Charleston; seat of Westfield College; has a bank, five churches and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 820.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria-Evansville Div. Ill. Cent. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Albion; has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 476; (1900), 700.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000) and has a public library valued at \$75,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. John Quincy Adams; has a court house, electric light plant, sewerage and drainage system, seven churches, three graded schools, four weekly newspapers and a State bank. Wheaton is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811; (1900), 331.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNiell Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 65 miles north of St. Louis and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville; in rich farming region; has stoneware and sewer-pipe factories, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, elevators, wagon shops, creamery, water system, sanitarium, heating, electric light and power system, nurseries and fruit-supply houses, and two poultry packing houses; also has five churches, a graded school, two banks and three newspapers—one daily. Population (1890), 1,961; (1900), 2,030.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710.

WHITESIDE, William, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1895, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again closed to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1790, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield. Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880), 53,422; (1890), 62,007; (1900), 74,764.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of *Æsthetics* in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister); "Woman in Temperance"; "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "Underground Railroad.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.**, an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln**, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 22, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a life-long Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324; (1890) 22,226; (1900), 27,796.

WILLIAMSVILLE, village of Sangamon County, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, elevator, 3 churches, a newspaper and coal-mines. Pop. (1900), 573.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a village in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; a handsome suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan; principal streets paved and shaded with fine forest trees; has public library and good schools. Pop. (1900), 2,300.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, two National banks, a graded school, churches and one newspaper. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—**Richard Lush** (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends"; and "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom"; "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief-Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Browne's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. While the surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing, there is some coal mining. Winchester is an important shipping-point, having three grain elevators, two flouring mills, and a coal mine employing fifty miners. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, a graded school building, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles north-east of Shelbyville. Population (1880), 768; (1890), 888; (1900), 866.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938; (1900), 47,845.

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852; spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side-track (total, 66.54 miles), lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School*.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1890), 21,429; (1900), 21,822.

WOODHULL, a village of Henry County, on Keithsburg branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 774.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 1. } The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A.D.C. and Chief of Staff.
Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.
Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.
Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.
By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, eight churches, four banks, three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. The Oliver Typewriter Factory is located here; the town is also the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1890), 1,683; (1900), 2,502.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522; (1900), 544

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Inter-State Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

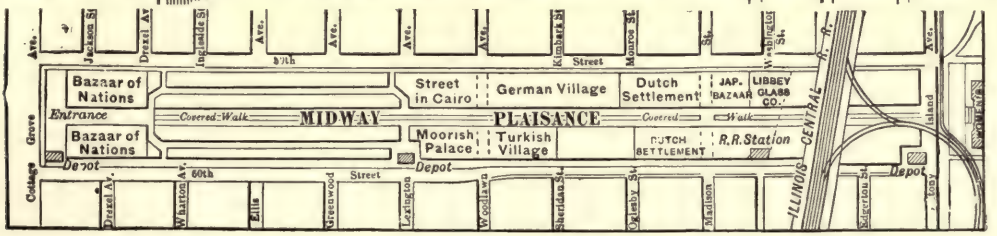
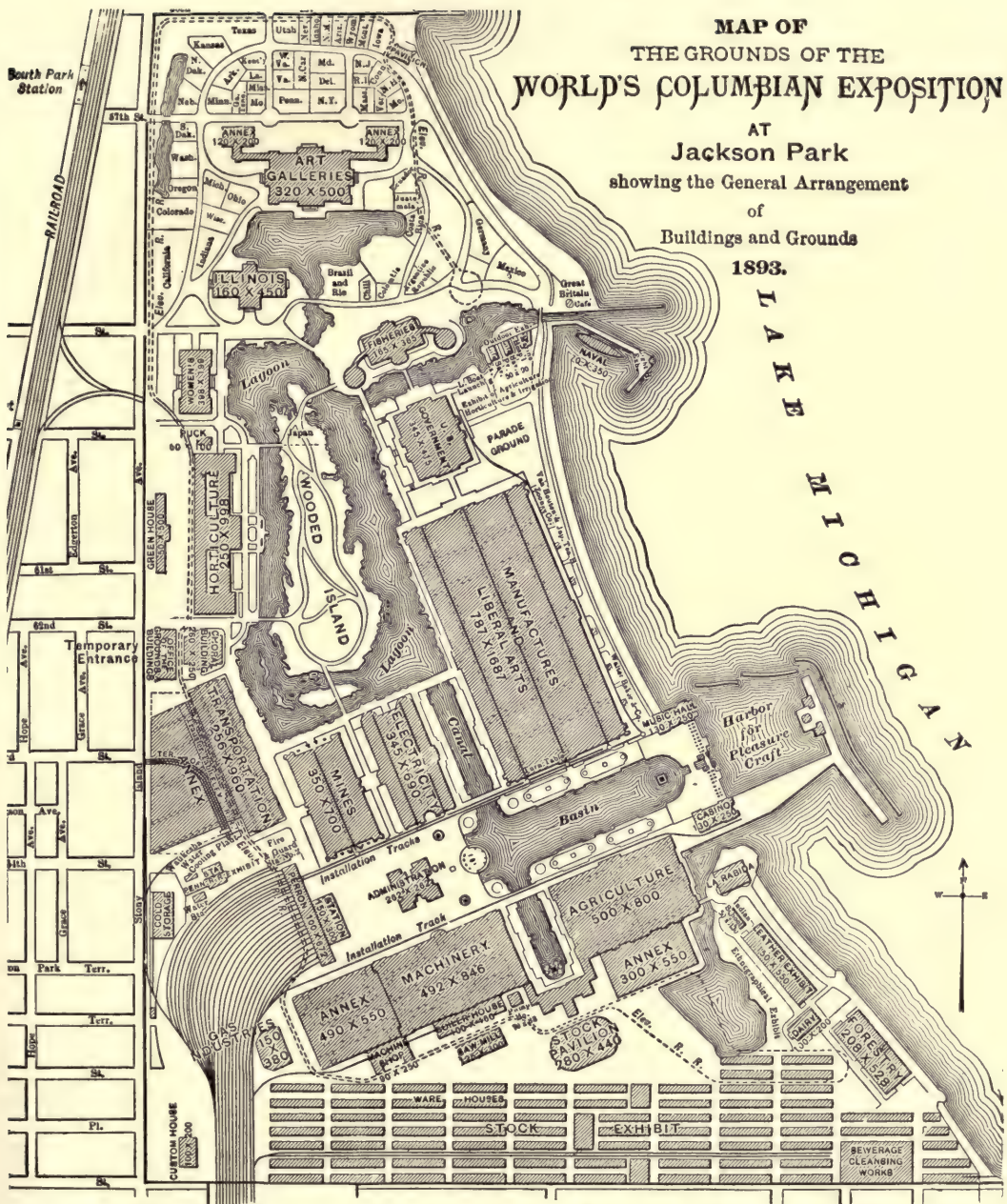
In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particu-

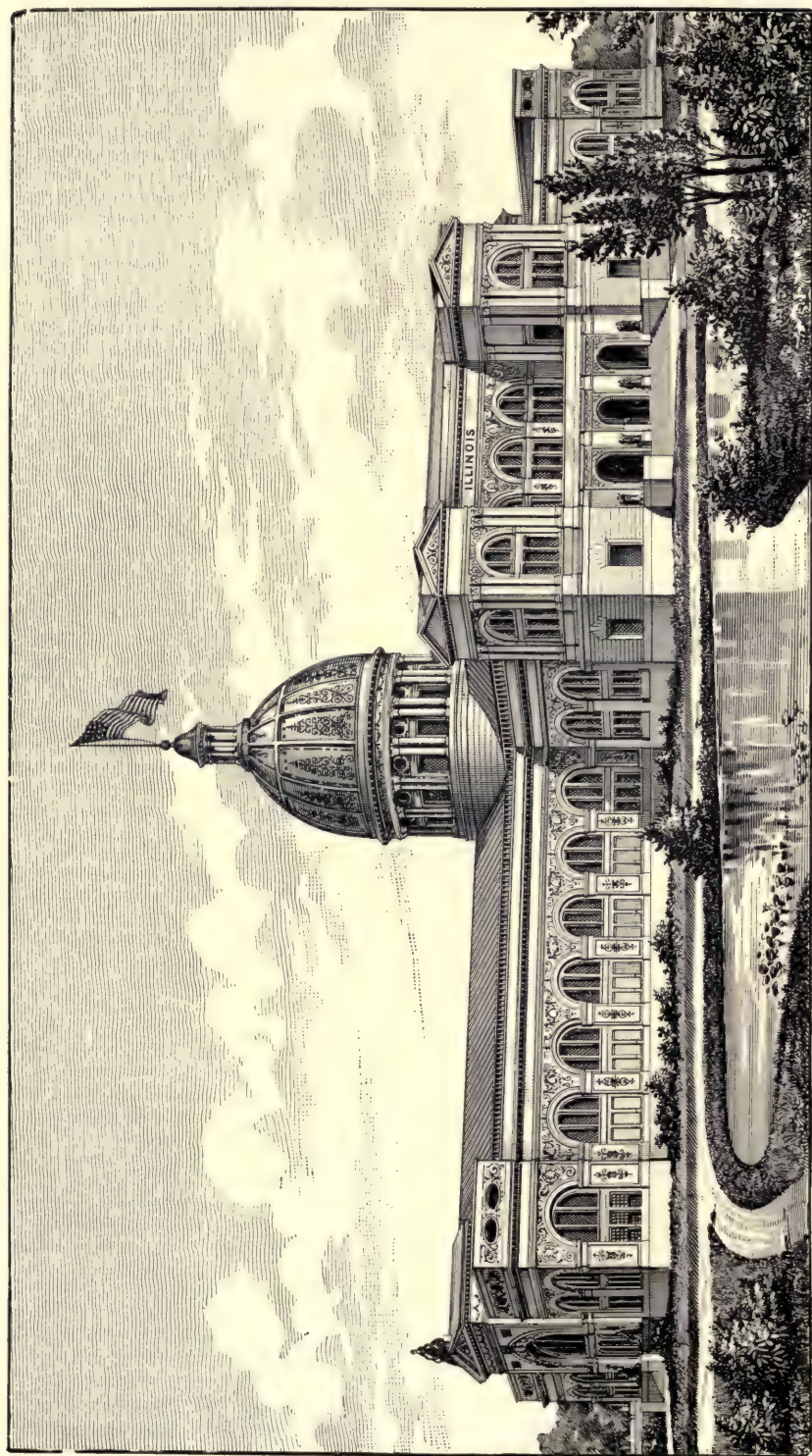
larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and venders, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce

MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT Jackson Park showing the General Arrangement of Buildings and Grounds 1893.





ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687x787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280x380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently; while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,460—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$3,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of \$15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFF, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670; (1900), 902.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Peoria branch Rock Island & Pacific and the Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has two high schools, churches, two banks, flour mills, water-works, machine

shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Pop. (1890), 1,116; (1900), 1,277.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1900), 800.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The town has banks, a coal mine, telephone exchange, school, churches and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 687; (1900), 650.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, on Fox River and Streator Division of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles southwest of Aurora; on interurban electric line; has water-power, electric lights, a bank, churches and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890) 375; (1900), 413.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.



SCENES IN SOUTH PARK.



The Peristyle.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

Administration Building.

German Building,
The Fisheries.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1893, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship Raleigh, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the Raleigh) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1843, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant, in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being re-appointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer Sultana, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com-

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunncliffe and D. G. Tunncliffe, ex-Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekiakiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak

in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than \$2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of \$1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe, especially in 1815, in 1816, in 1822 and in 1823, and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that, so long as the lands ceded under it remained the property of the United States (that is, should not be transferred to private owners), "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." Although these lands had not been put upon the market, or even surveyed, as "squatters" multiplied in this region little respect was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where, by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage, the Indians had established something like permanent homes and introduced a sort of crude cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the Sac village of "Saukenuk" on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth, where the Indians, when not absent on the chase, had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century, it is estimated that some five hundred families had been accustomed to congregate here, making it the largest Indian village in the West. As early as 1823 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began; their fields were taken possession of by the intruders, their lodges burned and their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The dangers resulting from these conflicts led Governor Edwards, as early as 1828, to demand of the General Government the expulsion of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. On application of Col. George Davenport, a trader of much influence with the Indians, the time was extended to April 1, 1830. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and the firm of Davenport and Farnham bought from the United States Government most of the lands on Rock River occupied by Black Hawk's band, with the intention, as has been claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not so understood by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the sale—an arrangement to

which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful, the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement, which induced him to determine to regain possession of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope, his second in command, and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago—known also as "The Prophet"—whose village (Prophet's Town) was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River, and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns, ammunition and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district, thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagos and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the battalion of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies amounted to 2,500 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 300. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew under cover of night to the west side of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the fugitive chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Gaines, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Oquawka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neapope to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to coöperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia," to meet by April 22, Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an odd battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were

finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnel, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 13. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon discovered, Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther north on the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography, having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, he had at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flagbearers, were attacked and two of their number killed, the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his truce party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades, he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's band has been estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians, they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desecration of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two

wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. This ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present State of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk, leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, led a band of one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County, about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the Home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged, respectively, 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for \$2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to sub-agent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture, the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers, for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col. Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River, Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River,

while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsiniwa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Bark River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagoes to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve day's provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 18th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located, their camp was found deserted, the Winnebagos insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant, to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad, fresh trail, which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band headed westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further dissembling to deceive the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers, and from this time events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind, the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidence of the character of the flight the Indians were making, in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail, began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebagos, who had now begun to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 20th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis., Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same night seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear-guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six killed, the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebagos, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort under Colonel Ritner to intercept them, fired mercilessly upon the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two

women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused something of a panic in Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking in the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago, so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

General Henry's force having discovered that the Indians had escaped—Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next day and night on the field, but on the following day (July 23) started to meet General Atkinson, who had, in the meantime, been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 27th and the 28th and the pursuit of Black Hawk's fugitive band was renewed. Evidence of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food, the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Ax, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river; but having only two or three canoes, the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers, returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the white flag in token of surrender, but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, hearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its

close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly non-combatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha, through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagoes, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks (near St. Louis) in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's force as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies, especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation in money has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,200. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes, and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250, while an equal number of regulars perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officials or interloping squatters upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A conspicuous blunder—to call it by no harsher name—was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers, sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might return to the west side of the Mississippi—an act which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights; and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all, was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone into history under the name of the "battle of the Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the butchery of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although this statement implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage of some of the leading actors upon whom the responsibility was placed of protecting the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson towards some of the volunteers—especially the treatment of General James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to shirk any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt

deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drake's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois"; Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War," and Reuben G. Thwaite's "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892.)

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures as well as good schools—also has one newspaper. Population (1900), 5,100.

GRANITE, a city of Madison County, located five miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Burlington; the Chicago & Alton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain-storage business; has two newspapers. Population (1900), 3,122.

HARLEM, a village of Proviso Township, Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, nine miles west of the terminal station at Chicago. Harlem originally embraced the village of Oak Park, now a part of the city of Chicago, but, in 1884, was set off and incorporated as a village. Considerable manufacturing is done here. Population (1900), 4,085.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Manly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 508.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1893, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of \$11,000,000 common stock, \$6,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,379,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and \$7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL). The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was \$21,337,558, of which \$14,159,180 was in stock, \$6,650,095 in bonds and \$528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were \$532,568, and the expenditures \$566,333.

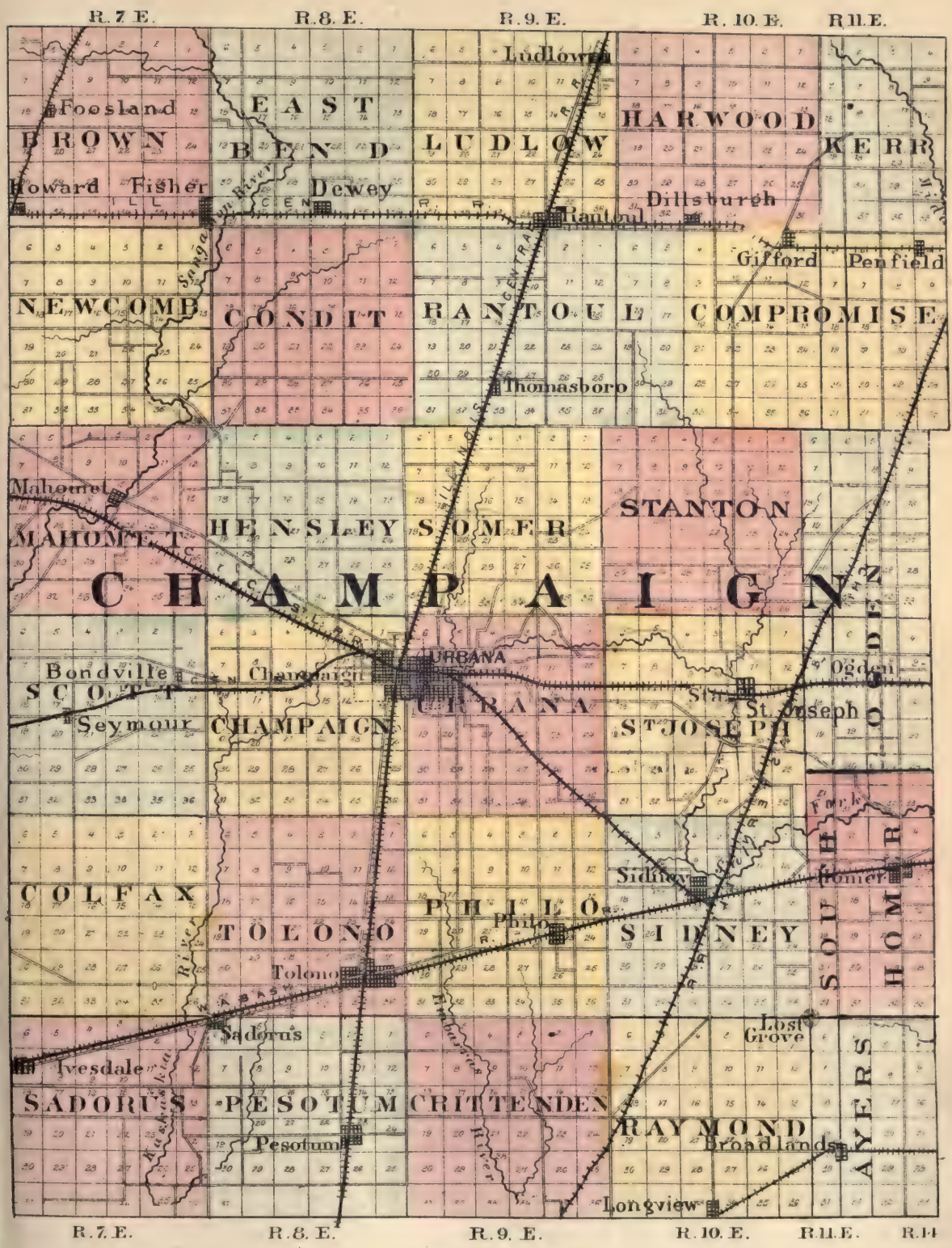
SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has

a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979; (1900), 2,041.

TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles southwest of Streator. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district; has the usual church and educational facilities of cities of its rank, and two newspapers. Population (1900), 2,629.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

DEDICATION

*To the sacred memory of the
PIONEERS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY
is this work most reverently dedicated.*

"Beneath the roots of tangled weeds,
Afar in country grave-yards lie,
The men whose unrecorded deeds
Have stamped this Nation's destiny."

PREFACE

The writer has sought to include, in what has been written for this volume, that which others have not written; the little things most easily and most frequently forgotten, yet those things which may, in the future, fasten the attention of the skilled historian who, in the fullness of time, shall essay to write a history of the then mature Champaign County, which must now only be considered in a transitional condition. In extent the writing of this history has exceeded twice the maximum of space originally intended, and I can only hope that the pleasure of the reader will, in some measure, respond to and reflect the earnest efforts of the writer to furnish a realistic picture of Champaign County in time past, although the reader will not have progressed far until he will have learned that little pretense is made therein to literary excellence by the author. The writer hopes that the labor, time and money expended in the preparation and publication of this work may be accorded a fair measure of appreciation by its patrons and those who soon may read it, and that future generations may find in these volumes many things of value in State, County, and Family history.

Criticism, although neither challenged nor invited, will follow, doubtless, in a friendly spirit, and in that spirit will be kindly welcomed, for perfection is not claimed.

Much is due the publishers for the pecuniary outlay which they have borne, also for the conscientious and pains-taking care manifested by them in connection with all departments of the work.

As the excellence of a preface is most generally found in its brevity, and that this claim for merit may not be forfeited, with these few prefatory suggestions, the author submits his work to the judgment of its readers.

Urbana, November, 1905.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. O. Cunningham". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned at the bottom of the page, below the typed name and date.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

HISTORY OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

ILLINOIS HAS A HISTORY GOING BACK TO FRENCH OCCUPATION AND CONNECTED WITH COLONIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—ITS EARLY PEOPLE WERE GREAT IN WAR—ITS HISTORY NOT DEVOID OF ROMANCE—A CIVILIZATION AT THE CENTER OF THE CONTINENT—FORT CHARTRES—ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT ANTE-DATES THAT OF SOME OF THE EASTERN STATES—A KNOWLEDGE OF LOCAL HISTORY URGED UPON ALL.

"Woe to the people who forget their own history."—*Hirsch*.

"Only a dead nation loses sight of its legends and early history."—*Illinois State Historical Society*.

The story of Illinois has been so well and so fully told in the preceding pages of this work by its able editors, that nothing, perhaps, remains to be said to impress the reader with a true sense of the greatness of the Commonwealth in peace and in war; in the men it produces and inspires; in its territorial grandeur; in its material wealth of soil and mines, nor in the great events of its history.

Recalling its part in the wars which have engaged its forces, we see nothing in contests with Indian aborigines which exceeds the daring of the men of the little French colony in grappling with and routing the powerful Chickasaw nation, under the leadership of the Illinois commandant, D'Artaguet, who after-

wards fell a victim to savage ferocity by being caught and burned at the stake. Or, later, who has excelled the valor of another Illinois soldier, Jumonville, whose life was laid down at Great Meadows in defense of French supremacy on this continent? Be it remembered that it was to Villiers, the Illinois commandant, and to his handful of followers from Fort Chartres, that Washington, in his great extremity, surrendered Fort Necessity, on July 4, 1754, the first and only surrender which marks the career of that great American as a soldier.⁽¹⁾

Illinoisans fell before Quebec, in the struggle which ended French dominion in North America in 1759, as well as in contests with Spanish forces west of the Mississippi, for its maintenance.

The capture of Kaskaskia, on July 4, 1778, by George Rogers Clark and his handful of adventurous Virginians, a thousand miles from their base of supplies, was as heroic an act as ever marked the arms of any country; and, in the history of this Republic, second

⁽¹⁾"In May, 1754, the young George Washington, with his Virginia riflemen, surprised the party of Jumonville at the Great Meadows, and slew the French leader. His brother, Neyon De Villiers, one of the captains at Fort Chartres, obtained leave from Makarty to avenge him, and with his company went by the Mississippi and the Ohio to Fort Du Quesne, where he joined the head of the family, Coulon De Villiers, who was marching on the same errand. Together, with 'a force as numerous,' said the Indians, 'as the pigeons in the woods,' they brought to bay 'Monsieur Wachenston,' as the French dispatches call him, at Fort Necessity, which he surrendered on the 4th of July."—"Chapters from Illinois History," by Edward G. Mason, page 228.

only in its effects upon the ultimate peace boundaries, to the capture of the British army at Yorktown.

Coming farther down to the period of American dominion, no pages of any history are more radiant with great deeds of men in wars than are those which tell the stories of Illinois regiments; or, over all, of the armies of Illinois which swept down the valley of the Mississippi, overcame insurrections along its borders, and marched thence with Sherman to the sea.

So, turning from war to times of peace, the same text furnishes the history of the great deeds in statesmanship of Pope and Cook; of Thomas and McLean and Kane; of Edwards and Coles, and Douglas and Lincoln; which deeds connect their names with the greatest events in State and National history.

The natural wealth of Illinois early impressed explorers with estimates of its future greatness, which have been realized an hundred fold. From details of travel the patient explorers often, in their daily journals, paused to speak admiringly of the "great natural meadows," constantly encountered by them, which "meadows" are now the renowned corn-fields of Illinois. True, the mines of gold and silver which John Law saw in his visions, were not found, though diligently sought for along the valley of the Kaskaskia and other streams of the country; and the extravagant dreams of the authors of the celebrated "Mississippi Scheme" were never realized in the smallest part, for the greatness of Illinois was to come from different sources and to a different race.

The history of our State from its earliest discovery and exploration, to many may seem devoid of that romance which attaches to the history of the seaboard States, where civilization was first planted by Europeans upon this continent, and where was fought out the question of American Independence; or to that of the Southern States, where, in like manner, the question of the continuance of national life was settled during the last century; yet, to him whose love of State history has enticed him into following the footsteps of Nicolet, of Marquette, of Joliet, of Hennepin, of La Salle, and of those of whom the editors of the "Encyclopedia of Illinois" have so fully spoken, the history of Illinois is not

wanting in stories of the romance of adventure and discovery; in startling episodes of war and conquest; in instances of border wars where the tomahawk and scalping knife, the rifle and the bludgeon have brought death and destruction to the frontiersmen.

The student of Illinois history will not be long engaged in his pursuit, until he will conclude that it lacks nothing of incident to command the attention of the most adventurous.⁽¹⁾

The fact that the Illinois country was first peopled by French peasants, voyagers and trappers, who were governed by their priests and military commandants, and that out of this condition, which marks the first century of the occupation of Illinois by Europeans, grew a civilization little removed from that of the aborigines of the continent; that such as it was, it remained for a century the one isolated and almost unknown civilized community in the heart of the continent, and that upon this foundation, as one of the results of a great European war, another race built, within another century, a state exceeding in wealth, population and intelligence many European states from which have come much of the material which has entered into its composition, bears in it romance and history enough to tempt and well employ the pen of a Macaulay, a Bancroft, or a Roosevelt. Human history has few parallels and no chapters exceeding Illinois history in interest. We need not go eastward to realize history.

The story of the erection, occupation and final destruction of Fort Chartres, in Randolph County, forms a chapter in Illinois history of the greatest interest to the antiquarian. First erected by John Law, for the Royal Company of the Indies, in 1718, of

⁽¹⁾Henry Brown, in the preface to his "History of Illinois" (1844), says: "Many have supposed that a state so young can furnish nothing of interest deserving the historian. They seem, however, not to consider that Illinois was settled at an early day—that the Spaniards once claimed—that the French once occupied—that the English once conquered—and that the Americans afterwards held 'this proud domain' by right of conquest: that the Gaul, the Saxon and the savage—the Protestant, the Jesuit and the Pagan—for more than a century here struggled for the mastery. They have also forgotten, or never knew, that John Law and his associates in the 'Mississippi Scheme' once claimed the whole territory as theirs—that Fort Chartres was built by them at an expense of several millions, and that a portion of its soil is now held under titles derived from that 'eminent speculator'."

wood, a rude stockade, as a defense against threatened attacks from the Spaniards of New Mexico, its service was thought to be of sufficient importance to justify its replacement in 1751 by a stone structure of great strength, as fortresses were then viewed. It is said that the latter was built of stone, quarried from a bluff a few miles away, at a cost of 1,000,000 French crowns, the equivalent of \$1,200,000.

The fortress exceeded in strength any then upon the American continent, and compared favorably with any contemporaneous structure of a military character in the world. Within its walls there were assembled, during the period of its existence, many of the bravest soldiers of France, and from its gates there went forth organized armies against enemies to the north, to the south and to the east, while its guns were ever pointed to the west for the Spanish foes. It yielded the protection of France to the missionaries and the traders of that nation from the lakes to the gulf, and extended its invitation to the immigrants in the remotest parts of the earth, and from its flag-staff, on the 10th day of October, 1765, descended the last French flag that floated in American air, in token of the sovereignty of that nation.⁽¹⁾ It was near its walls that Pontiac, the renowned Indian chieftan, was treacherously slain.

The lowering of the colors of France from the walls of Fort Chartres, while it terminated the dominion of France upon the North American continent, set on foot other changes which were of the most far-reaching character. It supplanted the dominion of one religion or church, which at once ruled in civil as well as in religious matters, by another faith; it ter-

minated the rule of the code of Justinian, and in its place set up the Common Law of England; it put an end to the coming of the men of the Latin race, and in their place introduced the Anglo-Saxon, with his religion and his laws and customs.

Finally, after such a history, lasting fifty years, in the hands of the English conquerors, it was compelled to capitulate to the elements, as personified by the Great River, too near whose treacherous banks the inexperienced engineer had planted its ramparts. It surrendered thus to the first and only enemy bold enough to lay its siege and execute its plans of approach by regular passages and mines. It fell—into the Mississippi River.

The facts connected with the earliest peopling of the State with men of the white race, are not exceeded in thrilling interest by those connected with the settlement of any other section of the Republic. In point of priority of time, its settlement antedates the settlement of some of the eastern or seaboard States, as well as of all its fellows of the valley of the Mississippi. Its early white settlers came, not to intrude upon the possession or rights of the occupants then claiming ownership, or to expel them from their lands; for lands they did not want, but souls. It was not to establish an earthly kingdom of any prince that these people came, but to extend the knowledge and dominion of the Redeemer of mankind. It may be said to their credit, that before John Eliot and his Protestant co-workers had extended their sphere of influence ten miles from Boston into the Indian country, these Catholic fathers had set up the altars of their faith around the upper great lakes and along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. With a deathless desire for the salvation of the aborigines, they led the way of the voyager and the traders, and finally of the civilization of the present.⁽¹⁾ They

⁽¹⁾"On the meadows of the Mississippi, in the Illinois country, stood Fort Chartres, a much stronger work, and one of the chief links of the chain that connected Quebec with New Orleans. Its four stone bastions were impregnable to musketry; and, here in the depths of the wilderness, there was no fear that cannon would be brought against it, it was the center and citadel of a curious little forest settlement, the only vestige of civilization through all this region."—Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe," page 44.

Captain Philip Pittman, who visited this fortress at its best, said of it that it was the "most convenient and best built fort in North America."—Moses' "History of Illinois," pages 114, 116.

See also, as to the character and strength of Fort Chartres, "Chapters from Illinois History," by Edward G. Mason, page 215.

⁽¹⁾"There is no more romantic page in American history than that which records the efforts of the early French missionaries and explorers to plant the Lily and the Cross, emblems of France and of Christianity, in the west. They dotted the continent from Quebec along the banks of the River St. Lawrence to the great lakes, and by Detroit, Mackinac, Kaskaskia and St. Louis, to the Gulf of Mexico, with their missionary stations and settlements. In these settlements prevailed an innocent gaiety, a purity of manners, and an almost Acadian simplicity, such as Longfellow has scarcely exaggerated in Evangeline."—Isaac N. Arnold's Address.

sought out the places of vantage and there set up their altars. Towns and cities grew up upon the same or nearby ground, and the cities of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, in and near our own State, prove the keen foresight of these men in a business sense.⁽¹⁾

To these facts in our own history and to others equally prominent in the history of the Republic, occurring in Illinois, attention is invited and urged upon all Illinoisans, as vindicating the assumptions here made.

From this foundation or starting point we may well hope to launch the story of one of the one hundred and two county units which now make up "The Illinois Country,"⁽²⁾—now the State of Illinois—in such a manner as to invite and secure the interest of its people, and to put in a permanent and convenient form the fact here gathered.

"Not without thy wondrous, story, Illinois,
Illinois,
Can be writ the Nation's glory, Illinois, Illinois."

CHAPTER II.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

GOVERNMENTS HOLDING DOMINION OVER ILLINOIS TERRITORY—DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATIONS BY MARQUETTE AND JOLIET—INDIAN OCCUPATION UNCERTAIN LAND CLAIMS OF THE IROQUOIS—ILLINOIS INDIANS AND THEIR DESTRUCTION—COMING OF THE FRENCH—CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES—ILLINOIS AS A PART OF LOUISIANA, CANADA, VIRGINIA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Of curious historical interest, if for no other and greater practical use, we give here a brief statement of the variety of governments which, during the three and a half centuries

⁽¹⁾"It is remarkable that the discoveries of the American Central West were either French or American. For the work of exploring this hinterland, England scarcely furnished a man; she can write no names opposite those of Brule, Cartier, Champlain, Du Lut, Hennepin, Joliet, Marquette and La Salle. Nearly all that England knew of the interior she learned from the French."—"Historic Highways of America," by The Arthur H. Clark Company, Vol. 6, page 44.

⁽²⁾"Until long after the expulsion of the French, who, in official correspondence and otherwise, always spoke of this region as 'The Illinois,' or as 'The Illinois Country,' this expression was made use of when reference was had to the territory."—Birkbeck's "Notes."

elapsing since white men first saw and occupied, have held jurisdiction and authority over Illinois territory.

When first discovered and in part explored by Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, it was under the dominion of those savage pagans, the American Indians, of various tribes, chiefly of those known as the Illini, in the central and southern parts, and by the Miamis, Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes in the north and around the lake. The boundaries of Indian dominion over territory, where not settled and agreed upon and marked by some natural boundary, as a river or lake, were always uncertain and the subject of destructive wars among the aborigines. So here, where the rightful boundary between the northern and the southern native races was located, had for ages been a subject of dispute and war between them, while the Iroquois of the east denied the rights of all in any territory and made destructive war alike upon all.

It is told in histories of the times that the tribes occupying the central and southern parts of the Illinois country, known as the Illinois, were the subjects of the annual attacks of the Iroquois Indians of Central New York and the lake regions, and that they were finally dispersed and almost destroyed by neighboring tribes, after a long siege at their last stand, at Starved Rock. The subject of this Indian war and the result as effecting the destruction of the Illinois tribes, has been the topic of many a pathetic story in prose and song, and forms an interesting chapter in Illinois history.

One has written as follows:

"Nine times the sun had risen and set
Upon that little fading band;
Nine weary days they sat and gazed
Out on their own beloved land;
And from the warrior's weary eyes,
Slow faded forest, plain and skies;
'Neath famine sank they one by one,
Till there their chieftain stood alone.

The valleys of the Illinois
Must now by hostile feet be pressed;
Their waters bear the light canoe
Of strangers on their quiet breast;
The wooded depths will not prolong
In echo now their wonted song,

For faded soon will be each trace
Of Illinois' ill-fated race."⁽¹⁾

While these people held a quasi possession, having few, if any, permanent abiding places, their possession was only that of wanderers and wayfarers, always in dispute by tribes of superior strength, who, at their pleasure drove the claimants before them from place to place, often beyond the Mississippi to the territory of other nations.

So, all over the State, and in adjoining States, there exist undeniable evidences of a prior occupation of the same territory by another and, perhaps, a superior people.

The tenure of these occupants and the use to which the great natural wealth of their country was put, must reconcile us and all future occupants to the imputed injustice of the displacement of the savage races by the stronger white race.

About January, 1680, the French, under La Salle, formally took possession of the territory along the Illinois River and established Fort Creve Coeur at a point now in Tazewell County, opposite the lower part of the city of Peoria, although as a nation the French claimed the whole territory to the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, by virtue of the discovery and occupation of the country along the St. Lawrence River and the great lakes. This occupation lasted but one winter, and was followed by the establishment of a post upon what is known as Starved Rock below Ottawa, by Henry de Tonti, a follower of La Salle.

In the wake of these semi-military enterprises, and as a part of them, came a band of priests of the order of St. Francis, who are said to have established missions along the Illinois River for the conversion to Christianity of the pagan inhabitants. One of those missions was called the Kaskaskias, located at the Rock and, in time, owing to the fortunes of the wars in which the local tribes engaged, which drove them south and away from their enemies, this mission was removed down the Mississippi to a point near the mouth of a river which takes its rise in what is now Champaign County. The name of the mission is supposed to have given the geographical name to the river Kaskaskia, though it is bet-

ter known along its course as the "Okaw."⁽¹⁾

The coming of these foreigners among the Indians was peaceable and acceptable. Won by the devotion and eloquence of the Franciscan and Jesuit Fathers, the Indians had permitted France to erect forts on the lakes and rivers and in the interior without objection. Nay, more; they welcomed the strangers because they brought them arms, instructed them in the use of them in war and the chase, and in the useful arts of peace, receiving in barter their skins and furs.

While the territory was in this course of occupation, its government was under French officers from Canada, and it was considered a part of that province.

Following these events a few years came the organization of the principality of Louisiana, with its more accessible seaport of New Orleans, by the French monarch, of which the Illinois country was made a part by imperial decree. The grants of lands made while thus governed, the customs in vogue among the people then, and some of the laws of that day are still recognized and enforced by our courts.

In this manner came the territory of the Illinois, then quite undefined, to be part of the empire of France, though its possession and right was all the time menaced by the Spanish forces in possession of the contiguous territories of Mexico.⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾"Okau (Au Kas, Fr.), a name frequently given to the Kaskaskia River.

"It appears to have been originally a contraction, using the first syllable for the whole name, and prefixing the article—a practice common among the early settlers and explorers of Illinois."—Peck's "Gazetter of Illinois" (1837) page 263.

"The Okaw.—For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the history of how the raging Kaskaskia River derived the alias name of Okaw, we submit the following: The name Kaskaskia was never pronounced in full by the early French inhabitants of the American Bottom. They only employed the first syllable to designate it; and this, "Kas," by the French rule of orthography or phonetics, became "Kah." In conversation they invariably alluded to the old town as "aukas," pronounced "oukah," which was anglicized by the pioneers of English stock from Virginia and Kentucky to "Okaw;" and the Kaskaskia River is now generally known locally by this perversion of the French abbreviation."
—Old Newspaper.

⁽²⁾"When France divided its domain in North America, Illinois fell partly in Canada, as well as in Louisiana, and later all of it was attached to the latter province. The boundary between Canada and Louisiana seems to have been either not well defined or changed several times. For we find that the Governors-General, the one resident at Quebec and the other on Biloxi Bay or

⁽¹⁾Comly Jessup.

The treaty of peace entered into at Paris in 1763, not only terminated the long war between England and France, but transferred the sovereignty of Canada and so much of the Louisiana territory as lay east of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of latitude north from the equator, to England. By an act of Parliament of the year 1774, the Illinois country, with the Ohio River as its southern and the Mississippi as its western boundary, was again attached to Canada, under the authority of which it remained until the conquest by Virginia under the adventurous George Rogers Clark and his handful of Virginians, who had tramped over mountains and floated down rivers a thousand miles, to accomplish this result, as heretofore related.

Virginia accepted this new trust and, by legislative enactment, organized the County of Illinois and sent its officers to set up and maintain the new government, in which condition it continued until, by deed of conveyance of 1784, the State of Virginia surrendered the sovereignty of all territory northwest of the Ohio River to the United States.

The United States, in turn, organized the Northwest Territory, the Territory of Indiana and the Territory of Illinois, under its authority, where the sovereignty remained until in 1818, the "Country of the Illinois," by Federal authority became a sovereign State, under the

the later capital, at New Orleans, or their respective commandants and licensed traders for the border posts, were in frequent disputes as to where the line was to justify charges of trespass by the one on the rights of the other.

"It is known that, since 1724, Vincennes, Indiana, under this or more ancient names, was in Louisiana, while from like official manuscripts it is clear that Post Ouiatenon, higher up the Wabash on the west side, a few miles below Lafayette, was officered and its trade farmed out from Canada. And it is a more specifically known fact that in 1755, when Peter Rigaud, Marquis of Vaudruil-Cavignal, became Governor of Canada, the line dividing it from Louisiana in the Illinois country began at the mouth of the Vermillion River, thence up it and down the Vermillion of the Illinois to the Post of Le Rocher (Starved Rock) on the river of the Peorias (Illinois), and thence to the peninsula formed at the confluence of Rock River and the Mississippi." (Rock Island)—H. W. Beckwith, in the "Chicago Tribune."

The line up the Vermillion and down the Vermillion of the Illinois, must have been defined to have followed either the Middle Fork or the Salt Fork, as the most direct and natural line; and, in either case, the dividing line which separated the two provinces of the French Empire in America, divided the territory of Champaign County, placing one part in Canada and the other in Louisiana.

name given it by its early French explorers, derived, as is believed, from the name of the pagans who occupied it when white men first saw its fair landscapes.

From this brief recital of facts in the pedigree of Illinois, it will be seen that since it emerged from the control of the red man, it has, in turn, formed a part of the empires of France and Great Britain, with Spain as a claimant, while again and now, under its motto, "State Sovereignty and National Union," it has, for a century and a quarter, as Territory and State, well and honorably fulfilled its destiny as a unit of the Great Republic.⁽¹⁾ Under Great Britain it was, by an act of Parliament, after the treaty of 1763, made a part of Canada.

CHAPTER III.

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS.

TREATY OF 1819—COMING OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYORS IN 1812 AND 1822—THEIR WORK—RECORDS OF THE COUNTY SHOWING SURVEYS.

The territory now forming the County of Champaign, with all the counties contiguous thereto for many miles each way, was, from the first accounts of it, held and occupied by the Kickapoo Indians, known as the "Kickapoo Indian tribe of the Vermillion," when the country first came under the observation of the whites. It so continued until the year 1819, when, by a treaty entered into at Edwardsville, Ill., on the thirtieth day of July, between the United States and the Kickapoo Indian tribe, represented by its chiefs, the latter ceded all the territory bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the Vincennes tract (about twenty miles northwest of Vincennes, Ind.); thence northeasterly to the dividing line between the States

⁽¹⁾"We do not realize at the present time that the early inhabitants of what is now Illinois had the Spaniard for a neighbor; nor that the territory of ten sovereign States of our Union, lying beyond the Mississippi, was once as hopelessly doomed to civil and ecclesiastical tyranny as any province of Old Spain. And His Most Catholic Majesty not only owned all the country west of what some early voyagers finally called "The Eternal River," but soon laid claim to the exclusive control of its waters, and would not suffer the Mississippi to go unvetted to the sea."—"Chapters from Illinois History," by Edward G. Mason, page 293.

of Illinois and Indiana; thence along said line to the Kankakee River; thence with said river to the Illinois River; thence down the latter to the mouth; thence with a direct line to the northwest corner of the Vincennes tract, the place of beginning.⁽¹⁾ The language of this treaty recites that, "said Kickapoo tribe claims a large portion by descent from their ancestors, and the balance by conquest from the Illinois nation and undisputed possession for more than half a century."

This treaty was confirmed and re-declared a month later between the same parties in a treaty held at Vincennes. Upon the making of these treaties the Kickapoos at once departed to their new home beyond the Mississippi, and this, according to the records of those times, ended the Indian occupation of this country, as well as ended the claims of any Indians to the soil, except the right claimed by certain Pottawatomies and others who, for many years, made their annual visits to this country during their hunting expeditions.

The question has, no doubt, been mentally, if not audibly, asked by the dwellers in these groves and upon these prairies, "Who surveyed these lands into sections and townships, whose lines now divide our people as farm lines, neighborhoods and civil townships? Who piled up the mounds at the corners of the sections in the absence of better monuments? Whose eyes first minutely examined these landscapes, and who, in his day, first heard the tramp of our coming?"

These questions have often been asked of himself by the writer, and he presumes that others have asked like questions. From official information from the General Land Office, we are able to answer these questions.

The Townships 17 to 20, in Ranges 7 and 8, including the towns of Sadorus, Colfax, Scott, Mahomet, Pesotum, Tolono, Champaign and Hensley, were surveyed into sections by Richard P. Holliday, for Elias Rector, deputy surveyor, in the year 1822.

Townships 21 and 22, in Ranges 7 and 8—now being the towns of Newcomb, Brown, Condit and East Bend—were likewise sur-

veyed by David Anderson and Patrick Oscar Lee, deputy surveyors, in the year 1822.

Townships 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, Range 9, including Crittenden, Philo, Urbana, Somer and a part of Rantoul, were surveyed by Benjamin Franklin Messenger, the deputy surveyor, in the year 1822.

Townships 21 and 22, Ranges 9 and 10, including Ludlow and Harwood, were surveyed in 1822 by Enoch Moore, deputy surveyor.

Towns 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, Range 10, being the Towns of Raymond, Sidney, St. Joseph, Stanton and parts of Rantoul and Compromise, were surveyed in 1821 by Jacob Judy, deputy surveyor.

Townships 17, 18, 19 and 20, Range 14 west, including the towns of Ayres, South Homer and Ogden, were surveyed by James Thompson, deputy surveyor, in the year 1821.

Township 21, in Range 14, being a part of Compromise, was surveyed in 1821 by James Messenger, deputy surveyor.

Township 22, Range 14, being part of Kerr Township, was surveyed in 1822 by E. Starr, deputy surveyor.

The facts in relation to the regular townships, above given, will explain the existence of the narrow, irregular strip, running through the eastern part of the county, known as Range 11, for the fixing of the corners of the section in the regular townships above referred to, at the same time operated to divide this strip into townships and sections.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾"The extensive territories of the United States are surveyed upon a peculiar system, planned with reference to the division of the lands into squares of uniform size, so arranged that any tract of 160 acres, or a "quarter section," may have its distinct designation and be readily found upon the map or recognized upon the ground by the marks left by the surveyors. Each great survey is based upon a meridian line run due north and south by astronomical measurements, the whole extent of the survey in these directions; and upon a "standard parallel" or base line, running east and west, similarly established with great accuracy. Parallels to these lines are run every 6 miles, usually with the solar compass corrected by frequent celestial observations; and thus, as nearly as the figure of the earth admits, the surface is divided into squares of 6 miles north and south and the same east and west, each one containing 36 square miles or sections, into which the territory is further divided by meridians and parallels run at every mile; while the half-mile being marked on these lines by setting what is called a "quarter post," the points are established for the subdivisions into quarter sections. The squares of 36 square miles are termed townships, often contracted to "towns;" and each line of them east and west is numbered either N. or S. from the base line,

⁽¹⁾The beginning point here referred to as "on the Wabash," was at the mouth of the Big Vermilion River.—H. W. Beckwith's "Illinois and Indiana Indians," page 121.

It will thus be seen that, shortly following the treaty with the Indians which extinguished forever their claim upon the territory, came the United States surveyors, those pioneers of civilization whose work was to last through all time and be law to all future dwellers. The lines, as then fixed and marked by these surveyors, are the lines which now divide the townships, school districts and farms of the county, and which determine its boundaries and the locations of most of its public roads.

When the treaty already referred to was made, and when the work of the United States surveyors was performed, the territory later organized into the County of Champaign, was within the bounds of the County of Crawford. The section corners, then marked by the throwing up of mounds of earth around stakes charred in their camp fires, were easily found by other surveyors many years after they were established.

In the office of the County Clerk may be found a book commonly called the "Original Survey Record," which contains transcripts of all these surveys, carefully copied from the reports and plats made to the General Land Office by these original surveyors. Upon the left hand pages of this very interesting and important record, may be found directions for locating every section corner, as marked and left by those men eighty years ago, while upon the opposite pages are found very carefully prepared plats, in colors, showing every grove of timber and hazel brush; every stream or considerable branch, and every pond, as well as the courses and location with reference to section lines. The number of

and each line of them N. and S. is termed a range, and either numbered E. or W. from the meridian. The N. and S. lines bordering the townships are known as range lines, and the E. and W. as township lines. Each survey is designated by the meridian upon which it is based, and of these principal meridians there are six designated by numbers, and eighteen by special names. The first meridian adopted for these surveys was the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana; the second through Indiana on the meridian of 86 degrees 28 minutes, west from Greenwich; the third through Illinois, beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio; the fourth north from the mouth of the river Illinois; the fifth north from the river Arkansas; the sixth on the 40th parallel of longitude."—"Appleton's American Cyclopaedia," Vol. 15, page 491.

The sections in any given township are numbered beginning with Section 1 at the northeast corner of the township, running thence across and back until the 36th is reached at the south-east corner.

acres in each section is also marked thereon, and where the section is "fractional"—that is, the section contained more or less than one square mile, or 640 acres—the number of acres in each one-eighth of a section is also shown.

This record, besides being important as a factor in determining the lines and titles to the lands within the county, is of interest to one enquiring into the early history of the county. These plats and notes were made by the men of the white race who first minutely examined these landscapes. They show the country, with reference to the space occupied by timber and open prairie, just as they appeared to Runnel Fielder, Henry Sadorus and William Tompkins, when they came here a few years thereafter.

CHAPTER IV.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION.

WRITTEN HISTORY EXTENDS NO FARTHER BACK THAN 1634—JEAN NICOLET—ILLINOIS OR "ILLINI" INDIANS—CONQUEST AND DESTRUCTION, BY THE IROQUOIS—TERRITORY OF COUNTY OCCUPIED BY KICKAPOOS—ILLINOIS INDIANS FOUGHT THE WHITES AT ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT, FALLEN TIMBERS, TIPPECANOE AND FORT HARRISON—THEY JOINED IN WAYNE'S TREATY—TREATY OF VINCENNES—AFTER TREATY INDIANS REMOVED—THEIR VISITS TO BIG GROVE—SADORUS GROVE—SHEMAUGER—INDIANS TOLD TO LEAVE—INDIAN SCARE DURING BLACKHAWK WAR—THE MIAMIS—INDIAN BURIALS HERE—PASSING OF THE INDIANS.

Written history of Illinois extends no farther back than the year 1634, when a Canadian Frenchman, named Jean Nicolet, more adventurous than any of his countrymen to that date, having followed the great lakes to their western extremity, wandered southward a great distance and reached the immense prairies and the people which, from the descriptions in his written accounts of his adventures, are believed to have been the country since called Illinois and the people of that name—but the name, being unknown to Europeans, was differently spelled by different writers. Nicolet, who is conceded to have been the first white visitor to Illinois, found a people then in occupancy of the country who

have since been known as "The Illinois," or "Illini."⁽¹⁾

These people are conceded by all writers upon Illinois history—their information being derived from accounts given by French missionaries, traders and adventurers—to have been in the occupancy of all of the territory of what is now Illinois when white people first knew of the country. No Indian possession in all history can be said to have been peaceable possession; for those people cultivated the art of war alone, and each tribe or people held their country only until a stronger people invaded and overcame them.

In this case the invaders and conquerors were the Iroquois, or Five Nations of New York, who about the year 1680 consummated a long and cruel war with these people by a decisive battle fought near the Illinois River in what is now La Salle County, in which they were nearly destroyed. Their final destruction was accomplished fifty years after at Starved Rock, as the story goes.⁽²⁾

The destruction of the Illinois made room for others, who, in this case, were friends of the conquerors, and who came in from the north, where, for generations, they had made their homes about the lakes. From the destruction of the Illinois, the Kickapoos, the Pottawatomies and the Miamis were the recognized possessors of the territory or of some part of it. And in this condition did the English and Americans find it, with the exception of a few remnants of the Illinois living about the Kaskaskia.⁽³⁾

(1) "The Illinois Indians were composed of five subdivisions: Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamaroas, Peorias, Michigamies, the last being a foreign tribe residing west of the Mississippi River, who, being reduced to small numbers by wars with their neighbors, abandoned their former hunting-grounds and became incorporated with the Illinois. The first historical mention of this tribe is found in the Jesuit Relations for the year 1670-1, prepared by Father Claude Dablon, from the letters of priests stationed at La Pointe on the southwest of Lake Superior."—Beckwith's "Illinois and Indiana Indians," page 99.

(2) Beckwith's "Illinois and Indiana Indians," page 104.

(3) The character of the Illinois Indians is well described by an Illinoisan who has given their history much attention.

"They enjoyed the wild, roving life of the prairie, and, in common with almost all other native Americans, were vain of their prowess and manhood, both in war and in the chase. They did not settle down for any great length of time in a given place, but roamed across the broad prairies, from one grove or belt of timber to another, either in single families or in small bands, packing their few effects, their children and infirm on their little Indian po-

These few representatives of a vanquished race of an almost unknown and vanished age tarried for a while upon their native soil of Illinois; but were all the while the victims of oppression and slaughter from any and all tribes of Indians who chanced to come along, and finally yielded to a cruel fate by betaking themselves to the Far West.

The territory now forming the County of Champaign, with all contiguous thereto for many miles in all directions, was, up to the year 1819, held and occupied after the fashion of Indian occupancy, by what was known as the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, and had been so held by them for more than fifty years, and their ownership was recognized by contemporaneous tribes of Indians and military authorities, French, English and American.

In all the Indian wars with the oncoming whites, this Illinois country, so peopled, contributed its share of red warriors to stay the irresistible wave; and the Miamis, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos formed part of the red host which, under Little Turtle, overcame St. Clair at Fort Recovery, and were, in turn, vanquished by Wayne three years later on the Maumee. These same warriors, with the Miamis, met Harrison in 1811 at the mouth of the Vermillon and were, later, under the Prophet, vanquished by him at Tippecanoe. The Twightwees and Pottawatomies attacked Captain Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison, above Terre Haute, and were driven back.⁽¹⁾ It was to subdue these Indians that General Hopkins, in October, 1812, made his bootless campaign into this country, and that the Illinois Rangers, under Colonel Russell and Governor Edwards, in the same month, raided the Indian country as far as Peoria.

These same Indians met Wayne at Fort Greenville in 1795 and entered into a treaty of amity, only to violate every provision of it before 1812. It was only after they—reinforced by British troops and under British

nies."—"The Last of the Illinois," by Judge Catton, page 12.

(1) "Fort Harrison was erected by the forces under Governor Harrison, while on their way from Vincennes to the Prophet's Town, during the memorable Tippecanoe campaign; and, by unanimous request of all the officers, was christened after the name of their commander. It was enclosed with palisades, and officers and soldiers' barracks, and defended at two angles with two block houses."—H. W. Beckwith's "Illinois and Indiana Indians," page 134.

officers—had been repeatedly beaten around Lake Erie, that they became innocuous and tractable.⁽¹⁾

General Harrison, as representative of the United States, December 30, 1805, held a treaty with the Piankeshaws, a branch of the Miamis, by which they ceded to the Government what is known as the "Vincennes Tract," embracing a large territory (2,600,000 acres), now mostly embraced within the counties of Edgar, Clark and Crawford.⁽²⁾

The boundaries of this tract, which were well known and respected by both parties to the treaty, were surveyed a few years thereafter, and may be seen upon many maps of Illinois to this date. Prior to 1819 settlements were made by the whites within it as far north as the apex of the tract, which is still shown projecting itself like a wedge into the south part of Vermillion County.

At that date, all the territory of Illinois and Wisconsin, north of a line crossing the State from Paris to Fort Edwards on the Mississippi River, except the military posts, was undisputed Indian territory forbidden to all others.

This swift and advancing white occupancy was suggestive to government agents of further purchases of Indian territory, and there followed the treaty already alluded to as the Edwardsville treaty, signed on July 30, 1819; and one, a month later, entered into at Vincennes by a smaller division of the Kickapoos, known as the tribes of the Vermillion River, who claimed some exclusive

use of this immediate section embracing the County of Vermillion and the east part of Champaign.⁽³⁾

By these treaties all claims to this part of Illinois, adverse to the claims of the aggressive and resolute Anglo-Saxon, represented in

⁽¹⁾"Within the limits of the territory defined by the treaty at Edwardsville, in 1819, the Kickapoos, for generations before that time, had many villages. The principal of these were Kickapo-go-ou-l, on the west bank of the Wabash, near Hutsonville, Crawford County, Illinois, and known in the early days of the Northwest Territory, as Musquiton, (Mascoutine); another on both sides of the Vermillion River, at its confluence with the Wabash. This last village was destroyed by Major Hamtramck, in October, 1790, whose military forces moved up the river from Vincennes to create a diversion in favor of Gen. Harmer, then leading the main attack against the Miami town at Ft. Wayne, and other Indian villages in that vicinity. Higher up the Vermillion were other Kickapoo towns, particularly the one some four miles west of Danville, and near the mouth of the Middle Fork. The remains of one of the most extensive burial grounds in the Wabash Valley, still attest the magnitude of this once populous city; and, although the village site has been in cultivation for over fifty years, every recurring year the plowshare turns up arrow-points, stone-axes, gun-flints, gun-locks, knives, silver brooches, or other mementoes of its former inhabitants. These people were greatly attached to the country watered by the Vermillion and its tributaries; Governor Harrison found a difficult task to reconcile them to ceding it away. In his letter to the Secretary of War, of December, 10, 1809, referring to his efforts to induce the Kickapoos to part with it, the Governor says he 'was extremely anxious that the extinguishment of the title should extend as high up as the Vermillion River, but it was objected to because it would include a Kickapoo village. This small tract of about twenty miles square is one of the most beautiful that can be conceived, and is, moreover, believed to contain a very rich copper mine. I have, myself, frequently seen very rich specimens of the copper, one of which I sent to Mr. Jefferson in 1802. The Indians were so extremely jealous of any search being made for this mine, that traders were always cautioned not to approach the hills which were supposed to contain the mine.'

"The Kickapoos had other villages on the Embarras, some miles west of Charleston, and still other about the head-waters of the Kaskaskia. During the period when the territory west of the Mississippi belonged to Spain, her subjects residing at St. Louis carried on considerable trade among the Indians eastward of the Mississippi, particularly the Kickapoos, near the head-waters of the Kaskaskia. Further northward they had still other villages, among them one toward the head-waters of Sugar Creek, a tributary of the Sangamon River, near the southwest corner of McLean County. The Kickapoos had, besides, villages west of Logansport and Lafayette, in the groves upon the prairies, and finally, a great capital village near what is well known as 'Old Town,' timber in West Township, McLean County, Illinois. These last were particularly obnoxious to the pioneer settlers, of Kentucky, because the Indians, living or finding a refuge in them, made frequent and exasperating raids across the Ohio, where they would murder men and women, and carry off captive children, to say nothing of the lesser crimes of burning houses and stealing horses."—H. W. Beckwith's "Illinois and Indiana Indians," page 125.

⁽¹⁾"In the desperate plans of Tecumthe, the Kickapoos took an active part. The tribe caught the infection at an early day of those troubles; and in 1806 Governor Harrison sent Captain William Prince to the Vermillion towns with a speech addressed to all the warriors and chiefs of the Kickapoo tribe, giving Captain Prince further instructions to proceed to the villages of the prairie bands, if, after having delivered the speech at the Vermillion towns, he discovered there would be no danger to himself in proceeding beyond. The speech, which was full of good words and precautionary advice, had little effect; and shortly after the mission of Captain Prince, the Prophet found means to bring the whole of the Kickapoos entirely under his influence."—H. W. Beckwith's "Illinois and Indiana Indians," page 131.

⁽²⁾"The Kickapoos fought in great numbers and with frenzied courage at the battle of Tippecanoe. They early sided with the British in the war that was declared between that power and the United States, the following June, and sent out many war parties, that kept the settlements in Indiana and Illinois in constant peril; while other warriors of their tribe participated in almost every battle fought during this war along the western frontier."—H. W. Beckwith's "Illinois and Indiana Indians," page 133.

this case by the sons of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, whose fathers had fought out the claims of their race to any place upon the continent, with these same Indians at the Fallen Timbers, at Fort Meigs and at the Thames, were forever abandoned. So far as is known, these treaties were well observed on the part of the Indians, who soon thereafter removed to the West, a small remnant remaining about the headwaters of the Sangamon and Mackinaw Rivers.

The removal of the former rightful owners did not, however, put an end to Indian visits nor to a partial occupancy, though it did remove from the adventurous pioneer the fear of hostile encounters. He knew that the success of American arms had established in the savage breast a wholesome fear of the white man's resources, and that there was some probability of the observance of treaties of peace.

Later the Pottawatomies of the Kankakee, in their annual hunts, regularly visited this country, as they had probably done for ages before. It was these latter Indians, with the addition of an occasional visitor from other tribes, who were known to the earlier settlers of this county, as hereinafter told.

That this county was often visited by these people, and that the immediate site of Urbana and other favorite camping places on the Okaw, the Sangamon and the Salt Fork, were the scenes of many a camp and bivouac, there is abundant proof in the traditions of the early settlers of this county, some of whom yet remain to verify, from their own recollections, the truth of this claim.⁽¹⁾

But a few years since—and plainly to be seen until the white man's plow had turned up the sod and effaced the evidences of their occupancy—were many Indian trails across the prairies; and it is within the memory of many now living, as well as attested by the well remembered statements heard from

early settlers, that the corn-hills of the Indian occupants were found not far from the site of the public square in Urbana, as late as 1832.

Many yet remember a fine spring of water which came from the bluff, two or three rods south of the stone bridge on Main Street, which was obliterated by being covered with earth only a few years since. This spring afforded an abundance of water to the campers in the edge of the timber, as it did to the families of William Tompkins and Isaac Busey, who afterwards took possession of the site for their home, though they frequently shared it with these returning Indian visitors. This was a point having great attractions for the latter.

Indian trinkets and ornaments of bone and metal were often picked up in the neighborhood of this spring by the whites, after settlements were established here, and the bones of game animals, strewn over the ground, showed a long and extensive occupancy of the locality, for camping purposes, before the white occupancy.

A favorite resort of the Indians upon the Okaw was a place near that stream about half a mile north of the village of Sadorus, and upon the east bank of the stream. There they often camped in the autumn and awaited the coming of deer and other game, when driven by the prairie fires from the open country into the timber. To this day the plow upon that ground turns up stone-axes and arrow-heads, left there by these long ago tenants of the prairies. The cabinet of Captain G. W. B. Sadorus contains many of these and other relics. Even after the settlement of the country, the Indians followed the practice of here awaiting the annual coming of their prey.

Many were the incidents told by the earliest settlers about the Big Grove—few of whom yet remain—in connection with the visits made here by the Pottawatomies, which continued for many years after the first occupancy by the whites. The prairies and groves of this county, as well as the neighboring counties of Illinois, were favorite hunting-grounds of the people of this tribe, whose own country was along the shores of Lake Michigan, as they had been of the former occupants and claimants, the Kickapoos, who had relinquished their rights.

(1) "They (the Pottawatomies) always traveled in Indian file, upon well beaten trails, connecting by the most direct routes, prominent points and trading posts. These native highways served as guides to early settlers, who followed them with as much confidence as we now do the roads laid out and worked by civilized man.

"I have the means of approximating the time when they (the Pottawatomies) came into exclusive possession here. That occurred upon the total extinction of the Illinois, which must have been somewhere between 1766 and 1770."—"Sketch of the Pottawatomies," by Judge Catton, page 12.

Not only was this region esteemed by those people on account of the game with which it abounded, but it yielded to their cultivation abundant returns in cereals and vegetables. Its winters were not so long and much less rigorous than were those of the lake regions, so that the red visitors of the pioneers of Champaign and Vermilion counties were not rarities. No complaint has come down to the enquirers of later years of any hostile or unfriendly acts from these people; but, on the contrary, from all accounts they avoided doing any harm and were frequently helpful to the newcomers.

Our early settlers around and in these timber belts and groves well remembered many of their Indian visitors by name, and the writer has listened with great interest to many enthusiastically told stories from them of personal contact with these people. Particular mention was made by many of a Pottawatomie chief named "Shemauger," as pronounced by them, who was also known by the name of "Old Soldier."⁽¹⁾ Shemauger often visited the site of Urbana after the whites came, and for some years after 1824. He claimed it as his birth-place, and told the early settlers that the family home, at the time of his birth, was near a large hickory tree, then growing upon a spot north of Main Street and a few rods west of Market Street. He professed great love for this location as his birth-place and the camping-ground of his people for many years. At the time of the later visits of Shemauger there was not only the hickory tree, but a large wild cherry tree standing about where the hall of the Knights of Pythias is now situated. Besides these trees, there were others in the neighborhood of the creek, which made this a favorite and most convenient and comfortable camping place for the Indians; and, from what is known of the habits of these people, it is not improbable that the chief was correct in the claim made upon Urbana as his birth-place.

It is remembered of Shemauger that he would sometimes come in company with a large retinue of his tribe and sometimes with his family only, when he would remain for months in camp at points along the creek. The win-

ter of 1831-32, these Indians, to the number of fifteen or twenty, remained in their camp near the big spring on what, of late years, has been known as the Stewart farm, in the neighborhood of Henry Dyson's, about two miles north of Urbana. In another chapter is told the story of the death of Isham Cook, and of the kindness to his family of a band of Indians who were encamped on the creek not far from the encampment of the next winter, above alluded to.

Another favorite camping ground of Shemauger was at a point known as the "Clay Bank," on the northwest quarter of Section 3 of Urbana Township—sometimes called "Clement's Ford"—towards the north end of the Big Grove. One early settler (Amos Johnson, who died twenty years since) related to the writer his observations of these people while there in camp. His father occupied a cabin not far away and the family paid frequent visits to the camp out of curiosity, fearing nothing. Some of the braves amused themselves by cutting, with their tomahawks, mortices into two contiguous trees, into which mortices they inserted poles cut the proper length. These poles, so placed horizontally at convenient distances from each other, made a huge living ladder, reaching from the ground to a great height. Up this ladder the Indians would climb, when the weather was warm and sultry, to catch the breezes and to escape the annoyance of the mosquitoes. He saw the bucks thus comfortably situated upon a scaffold in the tops of the trees, while their squaws were engaged in the domestic duties of the camp on the ground below. Thirty-five years or more ago trees from near the Clay Bank were cut and sawed into lumber at the nearby mill of John Smith, when these mortices, overgrown by many years' growth of the trees, were uncovered, showing the work of these Indians forty years before, and corroborating the story as related to the writer.

Shemauger told another early settler (James W. Boyd, who died many years since), or in his hearing, that many years before there came in this country a heavy fall of snow, the depth of which he indicated by holding his ramrod horizontally above his head, and said that many wild beasts, elk, deer and buffalo, perished under the snow. To this fact within his

⁽¹⁾This name is spelled "Shemagua" where signed to treaties made by this tribe, and in the language of the Pottawatomies, means "Old Soldier," by which name he was also known.

knowledge, he attributed the presence of many bones of animals then seen on the prairies.

Shemauger was remembered by those who knew him personally as a very large, bony man, always kind and helpful to the white settlers. It was also said that, upon being asked to do so, he would, with a company of followers, attend the cabin-raisings of the early settlers and assist them in the completion of their cabin homes. All accounts of Shemauger represent him as kind to the whites and ambitious for the elevation of his people. One early settler (Jesse B. Webber), at the Big Grove, who came here in 1830 and remained all of that winter before making himself a home, spent much of his time in the company of the chief and formed for him a high esteem.

Shemauger was, in 1830, about seventy-five years of age, and had, in his time, participated in many of the Indian wars with the whites, and, with this experience, would gladly remain at peace with them. The Kankakee Valley was the home of the chief during the last years of his stay in Illinois, and he was seen there by those who made trips to Chicago. Following the Black Hawk War his tribe—or the remnant of them remaining east of the Mississippi River—went west and were seen here no more.

In the summer of 1832, before the organization of the county and the fixing of its county-seat, when the site of Urbana was, perhaps, only what it had been for generations before—an Indian camping ground—a large number of Indians came and camped around the spring, above alluded to as situated near the stone bridge. It happened to be at the time of the excitement caused by the Black Hawk War, and caused not a little apprehension among the few inhabitants around the Big Grove, although the presence in the company of many women and children of the Indians should have been an assurance of no hostile errand. A meeting of the white settlers was had and the removal of the strange visitors determined upon as a measure of safety. A committee, consisting of Stephen Boyd, Jacob Smith, Gabe Rice and Elias Stamey, was appointed by the white settlers, charged with the duty of having a "talk" with the red men. The committee went to the camp, and mustering their little knowledge of their language, announced to the Indians that they must "puck-a-chee," which

they understood to be a command to them to leave the country. The order was at once obeyed. The Indians gathered up their ponies, papooses and squaws and left, greatly to the relief of the settlers.⁽¹⁾

During the Black Hawk War, and before the passage through the country of the volunteers from Indiana and the Wabash country, many wild reports of Indian depredations nearby, and the reports that hostiles were encamped as near as on the Sangamon River and at the Mink Grove, spread from cabin to cabin through the country, and made a general stampede from the country imminent. Like reports of threatened danger were rife among the Sangamon settlers; but in their case the supposed hostiles were camped lower down the river, near the Piatt settlement. So great was the alarm in the latter case that all gathered at the cabin of Jonathan Maxwell, where the men made defensive preparations against the apprehended attack.⁽²⁾

It was soon ascertained in all the settlements that the reports were false, the supposed "hostiles" being, in fact, fugitive bands of friendly Indians who were running away from danger in the northern part of the State, as unwilling as the white inhabitants for the happening of hostilities. Men who were then children in the settlements have related to the writer how these wild reports, told from cabin to cabin, made their hair stand on end, and of the hasty preparations of the heads of families for flight to the eastern settlements, in view of the possible danger to their families.

The Nox family settled near where the village of Sidney is situated, about 1828, and then and for some years thereafter, the Pottawatomies in considerable numbers frequently camped near their house, and at other places along the Salt Fork. While thus encamped on one occasion, on the north side of the creek, near the residence of William Peters, one of their chief men died. The tribe was

(1) "During the spring and autumn, the Indians (Delawares, Kickapoos and Pottawatomies), occupied themselves in hunting through the country, killing squirrels and wild turkeys in the groves, deer and grouse on the prairies and bear on the Little Wabash River. About the first of March they usually returned toward the Kankakee for the purpose of making maple sugar."—Urbana (Ill.), Democrat, December 21, 1867.

(2) The story of this affair was told the writer by James W. Boyd, then a child at his father's house.

about to emigrate to the west, and wishing to transport the body of their dead chief thither, they applied to William Nox and Mr. Hendricks, who were somewhat skilled in the use of tools, to manufacture for the deceased a white man's coffin. This they did by splitting from a log some thin puncheons and working them into suitable shape. The finished coffin so well pleased the braves that they gave to each workman a nicely tanned buckskin. Upon their removal soon after to the West, the coffined body was taken with them.⁽¹⁾

It is safe to conjecture that many of the visits of these people to this locality were the result of a sentimental love for the scenes of their early years, to which feeling the wild Indian is as greatly subject as his more impressive white brother.

"It is the spot I came to seek—

My father's ancient burial-place,
Ere from these vales, ashamed and weak,
Withdrew our wasted race.

It is the spot—I knew it well—
Of which our old traditions tell."

About 1832 a large body of Indians (believed to have been Miamis), nine hundred in number, in removing from their reservation in Indiana to the Western Territories, passed through Champaign County, crossing the Salt Fork at Prather's Ford, a mile or so above the village of St. Joseph, thence by the north side of the Big Grove to Newcomb's Ford, and by Cheney's Grove. It is said the caravan extended from Prather's Ford to Adkins' Point—as the northern extremity of Big Grove was then called. These Indians were entirely friendly to the whites and encamped two days at the Point for rest, where the settlers gathered around them for trade and to enjoy their sports.

In the winter of 1852-53 came a company of braves from the West through Urbana, on their way to Washington to have a "talk" with the President. While stopping here one of their number sickened and died, and was buried in the old cemetery at Urbana. His comrades greatly mourned him, and planted at the head of his grave a board, upon which were divers cabalistic decorations. After

committing his body to the grave his comrades blazed a road with their tomahawks to the Bone Yard branch, to guide the dead man's thirsty spirit to the water.

Early white settlers were attracted to observe the mode of sepulture practiced by some of the Indian sojourners here. In the timber at what was called "Adkins' Point," at the north extremity of the Big Grove, was a place of deposit for the bodies of their dead. Instead of burying their dead in the ground, they first wrapped them in blankets, around which bark stripped from a tree was placed, tying the whole tightly together with thongs cut from rawhide. The bodies were then bound with withes to horizontal limbs of large trees. Fifteen or twenty might have been thus seen suspended at one time. As the encasing blankets and bark coffins rotted away, the corpses would drop to the ground. It was the custom to deposit the ornaments of the dead Indian with him, and rings, bells and brooches of silver were sometimes found there.⁽¹⁾

After the close of the Black Hawk War, about 1833, the Government insisted upon the removal from Illinois of all Indians, of whatever name or nationality, to prevent a recurrence of Indian troubles east of the Mississippi, and they were seen here no more.

Nothing remains on the face of this country now to remind us of the fact that, less than one century since, it was in the hands of a powerful and aggressive people who successfully bade defiance to the most powerful nations of Europe for two hundred years. They built no temples nor monuments as reminders of their presence. The few roads or trails over the prairies which marked their lines of travel, have either been obliterated by the plow of the white man or have been covered over by the grades of railroads or wagon roads, made for his convenience. Occasionally a stone arrow-head or axe is picked up in the haunts of the red man hereabouts; but, with these exceptions, the memory of him has well nigh perished. In the usual and looked-for course of events, the time is not far off when the last of the race will have passed to the "Happy Hunting Ground" of In-

⁽¹⁾These facts were told the writer by Mr. Solomon Nox, who died some years since.

⁽¹⁾For this statement the writer is indebted to information received from Amos Johnson many years since.

dian tradition, and the memory of them will live only in the written story now almost closed.

The Illinois Indians were all placed upon reservations in Eastern Kansas, where they remained until after the organization of the Territory and their lands were wanted for farms for white men, when all were remitted to the Indian Territory upon small allotments.⁽¹⁾

CHAPTER V.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

SIZE OF COUNTY AND POSITION—TOPOGRAPHY—KASKASKIA RIVER—SALT FORK—SANGAMON—GRAND PRAIRIE—GROVES OF TIMBER AND THEIR ORIGIN—GLACIERS—BOULDERS—DRAINAGE—SWAMP LANDS—THE PRAIRIE IN SUMMER AND IN WINTER—COAL DEPOSITS WANTING—ARTESIAN WELLS—SINK-HOLES—DELUSIONS OF FRENCH AS TO PRECIOUS METALS—BEAVER DAMS—EXTREMES OF HEAT AND COLD—THE "COLD MONDAY" OF 1836—THE DEEP SNOW—THE MORAINES OF THE COUNTY.

By section lines Champaign County is thirty-six miles from north to south, and twenty-eight from east to west; although a close survey would show these distances to vary somewhat, owing to the excess or diminution in size of some sections.

The county lies almost wholly in the survey made from the Third Principal Meridian, and embraces Townships seventeen to twenty-two north of the Base Line, in Ranges seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven east of the meridian. It also embraces one-half of Range fourteen west of the Second Principal Meridian, for its entire length north and south.

The county is bisected by the fortieth parallel of latitude north from the equator, which crosses the county about four miles south of the court house, and it lies wholly between the eleventh and twelfth degrees of longitude west from Washington.

The point of the greatest altitude in the

county, as ascertained by the surveys of the Illinois Central Railroad, is near the village of Ludlow, in the north part of the county, being 100 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, or 830 feet above the ocean level. A topographic survey, made under the direction of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, in 1893, found the village of Gifford to occupy the highest point in the county of any railroad station, being 810 feet above sea level. The lowest point in the county, as ascertained by this survey, is where the Salt Fork⁽¹⁾ leaves the county about two miles northeast of the village of Homer, in Ogden Township, which is shown to be 600 feet above sea level, or 210 feet lower than at Gifford.⁽²⁾ The average altitude of the county above the ocean level is about 718 feet, as shown by the above mentioned surveys.

Within its territory the Kaskaskia River, which empties into the Mississippi, the Embarras, which empties into the Wabash, the Salt Fork of the Vermilion and the Little Ver-

⁽¹⁾So called because of the salt springs found upon it near its junction with the Vermilion, which were largely used by Indians and early white settlers for their supply of salt.

⁽²⁾The following table of altitudes of different points in this county is taken from a bulletin issued from Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History in 1895, and is the result of observations made under the direction of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois. The figures show the elevation of the point above the sea-level, as shown by observations taken, (if the point is a railroad station), from the level of the track; if not a railroad station, the location of the postoffice in the years 1891 and 1892 was the point of observation. For the sections named in the table, the elevation of the highest point in the section is given:

Town.	Altitude.	Town.	Altitude.
Bondville	718	Penfield	728
Broadlands	682	Pesotum	715
Champaign	737	Philo	727
Deers	688	Rantoul	756
Dillsburgh	744	Rising	731
Dewey	731	Sadorus	691
Dickerson	745	Savoy	737
Fisher	721	Seymour	700
Foosland	737	St. Joseph	671
Gifford	810	Staley	745
Homer	661	Sidney	649
Howard	741	Thomasboro	734
Ivesdale	679	Tolono	733
Leverett	731	Tomlinson	727
Ludlow	770	Urbana	718
Longview	678	Flatville	710
Mayview	687	Parkville	660
Mahomet	709	Royal	725
Myra	684	Sellers	718
Ogden	673	Shiloh Center	730

⁽¹⁾"The Kickapoos of the Vermilion were the last to emigrate. They lingered in Illinois on the waters of the Embarras, the Vermilion and its northwest tributaries, until 1832 and 1833, when they joined a body of their people upon a reservation set apart for their use west of Fort Leavenworth."—H. W. Beckwith's "Illinois and Indiana Indians," page 137.

Sec. 17, T. 22 N.,	R. 10 E. 820
" 13, " "	R. 11 E. 750
" 29, T. 21 N.,	R. 14 W. 820
" 3, T. 18 N.,	R. 8 E. 755
" 3, " "	R. 7 E. 690
" 36, " "	R. 9 E. 770
" 8, T. 17, N.,	R. 14 W. 731

million River—also confluent of the Wabash—take their rise; while the Sangamon River, which discharges finally through the Illinois into the Mississippi, and the Middle Fork of the Vermilion, both take their rise upon contiguous lands in McLean and Ford Counties, and, passing through Champaign, drain considerable portions of it. It will thus be seen that the western third of the county drains into the Mississippi, while the remainder drains to the Wabash.

It will be inferred from this rehearsal of facts that, while the lands of the county are mostly level, they are higher than those of neighboring counties east, south and west of it. Only one point between Ludlow and Chicago—Loda—is higher than the former, and that by only ten feet.

The county is situated entirely within what is known as the "Grand Prairie of the West;" so called by the early French explorers; on account of its great expanse, extending as they found from the forests along the western side of the Wabash, on the east, to the Rocky Mountains on the west, with but limited timber belts and isolated groves between.⁽¹⁾

It has been estimated by early observers of the county that about one-fifth of the surface of Champaign County was originally covered with native forests, but this estimate was

probably too large. The areas of native forests were usually confined to the courses of streams, although some isolated groves were found upon high points of land, as at Linn Grove, in Sidney Township, and Mink Grove, in Rantoul Township. The largest bodies of native timber were those found along the Sangamon River, in the west part of the county, and upon the Salt Fork, including the Big Grove at the geographical center of the county, and the timber along that stream in the eastern part.⁽¹⁾

The presence here and there all over the State of isolated groves and belts of timber land, with the well known tendency of all lands to revert to a forest condition, is not hard to understand and explain. It will be seen by observation that, wherever such a grove or belt of timber is found, there will also be found a protector or proximate cause in the presence of water, either in the form of ponds or of a running stream, generally situated upon the south or west side of such bodies of timber. The explanation is found in the well-known fact that the autumnal winds of the country, which, before its settlement and subjection, drove before them the prairie fires, came from the south and west, and if no obstruction was met in the way of a stream or wet marsh, drove the fires widespread and destructive, in advance of them. Thus, consult any of the groves or belts of timber in Champaign County, as the Mink Grove at Rantoul; the Linn Grove in Sidney Township; the Lost Grove in Ayers Township; the Big Grove at Urbana; the Bur Oak Grove or Hickory Grove in St. Joseph and Ogden Townships; or the belts of timber known as Salt Fork timber or the Sangamon timber, as they were found by the first comers, and it will be seen that all of these bodies of timber are protected upon the south or west side—or both, in the case of the isolated groves—by ponds of water or wet prairies, or in case of the timber belts, by the running streams. In the case of the Salt Fork, both from the head waters of the west branch, in Somer Township, to the bend to the eastward at Urbana, and from the junc-

(1) "**Grand Prairie.**—Under this general name is embraced the prairie country lying between the waters which fall into the Mississippi, and those which enter the Wabash River. It does not consist of one vast tract, boundless to the vision, and uninhabitable for want of timber, but is made up of continuous tracts, with points of timber projecting inward, and long arms of prairie extending between the creeks and smaller streams. The southern points of the Grand Prairie are found in the northeastern parts of Jackson County, and extend in a north-eastern course between the streams of various widths, from one to twelve miles, through Perry, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, the eastern part of Fayette, Effingham, through the western parts of Coles, into Champaign and Iroquois counties, where it becomes connected with the prairies that project eastward from the Illinois River and its tributaries. A large arm lies in Marion County, between the waters of Crooked Creek and the East fork of the Kaskaskia River, where the Vincennes road passes through in its longest direction.

"Much the largest part of the Grand Prairie is gently undulating; but of the southern portion considerable tracts are flat, and of rather inferior soil. No insurmountable obstacle exists to its future population. No portion of it is more than six or eight miles distant from timber, and coal in abundance, is found in various parts. Those who have witnessed the changes produced upon a prairie surface within twenty or thirty years, consider these extensive prairies as offering no serious impediment to the future growth of the state."—Peck's "Gazetteer of Illinois" (1837), page 21.

(1) "Where a tough sward of the prairie is once formed, timber will not take root. Destroy this by the plough, or by any other method, and it is soon converted into forest land."—Peck's "Gazetteer of Illinois" (1837), page 8.

tion of the two principal branches near the village of St. Joseph, south to near Sidney, the timber line is close to the stream on the west, while upon the opposite side, in both instances, for a mile or more, the timber, in the greatest luxuriance, stretches out to the east. The Big Grove owes its existence as clearly to the protection given on its western border by a stream of living water, as it does its destruction to the coming of the white settler. So, the fine body of timber along the east and north sides of the Salt Fork, from St. Joseph to the junction of the creek with its fellows in the formation of the Vermillion River, owes its existence to the protection given against the attacks of the fire fiend driven from the south and west annually, since the growth of the prairie grass upon which it fed. These ponds and streams have said to the Fiend, for all these ages, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther." So the county owes the presence of these groves, which did so much for it by the invitation to early settlement, to the streams and ponds near their margins, which ponds, in the fullness of time, yielded to the early settler their quota of fever and ague.

Many locations in the county furnish abundant evidence of the work done by that greatest of transportation agencies, the glacier of the unknown past. Boulders from many different ledges in the far north, and of every size, from the pebble found in the gravel-pit to the large boulder of many tons, are found scattered over the surface of the prairie or are dug from the ground where excavations are made. It is not uncommon to find boulders of considerable size upon the prairie, but the pebble is rarely found except in layers of gravel and sand, underlying some land swell, in the prairie or timber land, generally the latter, and near some stream, the position and form of the deposits showing unmistakably the agency of the floods of the past in shaping the deposit, as well as in preparing the material for it. The largest of these strange visitors seen by the writer are two immense boulders, one in the north part of the county, lying upon the lawn in front of the home of John Roughton in Ludlow Township, and the other in the sugar camp of the late William Sadorus, near the Okaw River in Sadorus Township. Either of these rocks

would probably weigh not less than ten tons. Another stone, less in size but of immense proportions, was dug up and removed from the cellar of the Kerr residence, just beyond the northern limits of Urbana, in Section 8. Another stone, said to be larger than either of those above mentioned, is to be seen upon the northeast quarter of Section 28, in Philo Township, where Dr. Bartholow, who once owned the farm, dug deeply about the monster, enough to learn that it was much larger below than above the surface, and altogether too large to be removed or sunk out of the way of the plow.⁽¹⁾

Many ridges and knolls in the county are, by authorities upon geology, attributed to the agency of the glaciers, and are called "moraines," notably such elevations as the Blue Mound in Stanton Township. How the regular layers of the sand and gravel found in these deposits are to be reconciled with the force and violence necessary to the creation, by glacial action, of moraines does not appear from this theory.

The limestone boulders found on the surface well served the purpose of early settlers in the manufacture of lime, for they were gathered up in early times and burned in extemporized kilns, for building purposes. One of these kilns existed in the bluff a few feet north of the Wabash depot in Urbana, fifty years since. No ledge of rock of any kind has ever fallen under the eye of the writer in Champaign County, and it is almost cer-

(1) "Scattered over the surface of our prairies, are large masses of rock, of granite formation, roundish in form, usually called by the people 'lost rocks.' They will weigh from one thousand to ten or twelve thousand pounds, and are entirely detached, and frequently are found several miles distant from any quarry. Nor has there ever been a quarry of granite discovered in the state. These stones are denominated bowlders, in mineralogy. That they exist in various parts of Illinois is an undoubted truth; and that they are of a species of granite is equally true, as I have specimens to show. They usually lie on the surface, or are practically imbedded in the soil of our prairies, which is unquestionably of diluvial formation. How they came here is a question of difficult solution."—Peck's "Gazetteer," (1857), page 17.

"The lost rocks," or bowlders scattered over the surface of an evident diluvial deposit, are a curiosity. They are in great numbers towards the heads of the Kaskaskia and Sangamon rivers, and become more numerous and are found at various depths in the soil, as the traveller passes northward along the great prairies. Indeed the geological formation of the whole state, presents a rich field for investigation in this science."—Id., page 34.

tain that none exists except at great distances below the surface.

The original forests, which have been greatly depleted, and in some cases nearly destroyed, by the demands made upon them for farm uses and railroad ties, consisted of the usual varieties of oak, walnut, hickory, sugar and soft maple, linden, elm (white and red), ash, hackberry, sycamore and ironwood, but neither poplar nor beach as found in the near-by forests of Indiana.

The surface of the county is moderately rolling, enough in some places to give a very pleasant diversity to the landscape. A system of irregular ridges, running in a north-westerly and southeasterly direction, and passing a little south of the chief towns, marks the shed line dividing the Vermilion watershed from those of the Sangamon, Kaskaskia and Embarras Rivers; the western branch of the latter, which takes its rise near or within the corporate limits of the city of Champaign, however, making its debouch through this ridge a little south of the southern limits. This ridge and its spurs furnish the highest points of elevation in the county.

Artificial groves and orchards upon the prairie, which were planted and have grown up mostly within the last half century, by breaking up the monotonous views of an unbroken prairie, have greatly changed and improved the appearance of the country. Very little of this land is so low or so level as to forbid artificial drainage, and very little is so broken by bluffs or hills as to render it incapable of cultivation; so that the entire surface of the county may be considered as tillable land, or such as will eventually be brought into use as arable or pasture land.

Since the adoption in 1878 of the amendment of the State Constitution of 1870 (Section 31 of Article IV, commonly known as the "drainage section"), great tracts of land in the county, before then incapable of being cultivated, have been drained by artificial ditches and by tiling, and are now reckoned the best, and have proven to be the most valuable, lands in the county.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾The matter of drainage was, for many years, a serious question with the owners of wet lands in this county. The extent of lands needing drainage was a serious draw-back to the settlement of the country, the wet lands being avoided by home-seekers and investors alike. Soon after the year 1880 attention was attracted

In this connection it may be said in reference to the wet lands of the county, that the county authorities about 1853, for the purpose of taking advantage of the Federal and State legislation giving to counties all of the swamp and overflowed lands within their borders, appointed Benjamin Thrasher to examine all of the unsold lands in the county coming within the definition of the Federal act, as "swamp and overflowed lands," and to report a description thereof to the County Court. This examination having been made, it was reported that 85,000 acres answered to this description. Subsequently the title to 35,957 acres was confirmed to the county. These lands were subsequently sold and the funds used, in part, for the erection of a court house in 1860, the residue being appropriated to the school fund. It was upon these lands that the great work of drainage was mostly done.

Much has been said and written of the beau-

ty to the reclaiming of wet and overflowed lands, and, under wise and practical legislation, wonders have been accomplished. The cost of these improvements have been immense, embracing work done by private individuals, by local districts organized by township authorities, and by and under the direction and supervision of the County Court. The records of the latter class, being within reach and intelligently kept, afford information of the cost of such drainage. We give below an abstract of the districts so organized, and the amount, in each case, of the assessments. It is putting the expense of other drainage very low to estimate at a sum as great, from which it will be seen that more than \$1,000,000 have been thus expended within the last quarter of a century in this county. The result is, that great ditches are in existence many miles in length, affording in most cases complete immunity from overflow and from the destruction of crops. The lands thus reclaimed are the most valuable for agricultural purposes, and average in value an hundred fold of the estimated value before drainage.

Name of District.	No. of Acres.	Assessments.
Beaver Lake	13,822	\$ 55,862.03
Kankakee	13,655	40,783.70
Big Slough	6,520	55,794.98
Wild Cat	6,135	38,810.00
Dry Fork Mutual	2,140	3,029.54
East Lake Fork	31,735	102,186.60
Embarras River	37,199	39,352.97
Hensley	1,723	446.70
Hillsbury Slough	13,091	32,324.21
Kaskaskia Mutual	7,688	5,866.68
Kaskaskia Spl	13,931	39,466.13
Little Vermilion	30,825	29,074.22
Long Point	6,975	17,331.65
Okaw	19,075	25,439.08
Two Mile Slough	23,732	63,242.07
Pesotum Slough	6,331	14,143.68
Willow Branch	1,029	3,180.00
Spoon River	9,960	30,352.62
Black Slough		12,000.00
Union Drainage, Stanton and Ogden	1,239	761.84
Total	246,706	\$596,298.70

ties of our prairie landscapes in their natural condition, and much has also been said and written of their repulsive and dreary, unchanged sameness. Both descriptions have in them much of truth, depending upon the season of the year in which the snap-shots of the scenes were taken.

No one who has traversed the unbounded rolling prairie of Illinois in summer, and witnessed the dazzling beauty of its flora, the magnificent exuberance of its vegetation, the limitless expanse of clear sky and rich earth, could write or speak otherwise than extravagantly of the impression produced; on the other hand, few could survey the same landscape in winter, whether covered with an unbroken blanket of snow, with no diversification, save here and there the gentle swells of the drear surface swept by fierce, chilling winds, or behold it bereft of its snowy covering, presenting, in its place, the whole wide expanse blackened by autumnal fires, or sere and russet from winter's frost—oppressive in its barren monotony—and yet describe the scene in poetic language—especially if use had been made of the prairie roads as they were usually found in early times. The beauty and radiance of gentle and fruitful summer attract and stir the imagination in one view, while the desolation and grim bleakness of inhospitable winter repel and depress in the other. As one has in terms of contrast described these scenes—"The mud, snow and dreariness of winter, and the balmy loveliness of summer"—the two seasons in Illinois which showed, in vivid forms, the extremes of the climate, and, as seen or experienced by the beholder, so impressed him.

Another season—the autumnal—with its invariable and terrific accompaniment, the prairie fire, should not be forgotten for the reason that the accompaniment no longer exists, and its place has been taken by the autumn harvest of abundant grain from the fields where fires swept all before it but a few years since. These prairie fires have been well described by authors, and possessed all of grandeur and beauty, or terror and devastation, claimed for them, according as the observer was only the witness of the fires or the victim. In Champaign County, and from the doors and windows of residents yet in life, the prairie fires of story have been seen, time and again, year after year, and presented the same scenes of

beauty or terror to the beholder, according as he and his were safe from the devouring element, or being pursued by the hungry flames.⁽¹⁾

As the prairie sod gave way, year after year, to the breaking plow, these phenomena grew less and less, and are now seen no more.

Although several attempts at the discovery of coal have been made within the county, none have been attended with success, and it is generally accepted as true that available mines do not exist under the surface of Champaign County. Such is the theory of eminent geologists. Agriculture, so rich in its possibilities, seems to be the only natural resource of wealth open to its population.

At many places in the northeastern part of the county within the valley of the Middle Fork of the Vermillion, artesian wells have been sunk, from which a constant and abundant supply of pure water flows. Springs, except in the beds of creeks and rivers, rarely occur.

A feature of many landscapes of the county, quite noticeable before the prairies were broken and drained, were the many sink holes found, even upon the highest grounds. These holes varied in size from a square rod to an acre or more. They were sometimes several feet in depth below the level of the surround-

⁽¹⁾The following editorial extract from the "Urbana Union," of November 9, 1854, describes a scene enacted upon the ground where Champaign City now stands, as seen from the editor's door in Race Street, Urbana:

"The other evening a sight presented itself to our citizens which was grand in the extreme. At dark, a mile to the southwest of town, on a high ridge of prairie, there appeared a small patch of fire which was by the south wind swept towards the north. As it ran along in a northerly direction on the ridge, it also spread slowly towards the summit, to the westward, the flames mounting upwards in beautiful forms. At the end of about half an hour, the northern wing had spread two miles in that direction, when for a few moments the whole line danced for our amusement in the most appropriate manner, sending high up towards heaven its illumination and lightening up the varied landscape for miles around. At last the figure was finished and the scene closed by the flames becoming exhausted, when all again assumed its accustomed quiet."

The author, in the autumn of 1862, with a party of friends was passing from the county-seat to Sadorus across the prairie, when a line of smoke appeared over the ridge to the west, betokening the coming fire. The country was then all open and covered by the summer's growth of grass, well seared and dry from the early frosts. The fire soon appeared over the ridge bearing down upon the party like a devouring army. Fortunately the line of the Wabash railroad was not far away and, by a rapid application of the whip to the team, it was reached and passed to safety when the terrific flame was but a few rods away.

ing prairie, and, in the early times, afforded water for the greater part of the year, thus becoming useful to the early stock raiser and traveller. Various causes for the existence of these holes have been advanced, but it is thought that none are more reasonable than the claim put forth in favor of the wild buffalo which, for ages, roamed over these plains before the coming of the white man. The same variety of ponds are, in the remote West, to this day called "buffalo wallows," which name, originating when the habits of the animal were well known in those regions and upon the grounds where the work of excavation was going on, may well be received as authoritative.⁽¹⁾

Early discoverers and explorers upon the American continent always pursued their investigations with reference to the mines of the precious metals which might be found to exist in the newly found country. The successes of the Spanish conquerors in Peru and Mexico seemed to have inflamed the imaginations of all who turned the prows of their vessels to the westward, and the money which fitted out many exploring expeditions was furnished solely with reference to the possible mineral wealth which might be developed thereby.

The early French and Spanish explorers of the interior of North America were always on the lookout for mines of the precious metals. The Company of the Indies, to which the King of France gave great privileges in the Louisiana and Illinois countries, about 1700, and the South Sea Company, represented by John Law, who succeeded the failure of Company of the Indies, and also failed in the great financial disaster known as the "Mississippi

Scheme," about 1718, were very largely moved by the hopes of finding, in the Mississippi valley somewhere, the mines whose fabled wealth had fired the hopes of all Europe in the seventeenth century. In the particular case of the companies above mentioned, our Okaw River was settled upon as the one which rolled over "golden sands," which suspicion, it is said, caused it to be carefully scrutinized from source to mouth by eager Frenchmen.⁽¹⁾ Gold was not found by these men, for the reason that they did not look for it in the right place. While digging into the yellow clay of its bluffs, where they hoped to develop the wealth of the country, they overlooked the rich prairies which border this stream from end to end, and out of which the men of this day, and of another race, are now turning up golden crops of useful cereals.

Another physical feature, not to be omitted in this meager description of Champaign County, is the presence, here and there upon the smaller water-courses, of what was known to the early comers as "beaver dams." By this term it will be understood reference is had to those obstructions to the flow of the water, in early times, which were created by the wild beavers, once very numerous throughout the temperate zone of North America, and a fruitful source of revenue to the early hunter and trapper on account of the value of their furs.⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾"In 1715, a man by the name of Dutigne, who loved a joke, wishing to amuse himself at Cadillac's (Governor of Louisiana) inordinate passion for discovery of mines, exhibited to him some pieces of ore, which contained certain proportions of silver, and persuaded him that they had been found in the neighborhood of the Kaskaskias. This was enough to fire Cadillac's overheated imagination. Anticipating the realization of all his dreams, he immediately set off for the Illinois, where, much to his mortification, he learned that he had been imposed upon by Dutigne, to whom the deceptive pieces of ore had been given by a Mexican, who had brought them from his country. After an absence of eight months, spent in fruitless researches along the Kaskaskia, he returned to Mobile, where he found himself the laughing-stock of the community."—"Colonial History of Louisiana," by Charles Gayarre, page 164.

"Silver is supposed to exist in St. Clair county, two miles from Rock Spring, from whence Silver creek derives its name. In the early times, by the French, a shaft was sunk here, and tradition tells of a large quantity of the precious metal being obtained."—Peck's "Gazetteer of Illinois," (1837), page 14.

⁽²⁾"The favorite haunts of the beavers are rivers and lakes bordered by forests. When they find a stream not sufficiently deep for

⁽¹⁾"A peculiar custom of the buffalo was "wallowing." In the pools of water the old fathers of the herd lowered themselves on one knee, and with the aid of their horns, soon had an excavation into which the water trickled, forming a cool, muddy bath. From his ablation each arose coated with mud, allowing the patient successor to take his turn. Each entered the "wallow," threw himself flat upon his back, and, by means of his feet and horns, violently forced himself around until he was completely immersed. After many buffaloes had thus immersed themselves and by adhesion, had carried away each his share of the sticky mass, a hole two feet deep and often twenty feet in diameter was left, and, even to this day, marks the spot of a buffalo wallow. The delectable layer of mud soon dried upon the buffalo and left him encased in an impenetrable armor secure from the attacks of insects."—"Historic Highways of America," Vol. 1, page 105, (A. H. Clark & Co., Publishers.)

One of these dams was found by the earliest comers constructed across the western branch of the Salt Fork, about four miles north of Urbana. As described by those who saw the work for many years, it fully met the descriptions written and published by observers of these works elsewhere. At first the animals were killed and their possession and work interfered with. As fast as any damage was done by curious intruders, they repaired the same, until, their numbers being lessened by the hunters, the home was abandoned and finally the last of this interesting and intelligent animal, with his contemporary, the wild Indian, moved westward. This dam has been perpetuated in memory by giving its name to a drainage district organized upon the ground for the recovery of the adjacent lands.

This section of the State of Illinois, especially in the years before the planting of orchards and artificial groves, was subject to very great extremes of heat and cold. The open prairie, during a season of the former, was not a place of safety; the timber belts and groves, however, afforded a mitigating influence that saved the lives of many pioneers. This must afford some explanation of the partiality with which they regarded those locations when seeking their early homes.

One occasion in the history of the country is well remembered by such of the pioneers as survive, as affording the most striking instance of the extreme cold to which the country could be subjected. It happened upon the 16th day of December, 1836. Many reminiscences of this strange phenomenon have been related by the pioneers to the writer, from their memories, but the event is best described by Rev. E. Kingsbury, the pioneer Presbyterian pastor of Danville, in a communication written by him for a Danville paper in December, 1857, twenty-one years after the happening of the event, which will be availed of here to tell the story.

"The weather on Monday was quite warm

their purpose, they throw across it a dam constructed with great ingenuity of wood, stones and mud, gnawing down small trees for the purpose, and compacting the mud by blows of their powerful tails. In winter they live in houses, which are from three to four feet high, are built on the water's edge with sub-aqueous entrances, and afford them protection from wolves and other animals. They formerly abounded throughout northern America, but are now found only in thin or unsettled regions."—Century Dictionary, page 496.

and fast softening the heavy snow. On Tuesday it began to rain before day and continued until four in the afternoon, at which time the ground was covered with water and melting snow. All the small streams were very full and the large ones rapidly rising. At this crisis there arose a large and tumultuous looking cloud in the west, with a rumbling noise. On its approach everything congealed. In less than five minutes it changed a warm atmosphere to one of intense cold, and flowing water to ice.

"One says he started his horse in a gallop in the mud and water and, on going a quarter of a mile, he was bounding over ice and frozen ground. Another, that in an hour after the change he passed over a stream of two feet deep on ice, which actually froze solid to the bottom and remained so until spring. The North Fork, where it was rapid and so full as to overflow its bottoms, froze over so solid that night that horses crossed next morning, and it was thus with all of the streams.

"Mr. Alvin Gilbert, with his men, was crossing the prairie from Bicknell's to Sugar Creek, with a large drove of hogs. Before the cloud came over them the hogs and horses showed the greatest alarm and apprehension of danger. And when it actually came upon them, the hogs, refusing to go any farther, began to pile themselves in one vast heap as their best defense on the open prairie. During the night half a dozen of them perished, and those on the outside were so frozen down that they had to be cut loose. About twelve others died on the way to Chicago, in consequence of being badly frozen, while many others lost large pieces of their flesh. Mr. Gilbert and his young men rode five or six miles distant, all of them having fingers, toes or ears frozen, and the harness so frozen that it could not be unhitched from the wagon, and scarcely from the horses.

"Two men riding across the same prairie, a little farther west, came to a stream so wide and deep that they could not cross it. The dreary night came on, and after exercising in vain to keep from freezing, they killed one horse, rolled his back to the wind, took out his entrails and thrust in their hands and feet, while they lay upon them. And so they would have used the other horse, but for the loss of their knife. Mr. Frame, the younger

and more thinly clad, gradually froze and died in great agony at day-break. The other, Mr. Hildreth, at sunrise, mounted the remaining horse and rode over the ice five miles to a house, but so badly frozen that about half of each hand and foot came off.

"How general or extensive the change was is not known; but the Illinois River, as two men in a boat were crossing it, froze in, and they exercised to save their lives until the ice would bear them up. The dog that accompanied them was frozen to death.

"On the east side of Indiana one man had fifty head of hogs frozen to death. Many similar facts might be narrated, but the above are sufficient to show that the change was great, sudden and general."

Another account of some of the incidents which happened in this vicinity in connection with this event, found on page 140 of Emma C. Platt's "History of Platt County," as related to her by Mr. Ezra Marquiss, well known to many of our citizens, will be found interesting:

"It was raining the forepart of the day and I had been gathering hogs. I reached home about ten o'clock, ate my dinner, and started out to see how the weather looked. As I went out of the south side of the house, which was 16x18 feet, it was still raining. I walked slowly to the west side of the house to find it snowing, and by the time I had reached the north side, the slush on the ground was frozen over."

The same work further on says:

"William Platt was pitching hay with a pitchfork when the storm struck him. Almost instantly it seemed to him, the handle of the fork, which had been wet with rain, was covered with ice. Nathan Hanline says he was riding when the storm reached him, and before he had gone a mile the frozen slush would bear up his horse. Mr. William Monroe, while going with Mr. James Utterback to East Fork, was so nearly frozen that, when he reached a neighbor's, he had to be helped off the horse. His clothes were actually frozen to the hair of the horse."

The same author names several citizens of what is now Platt County, who lost their lives upon the prairie by being frozen to death in that storm.

Indian traditions, given the early settlers of this county, tell of a very deep snow which

fell here, and which, on account of the length of time which it kept the wild animals from access to the ground, caused the death of many. Immense herds of the buffalo and elk, then roaming over the prairies, were destroyed, and their bones were pointed out as evidence of the truth of the traditions thus told. When this occurred was, of course, uncertain, as the wild men made no records, but from accounts given it was thought to have been from fifty to seventy-five years before any white occupation.

The "Deep Snow" of our pioneers' recollection occurred during the winter of 1830-31, and was not the result of one snow storm alone, but of many storms of snow and sleet, without the intervention of a "thaw" during that winter. The accumulation was made up of many layers of snow, and, altogether, gave that winter the reputation of having been one of great severity, when many "snow bounds" were experienced.

Geology of Champaign County.

The writer cheerfully utilizes the following essay upon the geology of Champaign County, prepared at his request by Miss DeEtte Rolfe:

"The characteristic features of the surface of Champaign County are the direct result of the immense ice-sheet which once covered it. It is really a great plain, gently undulating and sloping to the south and east. Crossing it are ridges, or moraines, which were built up by the glacier to a height of from twenty to one hundred feet above the surrounding country. These are parts of two large systems—one crossing the extreme northeast corner, and the other running parallel to it through the central part of the county, and sending a branch north to unite the two—and extend for a considerable distance over the State.

"The first, and much the more conspicuous of the two, enters south of Penfield and leaves the county just west of Ludlow. It is the southern or outer belt of the great Bloomington System, which can be traced from the Wabash River, north of Danville on the east, through Bloomington to Peoria, and north into Dekalb County. It is bold in outline, from five to eight miles wide and from sixty to ninety feet high. Its sides are steep and are

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deeply cut by streams, giving it a somewhat rugged appearance. In many places the streams have pushed upward until they have reached the crest, and in some cases cut through it, thus converting it into a series of more or less irregular knolls and ridges, which stand out prominently. The locations of a few of the more important knolls may be noted, with their elevations: West of Ludlow, 830 feet; southeast of Ludlow, 820 feet; west of Dillsburg, 810 feet; east of Dillsburg, 820 feet; west of Royal, 810 feet; southeast of Gifford, 820 feet, and east of Flatville, 820 feet. The 830-foot knoll near Ludlow marks the highest point in the county. On its eastern side the moraine descends into a low prairie cut by streams. East of Penfield these cut to 659 feet; Penfield, itself, stands just within the moraine at 728 feet.

"The second moraine is a part of the Champaign System, and because of its many branches, it covers much territory and presents a very irregular outline. It enters from Piatt County, with two branches which soon unite, and later it breaks up into three parts which remain distinct until they reach the southern border of Vermillion County. It presents less relief than the Bloomington moraine, and, as a rule, the slopes are more gentle.

"The main ridge enters near Mahomet at an elevation of 770 feet and passes southeast through Champaign and Philo. Except for two or three miles where it has been broken by the Sangamon, it gradually rises in height to a point north of Rising, where an altitude of 810 feet is attained. Later it sinks to 730 feet and, except in isolated knolls, does not again rise above this elevation. The high points are: 760 feet west of Mira; 750 feet west of Deers; 750 feet northeast of Philo; the same south of Philo; 770 feet southeast of Philo, and 760 feet in the north end of Raymond Township. In the northern part of the county the lowland surface is about 710 feet; farther south, however, it is not more than 670 feet.

"The smaller ridge from Piatt joins this main one just east of Mahomet. It is narrow, but has a sharply defined crest, varying in elevation from 760-780 feet. It sinks quite abruptly into the low Sangamon bottom (to 690 feet) on the north, and into the low prairie (700 feet) on the south.

"At Rising, the large branch which connects the two systems is given off to the northeast. North of Thomasboro, this sends a narrow spur to the southeast, which soon begins to widen, and ends in a bluff several miles long. The bluff tends to the northeast, and its western end almost unites with the main ridge northeast of Urbana. Its eastern end terminates near Sellars in an abrupt elevation known as Blue Mound, which rises forty feet in less than a quarter of a mile. An uneven and roughly circular strip of highland is thus formed, surrounding the lowland which is now drained by Beaver Ditch. This is quite different from the other parts of the moraine in that the slopes are very gentle, especially on the inside of the circle. The crest, for the most part, stands at 750 feet, but in places it rises to 790 feet.

"At Staley, a low spur, known as the 'Staley Moraine,' runs southward, passing through Prairie View, Tolono and Pesotum into Douglas County, where it turns east and, later, reunites with the main ridge near the southern border of Vermillion County. In the northern part of this spur, the elevation is something over 750 feet; but it gradually sinks until, near the southern border of the county, its crest is not over 700 feet. Its outline is very irregular, as it sends off smaller spurs which merge insensibly into the prairie.

"From the eastern side of the main ridge, many short and generally low spurs are given off to the northeast, as at Mira and Deers.

"The main ridge divides again about eight miles southeast of Philo, beyond the 760-foot knoll. One branch passes out of the county north, and the other just south of Broadlands. Later they unite again. Both are very low and have but little relief. The southern one, in fact, seems to have been almost entirely cut away, and does not become a feature of the landscape until it reaches Broadlands. Near there it shows in the form of knolls—700-730 feet. The northern one retains its identity throughout.

"Champaign County, then, is far from being the low, flat area which it is usually considered. The accompanying map shows very distinctly the differences in relief which it affords.

"The drainage system, though very incomplete, is exceptionally well outlined. Upon the map the beds of most of the streams may

be traced, and from it may be seen the very great extent to which their courses are dependent upon the moraines. In every case the moraines act as water-sheds for the separation of the river-basins. Their peculiar arrangement causes Champaign County to furnish water to the Wabash, the Illinois, the Embarras and the Kaskaskia.

"All the territory east of the 'Staley Moraine' is tributary to the Wabash through the two branches of the Vermillion (Salt Fork and Middle Fork) and the Embarras. Salt Fork has its headwaters south of Rantoul in the circular spur, and its branches extend north to the crest of the Bloomington Moraine, and south to the main ridge of the Champaign System. The Middle Fork drains the small area northeast of this moraine. The Embarras rises south of Urbana on the University farm and receives its waters from the area lying between the Champaign and Staley moraines.

"Just west of Champaign the Kaskaskia rises and drains the prairie lying west of the Staley Moraine.

"The Sangamon is the largest stream in the county. It rises in Ford County, but for several miles its course is through a succession of sloughs and, consequently, it is very shallow. As it nears the Champaign Moraine, however, its valley deepens, and at Mahomet it has bluffs 80 to 100 feet high.

"By means of these streams all the lowland prairies have outlets which, in time, would have completely drained them without the aid of the tile-drain.

"Two glaciers have covered this county. These glaciers were separated by a long interval of time, during which a drainage system was established, and an irregular topography composed of hills and valleys was produced. Here and there were small beds of gravel deposited in lakes in which there was but little current. The second glacier covered all this with another layer of debris, first filling the valleys and low places and then spreading a uniform layer over the whole. Irregularly interspersed in this drift are long strips and beds of gravel which have their outcrops on the flanks of the moraines. These, being surrounded by the dense clay, form pockets which become reservoirs for the storage of water.

"It is on these reservoirs that the county

must rely for its water supply. The water obtained from them is of good quality, except in the somewhat rare instances where the outcrop of the gravel bed is so situated as to be exposed to contaminating influences, or in those cases, which should never occur, where the wells themselves are contaminated. As these gravel beds are distributed through the drift at different depths, the wells, even on adjoining lots, may vary in depth. The quantity of water furnished by a well is governed by the size of the gravel bed from which it draws its supply. The deep wells of the county generally draw from the beds deposited between the two sheets of drift; their difference in depth depends on the irregularities of the first drift surface.

"The lowlands behind and between the moraines were originally lake beds, and these, by their partial drainage, developed into prairies whose black soil is due to the vegetable matter deposited in the beds of these lakes. On the lighter soil of the moraines, which were exposed above the water during the long lake period, trees took root and ultimately formed forest belts, which were prevented from spreading, first by the lakes themselves, and afterward, by the tall grasses and forest fires. The numerous sloughs of the early settlers were the remnants of these lakes for which Nature had not yet provided the necessary drainage."

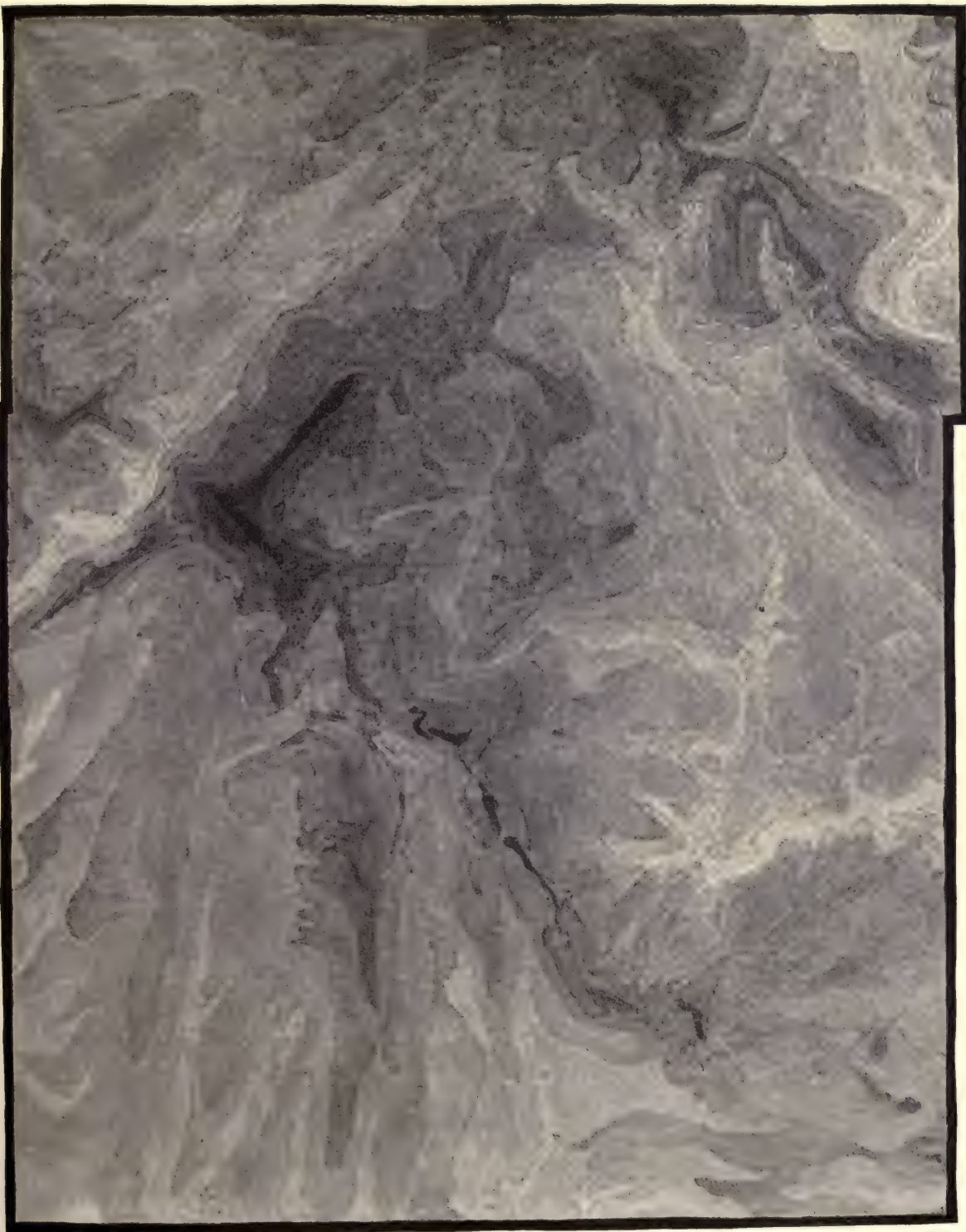
"DE ETE ROLFE."

CHAPTER VI.

EARLIEST MILITARY OCCUPATION.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY HAS LITTLE MARTIAL HISTORY
—PASSAGE OF SPANISH FORCE—FORT HARRISON
NEAR BY—GENERAL HOPKINS' EXPEDITION—GEN.
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Champaign County, from its locality remote from the theater of the great wars into which the nation has been drawn, since the passing of its territory from savage control, has little of martial history to its credit prior to 1861. What may have taken place before it became the dwelling place of a people who write down their history, can only be a matter of conjecture. The presence along the Sangamon River of earthworks, apparently constructed for purposes of military defense, but



Drawn by Deette Rolfe.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (No. 2.)

Showing Location of Moraines and Valleys. (Dark Tints Indicate Higher Elevations. See Pages 652-654.)

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now overgrown with timber of a large size, and the known presence here later of a people whose abhorrence of the labor necessary in their construction, strongly supports the conjecture favoring the presence here, before the later Indian occupants, of a people who had the genius and skill necessary in self-defense. Who these defensive builders were, their origin and final destiny, can never become otherwise, however, than mere conjecture.

On January 2, 1781, a small army, consisting in part of Spanish soldiers and in part of Indians, under a Spanish officer named Pourre—officers and all not exceeding one hundred and fifty men—marched out of St. Louis, then the capital of the Spanish province of Northern Louisiana, and across the River Mississippi, under orders to capture, for His Most Christian Majesty, the King of Spain, the fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, near the south end of Lake Michigan, under the control of a garrison of the English, then at war with Spain, in Europe.

The expedition being undertaken at a season when the waterways of the country were frozen, the route taken was wholly by land, across the prairies. The errand was successfully performed, as a surprise was sprung upon the lethargic garrison within the fort, and all were made prisoners of war. As a result, the conquerors claimed the Illinois country as conquered territory.

This bit of early Illinois history is introduced here, not as such, but in furtherance of the topic of the chapter; for, from the points made in marching and counter-marching between St. Louis and St. Joseph, the territory of Champaign County could hardly have been missed. Such seems to have been the conclusion of the author of "Chapters from Illinois History."⁽¹⁾ This work says: "Some years ago, in the valley where a large Indian village once stood, a few miles west of Danville, in Illinois, three cannon balls of European manufacture were found. The place was within the range of a small piece of artillery

planted on the hills nearby, and it has been conjectured that these balls are relics of this expedition. If so, these afford the only clew to the line of march."

The later war between the United States and Great Britain, waged between the years 1812 and 1815, brought near to our borders, if not actually upon our soil, fierce conflicts between American soldiers and the red allies of the foreign foe. Fort Harrison, built at a point a few miles north of Terre Haute, Ind., east of the Wabash River, as a means of defense against the enemy inhabiting Illinois, was the object of a severe but unsuccessful attack from this foe on September 4, 1812,⁽²⁾ while under the command of Capt. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States.

War between the United States and Great Britain had been declared by Congress June 19, 1812. Already our northern and western frontiers echoed the crack of the hostile rifle in the hands of the allies, and Illinois, in common with other frontier settlements, had suffered from cruel massacres by which the lives of many of her inhabitants had been sacrificed. The United States post at Mackinac Island had surrendered to the British force and the garrison of Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River, had been cruelly and treacherously butchered. Hostile bands of Indians beset the settled portions of Illinois, carrying death to many homes, and the Indian tribes along the Illinois River dangerously menaced every white resident of the Territory.

To check this dangerous condition of affairs, it was determined to strike a decisive blow against the hostile Indians residing along the west side of the Wabash, on the head waters of the Sangamon, and on the Illinois River, above Peoria Lake. A force of Illinois Rangers had been gathered and organized under Governor Edwards, at Camp Russell, near Edwardsville,⁽²⁾ organized into two regiments, and placed under command of Colonel Russell, of the regular army. Gen. Samuel Hopkins, a veteran revolutionary officer, in command of two thousand Kentucky mounted riflemen, was also in camp at Vincennes. The plan was suggested and agreed upon that the force gath-

⁽¹⁾Edward G. Mason, whose conclusion is found in his work, page 300. See also, Reynolds' "Pioneer History," page 126; "Dillon's History of Indiana," page 173. The name of the commander of this expedition is given as above by Mason and as "Pierre" by Dillon. The date is also given as in 1782 by Reynolds and as 1783 by Dillon. It was while Virginia held control at Kaskaskia.

⁽¹⁾"Dillon's History of Indiana," page 489.

⁽²⁾Moses' History of Illinois, page 252-253.

ered by Governor Edwards should, under the direction of Colonel Russell, act in concert with that of General Hopkins, the latter moving up the Wabash to Ft. Harrison, destroying Indian towns on the way and driving the refugees before him; then, crossing the river into Illinois, march across the Grand Prairie by way of the head-waters of the Vermilion and Sangamon Rivers to the Illinois River at Peoria Lake, where a junction was to be effected with the force under Governor Edwards and Colonel Russell, the united force to finish the work of destruction among the Indian inhabitants by destroying the villages along the Illinois. The plan of campaign was better than its execution proved to be. It met with failure and disgrace on the part of the Kentuckians, as detailed by General Hopkins,⁽¹⁾ but undoubtedly gave to the territory which afterwards took the name of Champaign County its first and, perhaps, only experience in sustaining the tramp of civilized troops in pursuit of a hostile foe.

The army of General Hopkins was made up of an aggregation of undisciplined men, enlisted, as they believed, only to defend their own borders; so, as will be seen, military discipline and order were of the most flimsy and unreliable character. Discontent and murmurs from one cause and another arose among the troops before leaving Vincennes; and particularly they protested against proceeding farther, while at Fort Harrison a large number of the men broke off and returned home.

On October 15, 1812, General Hopkins, at the head of his troops, crossed the Wabash River and turned his face to the northwest, confident of success from the great harmony which seemed then to prevail among his troops.⁽²⁾ Hardly had the force reached the Grand Prairie until signs of a general discontent and insubordination returned. Instead of maintaining that silence and discipline proper and necessary to be observed by an army in an enemy's country, the troops, enticed by the abundant game on all hands, began to straggle and kept up a continuous fire thereat, utterly defying the authority of the commanding General, and making it impossible to check the discord. Added to this, the season was rainy, the army had no competent guides, the coun-

try was unknown, and, on the fourth day from Fort Harrison, from loss of the course on the prairies, and insubordination, confusion reigned.

General Hopkins, in describing his ill-starred expedition, says that on the night of the 19th of October, they came to a grove of timber affording water, where they encamped for the night.⁽¹⁾ The Indians in their front set fire to the prairie grass, to the great annoyance of the force, making it necessary to fire the grass around the camp for protection. At this point it was determined by the officers to return, the discomfited General only asking that he might dictate the course of the return march. He put himself at the head of his disorganized men, intending partially to relieve himself of the enforced disgrace by attacking some of the Indian towns, but all to no purpose, for the men, now a mob, broke through all restraint and moved off in a contrary way.

Capt. Zachary Taylor—since the hero of our war with Mexico, and a lamented President of the United States—was one of the party, and ably seconded the efforts of his commanding General to stay the retreat and prevent defeat and disgrace to American arms.

The route taken by this force and the distance and direction traveled renders it not merely probable but reasonably certain that General Hopkins passed over a part of the territory of Champaign County. It is, probably, not too much to assume that the "grove with water," which fixed the camp on the 19th of October, was the Big Grove or the Salt Fork timber, and that the prairie which then silently skirted it on the south and west, was the scene of the brave old General's disgrace and discomfiture.

While cutting down an abrupt bluff of the Middle Fork of the Vermilion, ten miles west of Danville, in 1869, for the passage of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway, the workmen took from the loose shale composing the bluff, two cannon balls of iron, each about three inches in diameter, which balls were in the possession of the late Hon. H. W. Beckwith, of Danville, Ill., previous to his death. The oldest citizen of that section being at a loss to account for their presence in that

⁽¹⁾ Dillon's History of Indiana, page 497.

⁽²⁾ Gen. Hopkins had a force of 2,000 men.—Dillon's History of Indiana, page 269.

⁽¹⁾ Dillon's History of Indiana, page 269.

bluff, I believe it is not assuming too much to say that these balls were probably thrown at hostile Indians from the light field pieces used by General Hopkins on that occasion. It is not known that any other armed force ever passed near this point, unless the Spanish force referred to in a preceding paragraph of this chapter, also passed the same point. If it did pass near the Indian village on the Middle Fork, it is hardly probable that it carried guns of sufficient caliber to have deposited these balls where they were found. General Hopkins made his campaign in the early autumn, when transportation across this country was comparatively easy, the distance being no more than eighty miles from Fort Harrison, his base of supplies. He had a force of 2,000 men, while the Spanish force did not exceed 150 men and officers, were upon a long winter march and were provided, we must conclude, with no impediments not necessary for the work in hand—the surprise and capture of a force much less than their own, protected only by a weak stockade.

A former citizen of this county, long since deceased,⁽¹⁾ once informed the writer that, when a very young man residing in Indiana, in the spring of 1832, he joined a regiment of Indiana volunteers called out to fight the Indians under Black Hawk, commonly known as the Black Hawk War. The regiment, under orders for the seat of war in the northern part of Illinois, crossed the Wabash River at Terre Haute, and a northwesterly course led them through Champaign County. One night the ground near the creek on west Main Street, Urbana, about where the Christian church stands, was chosen as a camping ground, and was occupied until time to march next morning. The regiment marched through the county under arms, from the south to the north line.

It might here be added that quite a num-

ber of Vermillion County men from that portion of the county which, during the next year by act of the General Assembly became Champaign County, took part in the Black Hawk War, as members of a company made up mostly from about Danville. Among these may be named Thomas L. Butler, afterwards and for many years a well-known citizen of Homer, and who met his death only a few years since in a railroad accident; Martin Rhinehart, a citizen of Somer Township, who many years since removed to Wisconsin, where he died; also Rev. Mr. Mahurin, a Baptist minister, who lived and preached in the Big Grove, and Jacob Heater, afterwards a well-known citizen.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY NAMES OF LOCALITIES.

FIRST HOMES SET UP IN THE GROVES—NAMES OF LOCATIONS, AS NOW KNOWN, UNKNOWN PRIOR TO 1860—BIG GROVE—SALT FORK—SANGAMON—AMBRAW—MIDDLE FORK—SADORUS GROVE—BOWSE'S GROVE—LINN GROVE—LOST GROVE—HICKORY GROVE—BUR-OAK GROVE—MINK GROVE—DEAD-MAN'S GROVE—CHERRY GROVE—THE TOW-HEAD—ADKIN'S POINT—NOX'S POINT—BUTLER'S POINT—PANCAKE'S POINT—STRONG'S FORD—PRATHER'S FORD—NEW COM'S FORD—KENTUCKY SETTLEMENT—YANKEE RIDGE—DUTCH FLATS.

As was the fact in most of the early settlements in Illinois, the first homes of white families in Champaign County were set up in the groves and timber belts, on account of the protection yielded in winter and the accessibility to water, fuel and building material.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾To illustrate the antipathy of the pioneer for a residence upon the prairie, the following, told by Dr. W. A. Conkey, of Homer, is here inserted:

⁽¹⁾Deacon James Myers, who died February, 1883. Mr. Meyers remembered well the one cabin—then on the site of Urbana,—across the creek from the camping ground,—occupied by Isaac Busey. He also had ample reason for remembering the lone cabin of the Cook family, located about a mile and a half north of Urbana, on the east side of North Lincoln Avenue; for, from the line of girls, who, from the door-yard fence, watched the soldiers pass, he took one for his wife eight years thereafter, when he had returned from the war and become a citizen of Champaign County. The union of this couple gave to the county a large family of sons and daughters.

Dr. Conkey, then ten years of age, came with his father's family from Massachusetts, to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1830, and at once the father built his home away out on the prairie, his neighbors, as usual then, all having chosen their places of residence in or near the timber,—he being the first to do so in that neighborhood. This act called forth comment and criticism from the pioneers who, as usual, shook their heads at so daring an adventure. At a public sale in the neighborhood, a few months thereafter, Mr. Conkey was a bidder for such articles of property as he needed, and seems to have attracted some attention by his presence and bidding; for one man asked of another who it was that was thus making purchases. The answer was, "O, it is that d—d fool Yankee that has built away out on the prairie."

There being many such timber tracts, and each one having, in turn, served as a shelter to the newly arrived settlers, it will be most convenient, in detailing the facts in hand concerning the early settlement of the county, to treat each grove or timber belt and its settlements separately, designating them by the names in use fifty years since, and until township organization under the statute about 1860, and the growth of villages along the various lines of railroads, gave us a new nomenclature for neighborhoods.

It need hardly be related that, prior to 1860, the present names in use to designate organized towns were unknown, except where the name was before then used to designate a village or railroad station.

Until the autumn of 1860 the county existed under what is known as county organization, as distinguished from township organization, since then prevailing. A vote of the county determined the change. Before then county business, now done by the Board of Supervisors, was transacted, before 1848, by a board of three commissioners; and, from 1848 until the change in 1860, by the Judge of the County Court and two associates. The names before then universally used to designate localities other than the immediate neighborhood of the few villages, were such as "The Big Grove,"⁽¹⁾ meaning the large grove of natural timber just north of the City of Urbana, lying partly in Town 19 and partly in Town 20. "The Salt Fork"⁽²⁾ was a general term used to designate not only the lands covered by the timber along that stream, but the neighboring farms, from its northern extremity to the point where it leaves the county. Homer and Sidney were villages along the

stream and these names were used to specialize neighborhoods. So, "On the Sangamon"⁽³⁾ was understood to refer to the neighborhoods on both sides of the river from the head waters to the Piatt County line. There were "The Okaw" and "The Ambraw"⁽⁴⁾ settlements, by which was understood the neighborhoods about and in the timber belts along these streams, so far as they lay in this county. "Middle Fork"⁽⁵⁾ was understood to mean the timber sometimes called "Sugar Grove," in the northeast corner of the county. Besides these names, that of "Sadorus Grove" was used to designate the isolated grove of timber at the head of the Kaskaskia River, in which Henry Sadorus and his family settled when they came to the county. "Bowse's Grove" referred to a small grove of natural timber on the east side of the Embarras River. "Linn Grove,"⁽⁶⁾ as a name, early became attached to the beautiful eminence crowned with trees of nature's planting in the southwest corner of Sidney Township, which name it yet retains. "Lost Grove,"⁽⁷⁾ at the northwest corner of Ayers Township, is supposed to have received its name from its remoteness from everywhere else. "Hickory Grove,"⁽⁸⁾ in St. Joseph and Ogden Town-

(1) Sangamon River, a prominent branch of The Illinois. It rises in Champaign County, in the most elevated region of that portion of the State, and near the head-waters of the two Vermillion and the Kaskaskia rivers. Its waters Sangamon and Macon Counties and parts of Tazewell, McLean, Montgomery, Shelby and Champaign counties. Its general course is northwesterly.—Peck's "Gazetteer," page 287.

(2) Embarras river, (pronounced Embroy in Fr.) a considerable stream in the eastern part of the State. It rises in Champaign County, eighteen north, nine east, near the sources of the Kaskaskia, the two Vermillions, and the Sangamon rivers. It runs south through Coles County, receives several smaller streams, enters Jasper, turns southeast across a corner of Crawford, passes through Lawrence and enters the Big Wabash about six miles above Vincennes.—Idem, page 198.

The Embarras was voted \$7,000 for the improvement of its navigation by the internal improvement act of the Legislature.

(3) Middle Fork rises in the prairie, forty miles northwest of Danville, and enters the Salt Fork.—Idem, page 307.

(4) Linn Grove, in Champaign county, is four miles south of Sidney, from seventy-five to one hundred acres of timber, mostly linden and honey locust.—Idem, page 244.

(5) Lost Grove is seven miles east of Sidney, on the eastern border of Champaign County.—Idem, page 244.

(6) Hickory Grove, in Champaign County, on the north branch of Salt Fork, and twelve miles east of Urbana. The timber is from half a mile to one and a half miles wide, and the soil and prairie around is first rate.—Idem, page 219.

(1) "The Indian name for the Big Grove was 'Mashaw Montuck,' meaning big woods."—Henry Sadorus.

"Big Grove, in Champaign county, is on a branch of the Salt Fork of the Vermillion River, and is about the center of the county. It is a body of heavily timbered, rich land, twelve miles long and an average of three miles in width. The country around is most delightful, the prairie is elevated, dry and of very rich soil, the water is good, and the country very healthy. The population of Big Grove must now exceed 200 families"—Peck's "Gazetteer of Illinois," (1837), page 159.

(2) Salt Fork rises in Champaign County, near the head of the Sangamon River, runs a south course until it enters Township eighteen North, in range ten east, when it makes a sudden bend and runs north of east to Danville. The salt works are on this stream, six miles above Danville.—Peck's "Gazetteer" (1837), page 306.

ships; "Bur Oak Grove," in Ogden; "Mink Grove,"⁽¹⁾ in Rantoul; and "Dead Man's Grove," in St. Joseph Township, like those above named, had then a definite meaning and referred to certain localities, though, like some of them now, these names now mean nothing, having passed from use. The last name has not been in use for many years, the grove referred to having long been called "Corray's Grove," taking its later name from a near-by dweller. It received its first name from the circumstance of the finding there of the dead body of a man who had died alone, and probably from exhaustion.⁽²⁾

About one mile north of the village of Philo, in the early times, was a tuft or small patch of timber and brush—along the margin of a small pond, which protected it from the annual prairie fires—of less than one acre, which, from the earliest settlement of the country, was a noted landmark for travelers, and which was known far and near as the "Tow-Head," from its supposed resemblance to something bearing that name. Its position upon a very high piece of prairie made it visible for many miles around. It has long since yielded to the march of farm improvement, and its foster guardian, the pond, has likewise given way to the same enemy of the picturesque, and now yields each year fine crops of corn.

A little distance north of the village of Ivesdale is a grove of small timber, formerly known as "Cherry Grove" by early settlers. Its name, perhaps now obsolete, was probably derived from the kind of timber growing in the grove, or most prevalent, as was the case with other groves heretofore named. These groves and belts of timber served the early comers here as landmarks, so conspicuous were they on the horizon, and, in the absence

of trails to guide the traveler, they served an excellent purpose as such.

Then there were other names in common use among the people which, for the want of names more appropriate, did service in the local nomenclature in the early days. Lest those names be forgotten—and that references thereto, if made herein in future pages, may be understood—we here recall them with explanations.

"Adkins' Point" referred to a point of timber reaching to the north from the northwest corner of the Big Grove in Somer Township, and got its name from the residence there of the family of Lewis Adkins.

"Nox's Point" meant the locality of the village of Sidney, before that name was given the place, and received its name from the first settler in the point made by the Salt Fork timber in its eastward trend.⁽¹⁾ The settler was William Nox.

"Butler's Point," which, though in Vermillion County, will be referred to hereafter, is a point of timber reaching southward from the Salt Fork timber, just west of Catlin—also receiving its name from an early dweller.

"Pancake's Point" called to mind a point of timber reaching westward from the Sangamon timber, in Newcomb Township, and owes its name to Jesse W. Pancake, who lived there more than fifty years since.

There was "Sodom," a neighborhood above the village of Fisher, which was afterward used as the name of a postoffice established there. Why the location got this name so suggestive of evil reputation, is not known. So "Wantwood" was applied to a treeless expanse of prairie reaching north from the head of the Sangamon timber, the early settler knew not how far.

There were also fords across the streams where early roads, in default of bridges, led the traveler through deep waters. Of these there were "Strong's Ford" and "Prather's

(1) The Indian name for Mink Grove was "Nip-squah"—Archa Campbell.

(2) Tradition relates that, many years since and before the settlement of the prairies, a band of regulators from an Indiana settlement, having found the trail of a horse-thief, who had successfully carried his stolen animal as far west as the "Tow-Head," overtook the thief there, finding him fast asleep under the shade of this little grove. Without the form of a trial the offender was promptly executed by being hung, by the neck, to one of the trees, until he was dead, where his body was found by the next passer-by. This grove of timber was near by the road which led from the Salt Fork timber westward to Sadorus Grove and the Okaw.

(1) Nox's Point was also sometimes called "Williams' Point." Why the place received that name, and when, whether after or before the coming of the Nox family, does not appear. One Jesse Williams entered the first land taken in the county, about three miles east of the Point and it is possible that this fact suggested the name.

Sidney, a townsite in Champaign County, on Salt Fork of the Vermillion River, on the south side of Section nine, Township eighteen north, range ten west, on the Northern Cross Railroad, from Springfield by Decatur to Danville.—Peck's "Gazetteer," (1837), page 292.

Ford," both across the Salt Fork, one about a mile north and the other the same distance south of the village of St. Joseph. The former was where the iron bridge on the State road now spans the stream, and was later called "Kelley's Ford." Both fords received their distinctive names from near-by dwellers. A ferry was maintained by Joseph T. Kelley at the former. The latter, or Prather's Ford, was at the crossing of the Salt Fork by the Danville and Fort Clark road, a pioneer road across the country, noticed hereafter.

On the Sangamon were two well known fords with distinctive names. One at the village of Mahomet (or Middletown, as the village was known fifty years since), was called "Bryan's Ford," from John Bryan, a contiguous land-owner, who maintained a ferry there. The iron bridge a few rods away has, for many years, furnished a better means of crossing the stream. The other, of historic fame, was known as "Newcom's Ford," from the residence there of Ethan Newcom, a pioneer who came to the county in the early 'thirties. It was at the crossing of the Sangamon River by the Danville and Fort Clark road; and, beside being a ford of the river, was a place where travelers camped in great numbers. It was near the line which divides Township 21 and Township 22, Range 8, and in later years it gave the name of "Newcomb" to another Township, although the final "b" of the name, as thus used, is in addition to the spelling in use by the owner. Mr. Newcom spelled his name "Ethan Newcom," where signed to a deed.

Then there were neighborhoods in the county which, from some peculiarity or other in their early settlement, took upon themselves peculiar names, most of which have been forgotten or have fallen into disuse. Among these may be recalled the "Kentucky Settlement," now in Rantoul Township. This was on account of the coming there prior to 1860 of B. C. Bradley and many other thrifty farmers from Kentucky. The settlement was a compact gathering of good families upon a hitherto unbroken prairie, so arranged that the social and school advantages enjoyed elsewhere were not suspended. In like manner the location about the ridge in Philo Township, which divides the waters of the Salt Fork from those flowing into the Ambraw (Embarras), about 1856 became the home of

a colony from Massachusetts and other Eastern States, among whom may be named E. W. Parker and his brother G. W. Parker; Lucius, David and T. C. Eaton, and others of New England origin,—which gave the neighborhood the name "Yankee Ridge," which it bears to this day. So, the gathering upon the flat lands bordering the head-waters of the Salt Fork in Compromise Township, of a large number of Germans, who distinguished themselves as good farmers and good citizens, has given their neighborhood the name of "Dutch Flats," which it is likely to retain.

These names of localities are here introduced into the work to aid the reader in understanding references to them upon future pages.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY ROADS OF THE COUNTY.

TRAILS, HOW MADE—FORT CLARK ROAD—ITS GREAT SERVICE—CHANGE TO THE SOUTH—OTHER TRAILS—SHELBYVILLE AND CHICAGO ROAD—BROWNFIELD AND HEATER ROADS.

In no one thing have been more noteworthy the changes which mark the transition from the condition of savagery which covered the whole county eighty years since, than in the roads of the county. Far from being ideal passages from place to place, the roads which mark nearly every section line, and afford the means of the easy transportation of persons and property, indicate the great advance. Human agencies have produced all of this advancement. Before the coming of the white man, and with him the ways of subduing and bringing to his use the elements which Nature had here planted, these useful avenues were not found, nor were they in demand.

It must not be supposed, however, that no roads existed which directed the traveler to his place of destination. The earliest comers found paths and traces leading across the country which, in a measure, aided them in finding the shortest cuts from timber grove to timber grove, but such were not of human origin. Before even the Indian came to hunt the wild animals, these animals, in search of water or pasturage, made their traces or paths, always choosing the best lines of travel and,

so far as possible, the shortest lines of communication.⁽¹⁾

While to these lines few, if any, of the existing roads owe their locations, this cannot be said of the first roads made use of by the white man at his coming. He found traces leading across the country which he chose then to call Indian paths, but we must look farther back than to the coming of the Indian for their origin.

The earliest comers to this country found already made a road, before them much travelled by wagons and teams, which led from the east, entering the county near where the eastern line crosses the main branch of the Salt Fork, about two miles northeast of the village of Homer, from which place it meandered to the northwest through Hickory Grove, passing a little north of the location of the village of St. Joseph, crossing the east branch of the Salt Fork a mile north of the village, at a place afterwards, and for many

years, known as "Prather's Ford." From this crossing place it followed the western branch of the same creek along its northern border, passing what was afterwards known as "Hays'" or "Gobel's Grove," to the northern point of the "Big Grove," near where Philip Stanford afterwards made his home. Thence it crossed what was afterwards known as "Adkins' Point," the northern extremity of the Big Grove, crossing the creek at and upon what was known as the "Beaver Dam," from whence it bore to the northwest, crossing the Sangamon at the place which afterwards was known as "Newcom's Ford"; then up the west side of the Sangamon River, near an early settler by the name of King, and on through Cheeney's Grove (now Saybrook), to Bloomington and Peoria, the latter then called "Fort Clark." This road, although surveyed and laid out as a legal road about 1834, by authority of an act of the Legislature, did not owe its origin to this legal action, for it was traveled many years before that date. It was known as the "Fort Clark Road," and led from the eastern part of the State in the neighborhood of Danville, to the Illinois River. It was early recognized and cared for by the public authorities.

The Board of County Commissioners of Vermillion County, at its September session in 1828, entered an order appointing Runnel Fielder "Supervisor of the Fort Clark Road, from the Salt Fork (Prather's Ford) to the western line of Vermillion County." The same order allotted all of the road work due from residents in Townships 19 and 20, in Ranges 9 and 10, to this piece of road.⁽¹⁾

What its real origin was will never be known, but it is fair to believe, from its location and the points connected, that it was first a buffalo path, leading from river and grove in the east to the like objects in the west; afterwards an Indian trail, where the buffalo was hunted and trapped, and finally

⁽¹⁾It was for the great game animals to mark out what became known as the first thoroughfares of America. The plunging buffalo, keen of instinct, and nothing if not a utilitarian, broke great roads across the continent on the summits of the watersheds, beside which the first Indian trails were but traces through the forests, heavy, fleet of foot, capable of covering scores of miles a day, the buffalo tore his roads from one feeding ground to another, and from north to south, on the high grounds; here his roads were swept clear of debris in summer, and of snow in winter. They mounted the highest and descended from them to the longest slopes, and crossed each stream on the bars at the mouth of its lesser tributaries—Historic Highways of America (By A. H. Clark & Co.), Vol. 1, page 19.

The first explorers that entered the interior of the American continent were dependent upon the buffalo and the Indian for ways of getting about. Few of the early white men who came westward journeyed on the rivers, and to the trails of the buffalo and Indian they owed their success in bringing to the seaboard the first accounts of the interior of the continent.—Idem, Vol. 1, page 110.

"This animal (the buffalo) once roamed so large over the prairies of Illinois; and so late as the commencement of the present century, was found in considerable numbers; and traces of them are still remaining in the buffalo paths, which are to be seen in several parts of the State. These are well beaten tracks, leading generally from the prairies in the interior of the State to the margins of the large rivers, showing the course of their migrations as they changed their pastures periodically, from the low marshy alluvion to the dry upland plains. Their paths are narrow, and remarkably direct, showing that the animals traveled in single file through the woods, and pursued the most direct course to their places of destination"—"Illinois in 1837," page 38.

"The buffalo is not found this side of the Mississippi, nor within several hundred miles of St. Louis. This animal once roamed at large over the prairies of Illinois, and was found in plenty thirty years since."—Peck's "Gazetteer of Illinois," (1837), page 23.

⁽¹⁾This road as will be seen by a glance at the map of Illinois, was the shortest route between the Indian villages along the lower Vermillion River and the Kickapoo village at what is now known as the "Old Town Timber," in West Township, McLean County. These villages, from their situation and the known intimacies and friendships of the inhabitants, must have had frequent communications with each other from the earliest times. The presence of this trail when white occupation commenced, at once suggests its origin as connected with the visits of these Indians, one with another, for ages before the white occupation.

adopted by the great tide of immigration which set in early in the last century from the States east of Ohio to what is now known as the "Military Tract"; that is, to the lands lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers, in the western part of the State, where many who had taken part in the War of the Revolution and that of 1812, were at liberty to claim homes.

It is certain that, at the earliest periods of the settlement of this county, a very large tide of travel passed over this route for the west. It is also well attested that many of those who became early settlers at the north end of the Big Grove, and along the line of this road in the eastern and western parts of the county, came by this road. This may well explain the reason of the settlement of the lands north of the Big Grove before those on the south. But a few years since—and perhaps to this day—the route of this old road, long since abandoned, may be detected by the great gullies worn, first by the feet of the buffalo and afterward by the teams and wagons of the white man, across the ridges and high lands where it passed.

From early residents along this road it has been learned that, as early as the first permanent settlements here, each autumn witnessed great tides of covered wagons passing over this road for the west, all destined to points beyond the Illinois River. The various settlements at Prather's Ford, Stanford's, Newcom's Ford and at King's, higher up the Sangamon River, were stopping and resting places for these immigrants. They either camped out in the contiguous groves, or shared the narrow accommodations of the cabins of these men. It was probably by this route that the early pioneers of the squatter variety, such as Fielder, Sample, Rice, Gabbert and other transients, came to the country from their eastern homes; and, after selling out their improvements upon Government land, passed on over this road to regions to the westward, to repeat the process in other places.

Subsequently that part of the travel destined for places south of the creek and grove, sought out a shorter trail and crossed the creek at Strong's Ford, where the State road now crosses the creek by the iron bridge, eight miles east of Urbana, from which crossing it reached the Big Grove at Fielder's—

later Roe's—at which point the road divided, one line passing to the Brownfield neighborhood, on the north side, while the other line passed to the Busey neighborhood, on the south side of the Big Grove. Years afterwards, and about the year 1834, when the county-seat had been established at the south side (now Urbana), the trail running from Bartley's Ford direct to Matthew Busey's, and on to Urbana, was adopted and legally laid out, as a necessity. From this locality it was naturally continued on to the Sangamon, at which crossing, lower down than that of Newcom's, the town of Middletown, or Mahomet, was subsequently laid out.

Stories of the opposition to this diversion of the travel from the north side of the Grove to the new settlements on the south side, are still told by old residents. Local jealousies and prejudices were strong in those times, as well as in later periods. At the crossing of the Salt Fork on this road was erected, about 1836, the first bridge which spanned one of the streams of the county. It was afterwards carried away by the high water of the creek.

This road was continued on to Bloomington upon a route afterwards chosen for a railroad which parallels the wagon road the whole distance, being at no place between St. Joseph and Bloomington, many rods distant from the railroad. Along this early road the villages of Mahomet, Mt. Pleasant (now Farmer City), and Le Roy sprang up to meet local demands, and over its easy grades for many years flowed the western fleets of prairie schooners, transferred from the Fort Clark road which was totally abandoned as a public road. No portion of this latter road survives the change, while its younger rival—in places changed from a diagonal road to contiguous section lines—still exists as a highway across the eastern counties of the State. Portions of this road are still in existence as diagonal streets in the towns through which it runs, notably West Main Street, Urbana, and Bloomington Avenue, Champaign. No stage makes tri-weekly trips over it now, and few of the white sails of western emigrants are seen upon it, but enough remains to remind the citizens of a half century ago of its greatness as a public road.

This road, as traveled since about 1835,

now forms not only the main traveled road between the eastern part of the State on the east, and Peoria on the west, but constitutes, in fact, the main streets in the cities of Danville, Urbana, Mahomet, Farmer City, Le Roy and Bloomington.

When the white man first came here, he also found other trails which served to guide the traveler from timber to timber. One led from the Big Grove southward to Linn Grove, and to the head of the Ambraw timber, while another led from the same central location southwestward to the head of the Okaw timber. These were utilized by the Indian visitors from the north in their annual hunting expeditions, and served to bring to the Sadorus family their red visitors, as well as to guide hunting parties and white traders from the north, who are said to have extended their pursuit after the furs produced in the country as far into the interior as our groves and timber belts. The location of these trodden paths over high ridges, connecting important timber groves, suggests a like origin to that attributed above to other early trails—namely, to the buffalo herd. Over them, doubtless, in remote ages these wild roamers of the prairie, in great masses thronged from water-course to timber belt, in search of water and food, leaving no other souvenirs of their presence than their bleaching bones beside their worn paths, or near by their watering and resting places. Man, either as a savage with his ponies, or as a civilized denizen of the country with his wagon, gladly accepted and long made use of these trails, until the improvement and fencing into farms of the country forced the roads upon section lines, since which, except in the memory of the aged, neither has now an existence. The scarred and furrowed surface of many a knoll upon these routes, however, where from the erosion of travel, the soil was long since worn away, bear silent testimony of the use to which they were put generations ago. (The writer well remembers passing over these roads when no fenced-up farms marred the landscape, or interfered with the freedom of travel. The roads were then, in places, much worn and gullied.)

Over the Ambraw and Linn Grove road, came the Kentucky immigrant to Illinois, Matthew Busey; and his brothers, Isaac, Charles and Wilkinson, when they came to

the Big Grove, followed this trail thitherward, as did Isham Cook, the Webbers and many others from that State. As settlers gathered into the south part of the county, it was used also by them, until intervening settlers crowded them away from it. As late as 1860 much of this road was still in use.

The Okaw road had a similar history and termination. It was found to exist when Henry Sadorus came in 1824, and long served him and his neighbors when coming to the county-seat or to the early mills about the Big Grove.

More than sixty years ago the General Assembly, by its act, authorized the laying out of the Shelbyville and Chicago road through this county, and empowered commissioners to determine its location. These gentlemen performed their duty by laying out the road along the east side of the Okaw by the dwellings of William Rock and Henry Sadorus to the upper end of the Okaw timber, from which point it followed the ancient trail diagonally across the country to the south end of Market street, Urbana, along it to the timber north of town, and, by the way of the diagonal road then and now known as the "Heater" road, to the cabin of Jacob Heater, north of the Big Grove, from which point it continued northeast to Sugar Grove on the Middle Fork, and out of the county to its destination. This road, so laid out, was much traveled by people of the early times, who made journeys to the thriving village by the lake, until the railroad age came apace, when it perished by its uselessness, being remitted to the section lines, like its early contemporaries.

Other early roads, leading from timber to timber—notably one from Sidney, or Nox's Point, to Sadorus' Grove and westward, as well as one from Sidney to Urbana—have met the fate of those already mentioned, until now not twenty miles of diagonal roads survive.

Among the earliest proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners are those which took place upon the report of the commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly, charged with the duty of laying out a road from the Big Grove to Pekin in Tazewell County. The report was received and approved, but from the plat as recorded, no idea can be gathered as to where it was

located, except at the two extremities. The same may be said of the report as to the Chicago and Shelbyville road, above referred to.⁽¹⁾

The roads now, and for many years, running from Urbana northeasterly, known as the "Heater Road" and the "Brownfield Road," were not in use until after the location of the county-seat. A trail and, perhaps, wagon road affording communication from the settlements north of the Big Grove with those on the south, led from the Clements farm south, crossing the creek at what was known as the "Clay-Bank Ford," running to the neighborhood of Samuel Brumley and of Matthew Busey. Now a county road, and upon a section line, follows nearly the same route. The former road afforded pupils on the north side of the grove a road to the Brumley school house, in later times.

Until farms were occupied and enclosed, and travel confined to the legal roads, little work was done upon prairie roads. Here and there a culvert was put in at a slough crossing. No grades were thrown up and little pains were taken to close up the inevitable ruts made by passing vehicles. When a rut became too large for comfort, all the traveler had to do was to travel elsewhere in parallel lines, where mud had not been made. By the repetition of this process roads often attained a great width. The liberty to go elsewhere always afforded comparatively good roads, at least in ordinary seasons, and it need hardly be said that the age of good roads in Illinois, for a time at least, passed with the fencing up of the roads so as to confine travel to one line.

It was a common practice for the early settlers, for the purpose of marking the best line for travel between two places or between two timber points, to mark the route with a furrow, to be followed until the track became plain. It was in this manner that the road from Urbana to Middletown, now known as the State Road, was at the first marked and traveled, the furrow, in this case, being made by Fielding L. Scott. The road as thus laid out by Mr. Scott, as early as 1836, be-

tween Urbana and Mahomet, is still in use. So Henry Sadorus ran a furrow from his cabin to the Ambraw, for his own use and that of the traveling public. R. R. Busey tells of the work of his father, who, in like manner, ran a furrow from his house to Linn Grove, and again from the present site of Sidney to Sadorus Grove. These lines were, of course, run without regard to section lines.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—BIG GROVE.

COMING OF THE SQUATTERS—RUNNEL FIELDER FIRST
PERMANENT DWELLER—THE SITE OF HIS HOME—
WILLIAM TOMPKINS—ELIAS KIRBY—JOHN LIGHT
—JOHN BROWNFIELD—THOMAS ROWLAND—ROBERT
AND JOSHUA TRICKLE—LACKLAND HOWARD
SARAH COE—JACOB HEATER—MATTHIAS RHINEHART—
JAMES CLEMENTS—JOHN S. BEASLEY—MATTHEW AND
ISAAC BUSEY—COL. M. W. BUSEY—WILLIAM T. WEBBER—
NICHOLAS SMITH—SAMUEL BRUMLEY—JOHN TRUMAN—
ASAHEL BRUER—S. G. BRICKLEY—STEPHEN BOYD—ELIAS STAMEY—
PATHETIC STORY OF THE ISHAM COOK FAMILY—
TOWN OF LANCASTER—TOWN OF BYRON.

As is usual in all American pioneer settlements, the first white men who made their homes upon these lands were what are commonly known as "squatters;" that is, without personal rights in the soil they occupied, they set up their homes upon the unpurchased lands of the United States. This was done to a considerable extent before any entries of lands were made within the bounds of what has since become Champaign County. This was the practice with all comers, for the land office, where the legal right to occupy public lands could alone be obtained, if open at all, was many miles away, and the pioneer had not always the means in hand to purchase lands.

As has been seen, the surveys of the lands were completed in the year 1822, and the traditions gathered from those who came here to stay and did stay and become permanent dwellers and land owners, name this as the year in which the first white man's home was erected, and the same authority recognizes Runnel Fielder and his family as the first white dwellers within Champaign

⁽¹⁾At a meeting of the County Board, held in March, 1834, William Peters, Daniel T. Porter, John G. Robertson, Mijamin Byers, Philip M. Stanford, William Nox and John Whiteaker were appointed Supervisors of the roads of the county.

County. He might have belonged to a body of the surveyors, and have become entranced by the immense possibilities in waiting for the country. Or he might, perhaps, have been one of that army of restless men who have been the real pioneers in all the West, who first spy out a land, learn its qualities by experience, and then move on to other untried fields. If the latter, it is probable that the Fort Clark road, which led the traveler by a way only a few hundred yards north of where he settled, was followed by him from some of the settlements east or southeast, in his quest after the unknown in the Great West.

Runnel Fielder, some time in the year 1822, planted his family stake and set up his home upon a bluff near the creek on the south, or right hand side, about four miles from Urbana, in a northeasterly direction, very near the northwest corner of Section 12, and but a few rods from what is now known as the "Blackberry Schoolhouse." The site and the building were well known to all comers here as late as 1855, and the fact that it was the first white man's house in the county is well and authentically attested by the testimony of a cloud of witnesses. The writer well remembers seeing the Fielder house, which stood at the crossing of the creek by the old road, now discontinued.

Fielder was a squatter upon the land upon which he erected his home and upon which he lived, for the records show that another entered this land. He did enter the eighty-acre tract immediately east of his home place on June 27, 1828, which was the first entry of any public lands in or around the Big Grove, and lacked but little in point of time, of being the first entry of the public lands of Champaign County.⁽¹⁾ Fielder soon after this emigrated from the county and, it is probable, found another home in Tazewell County Ill., about 1831, for the records show that, on March 30, 1832, he executed a deed which conveyed the land entered as shown

above, to Isaac Busey, the deed being executed in that county.

Only three years before Fielder came, the Indian treaty which abrogated the title of the red man to our land was entered into, and few of the original owners had then left the country. It is said that Fielder's only neighbors or visitors were the Indians who yet roamed and hunted here. The territory here was yet in the County of Clark, while the entire north part of the State, all north and west of the Illinois River, constituted the County of Pike, the residue of the State being divided into twenty-two counties. At this time Illinois, as a State, was only four years old and yet under the administration of its first Governor, Shadrach Bond. The Federal Government was not yet thirty-five years old, and then under the administration of its fifth President, James Monroe.

The only white residents in the north half of the State were the soldiers garrisoned at Chicago and a few miners about Galena. Fielder's nearest white neighbors were the settlers upon the Little Vermillion, near what is now Indianola, or possibly farther away in Indiana. His position here was very remote from civilization and its privileges. It was evident, however, from what he left behind him, that he and his family aspired to something better, for he planted an orchard, the first in the county, upon the land entered by him, some of the trees of which, aged and decayed, were standing but a few years since. This land was subsequently owned and occupied by James T. Roe, a son-in-law of Isaac Busey, the purchaser from Fielder, but it has long since passed to other hands.

Fielder cultivated lands near by his home and was probably the first to break the prairie sod of Champaign County. A son of this pioneer, Charles Fielder, taught a school near the north end of the Big Grove as early as the winter of 1827-28, and was, most likely, the first person to follow that calling in the county.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾Before the establishment of the Danville Land District, about 1836, all of the lands in this county, west of the range line which divides Ranges 8 and 9, were subject to entry at the Vandalia Land Office, and all east of that line were subject to entry at the Palestine Land Office; after the office was established at Danville, all the unentered lands of the county were subject to entry at Danville.—Peck's "Gazetteer" (1837), page 78.

⁽¹⁾James Kirby, who came to the county in August, 1829, is the authority for the statement in regard to this school.

Solomon Nox, a resident of the county for many years, and who came to the county as early as 1827, related his experience to the writer as a visitor at the Fielder home shortly after settling at what is now the village of Sidney. As a boy he was sent to the woods to hunt for the cows late in the autumn. He soon became bewildered, and wandered he knew not

It is a well established fact that, about the same time or soon after, the second family of prospective citizens made its appearance in the persons of the family of our William Tompkins, whose home was made upon the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 8, in Urbana Township, and near the southwest corner of the tract—the exact spot being what is now known as Lot No. 7, of Hooper & Park's Addition to Urbana, in the rear of the Courier building. Here, upon the bank of the creek, within a patch of hazel brush and small timber, this family, the nearest neighbors of the Fielders, established its home and became what will always be known as the "First Settlers of Urbana." The house was of unhewn logs, not more than twenty feet square, chinked and daubed for winter, probably covered at first with elm bark and at best with split boards.⁽¹⁾

It is claimed by some that Tompkins was upon the ground before the coming of Fielder, but the evidence adduced seems to preponderate in favor of the conclusion above stated, that Fielder preceded Tompkins. In any event, there was little difference in the times of their arrival.

The place chosen by Tompkins for his dwelling had long before then been a favorite camping ground of the Indians, who continued to so use the vicinity for ten years thereafter. It was said that this was long a central point for the gatherings of those parties who hunted on the Sangamon, the Okaw, the Ambraw and the Vermillion timbers, and the ground showed the uses to which it had been put when first occupied

where. Following a trail which he struck for the want of knowing what better to do, he was led across the creek and out upon the prairie. This trail he continued to follow, he knew not how long nor in what direction. Late at night, after hours of weary travel, little Sol came to a stack of straw to which his path led him. Tired and almost famished he crawled into the friendly shelter afforded by the rick and went to sleep and was, after the coming of daylight, aroused by the arrival of some girls who came to the neighborhood for the purpose of milking the cows. He was discovered and taken to their home near by and cared for. He learned then that he had wandered eight miles from his home and had brought up at the Fielder home, at the Big Grove.

(1) This cabin was standing as late as 1855 and was then used as a carpenter shop, and before that time as a stable for William Park's cow. It was pointed out to the writer in 1853, by old residents, as the oldest house in Urbana.

by the whites.⁽¹⁾ In places in the vicinity the corn-hills, remaining from the recent crops of corn grown by the Indians, were plainly to be seen by those who first settled here.

Tompkins, like other early settlers of the county, must have occupied this land as a squatter, for the records show no entry of lands by him until February 5, 1830, when he entered the eighty-acre tract where he lived, which embraced all the territory in Urbana bounded on the north by the city limits, east by Vine Street, south by the alley north of Main Street and west by a line running north from the stone bridge. He also, on November 1, 1830, entered the eighty-acre tract lying immediately south of this tract, bounded on the north by the first entry, east by Vine Street, south by the city limits and west by the alley next west of Race Street. Before this last entry Tompkins had improved and fenced about twenty acres, which lay mostly south of Main Street.

Following our narrative by the dates in hand, we shall be led to consider the settlements on the north side of the Big Grove, made later than those of Fielder and Tompkins, but where the residents were more numerous.

In August, 1829, Elias Kirby came to that settlement, with his family, from Ohio. Among them were his sons James and Elias, the latter of whom still lives, a citizen of the county since that time, and upon land but a short distance from where the family home was made in that year.

From a member of this family (James, long since deceased) it was learned that they found much of the land on the north side of the grove, which was soon thereafter legally entered by those who became permanent residents, occupied by squatters, with small improvements. Of this number he named John Light, who occupied land in Section 2, Urbana Township, of late owned by William Archdeacon. Light soon after sold out his

(1) "The Indians used often to camp on the creek near the west end of Main Street, Urbana, from which cause the bones of their game accumulated on that spot in great quantities. The annual recurrence of prairie fires bleached the bones to whiteness, and the place took the name from the early settlers, of 'Bone Yard'; hence the name of the creek running past that point."—"Archæa Campbell's Address to an Old Settler's meeting, May 16, 1870.

improvements to James Moss, who entered the land February 4, 1830.

After selling to James Moss the land in Section 2, just mentioned, Light located upon another tract farther north, this time fixing himself upon the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 35, in Somer Township, a mile away and near to or upon the prairie. He had not been here long until he was bought out by a homeseeker from Kentucky, John Brownfield, who entered this land at the land office at Palestine, Ill., where most of the lands hereabouts were bought from the Government, September 2, 1830. This land, with other tracts near by, upon the death of John Brownfield, July 6, 1863, passed by devise to his son Thomas Brownfield, who yet owns the property and removed from it only a few months since. The family came from Kentucky, arriving September 25, 1831, and, first and last, this early squatter's home has been the home of the family for more than seventy years.

Another squatter named Smith, before 1828, occupied some land in Section 6, in St. Joseph Township, until bought out by Thomas Rowland, who entered it and considerable other land in the years 1828 and 1829, and was living there when the Kirby family came. Rowland sold his land in Section 1 to Robert Trickle, who came to this county from near Butler's Point, in Vermillion County, and entered lands in Section 35, Somer Township, May 23, 1829. Mr. Trickle and his brother Joshua came to the settlement sometime before this date. They sold out some years thereafter and Joshua removed to the Middle Fork timber, in that part of Vermillion County which, in 1859, became Ford County, and where he lived until his death. Robert removed to Wisconsin, where he died.

Lackland Howard, another of the squatter class, at an early date, before 1828, came to the settlement and occupied land in the southwest quarter of Section 35, Somer Township, which he sold to James Clements, a brother-in-law of John Brownfield. Howard then left the settlement and went west.

When the Kirbys came, as above stated, Sarah Coe, a widow, lived on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, and the record shows that she entered this land January 21, 1829, while James R. Coe, her son, entered another forty-acre tract in the

same section, September 20, 1833. About 1838 the Coe holdings were sold to Isaac Busey, and the family removed to Missouri.

The lands in the southeast quarter of Section 28 were first settled by John Whitaker, who lived thereon in 1828 and entered the east half of the southeast quarter, August 20, 1831. Whitaker sold out to Jacob Heater, April 4, 1834, upon the return of the latter from his term of service in the Black Hawk War, his wages as a soldier furnishing the means of purchase. Heater lived on this land until about 1854, when he sold to W. N. Coler, and emigrated to Iowa, where he died. Coler soon after sold to Richard Marriott.

The farm in Section 21, Somer Township, known as the Adkins farm, which gave the name to the point of timber known as "Adkins' Point," was before 1830 settled by Levi Moore, who in 1831 entered 240 acres in that section, which, about February, 1835, he sold to Lewis Adkins, who settled there with a numerous family of sons and daughters, whose members, for many years thereafter figured quite conspicuously in the social and business affairs of the county. These lands, with others entered by Mr. Adkins, were sold about 1854 to J. B. Anderson, and are now mostly owned by John Thornburn and his son. The Adkins family, except the daughters who married and settled here, went to Iowa and the name in this locality has well nigh disappeared from use.

Before 1828 Matthias Rhinehart lived on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Somer Township, which he, together with his son-in-law, Walter Rhoades, entered February 4, 1830. It was at the home of these parties, upon this tract, that a post-office—the first in this part of Vermillion County—called Van Buren, was established by order of the Postoffice Department. Walter Rhoades lived upon this tract until about 1857, when he sold to A. M. Fauley.

Dating quite early in the history of the first settlement of the county, Philip Stanford settled upon the east part of Section 27, Somer Township, and was about the first settler in that neighborhood. He was there in 1829 when the Kirby family came, and made his first entry of land where he lived October 9, 1829. His house was built upon or near the Fort Clark road, upon which, and past the Stanford home, flowed every year a

great tide of immigrant wagons, carrying families to the more thickly settled portions of the State. It is remembered, and often told, that Stanford's was a favorite camping ground, convenient water, shelter and feed favoring the resort, and that the adjacent prairie and grove were lighted up by these transients every night. Stanford sold to Isaac Busey in the 'thirties and became a resident of Danville.

James Clements, with a numerous family, came about 1834 and bought out Howard, as before stated. He subsequently entered other lands in the neighborhood and died many years since, leaving a considerable estate in lands and many descendants.

Early in the 'thirties, James Brownfield came from Kentucky with his family of four young sons, Robert, Joseph, Samuel and John R. He became the owner, by purchase, of land in the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 35, upon which he made his home. He died about 1840, and his estate was divided among his sons, Robert becoming the owner of this tract, upon which, after marrying the daughter of his neighbor, James Clements, he made his life-long home. Robert died in 1878, leaving a large family, consisting of one son (Henry M.) and several daughters. Samuel died some years earlier, leaving no descendants, while John R. removed to Missouri, with most of his family. One son of the latter (Henry) now lives in Sidney Township.

John S. Beasley, who came here about 1854, as a permanent resident, and who died here, was upon the ground at an early day in the history of the county, and entered much land as early as 1830, mostly in Somer Township.

Returning to the south side of the Big Grove, we again quote the statement of James Kirby to the effect that, when he came to the county in August, 1829, while many had already fixed their homes around and in the edge of the north side of the grove, only William Tompkins had chosen the south side for his residence; and he upon the site of the present city of Urbana. He is entitled to the distinction of being called its first permanent citizen.

Matthew Busey came the same year and, following the example of other immigrants, bought the cabin and squatter's right upon a choice location. He found one Sample Cole,

with only a squatter's right, occupying a frail cabin upon the north end of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Urbana Township, which he purchased and of which he at once took possession, remaining there until his death in 1863. He remained, like Cole, with only a squatter's right until December 5, 1829, when he entered this and an eighty-acre tract in Section 10, north of and adjoining the one first entered. The farm has long been known as the "Nox farm," for it fell into the hands of Solomon Nox, a son-in-law of Mr. Busey, and is now occupied by Mr. Brady and his family. Within a few feet of the site of the Cole cabin the cars of the Danville, Urbana & Champaign Electric Railroad now pass hourly, and but a few rods north is the track of the Peoria & Eastern Illinois Road, over which thunder daily its trains. Quite a change from the days of 1829!

Sample Cole, upon selling out to Matthew Busey, at once fixed a new home upon the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Urbana Township, which he entered on December 5, 1829.

From the fact that Cole and Busey entered their lands the same day and were near neighbors, it may well be presumed that they bore each other company upon their long journey to Palestine, nearly a hundred miles away, where land entries were then made. Cole subsequently entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Urbana, immediately adjoining the former tract.

Again, being led by the dates of the coming of early settlers and by the dates of entries of land as indicative of settlement, we continue the narrative of the making of settlements upon the south side of the Big Grove, in what is now known as Urbana City and Township.

Mr. Kirby, before referred to, said that when his family came, in August, 1829, there were no settlers upon the south side of the Big Grove other than William Tompkins and Matthew Busey—one on Section 8, the other on Section 15—about two miles apart; and that, soon after that date, Isaac Busey, his brother Charles Busey, Isham Cook, John G. Robertson, Mijaman Byers and others came and settled upon the south side of the Big Grove.

Soon after Tompkins had perfected his

titles, and in the year 1830, Isaac Busey, a brother of Matthew, before named—led, it must be presumed, by the reports sent back by the family of Matthew—came with a large family of sons and daughters, and with him his sons-in-law, James T. Roe and Mason Martin. Isaac Busey bought out the holdings of Tompkins and took possession of the cabin before spoken of, near the stone bridge now in Urbana. Within a few years he entered much land in the county and died a large landowner; and to him and his ownership the titles of more tracts of land and lots are traced, probably, than to any other person in Champaign County, unless it be Col. M. W. Busey, hereafter named.

Mr. Busey was an influential citizen, wise in his selection of lands, and had great influence in the location of the county-seat of the new county and in setting in motion its legal machinery, to which reference will be made at greater length hereafter. It was within the rude cabin occupied by him near the "Bone Yard" Creek, that the first term of the circuit court of the county was held, in default of any other place where it could be held, and where the sessions of the Board of County Commissioners were held. For some years he held the office of County Commissioner. He died January 11, 1847.

Mr. Roe became the owner of the holdings of Runnel Fielder, and, later, laid out several additions to Urbana upon the land entered by Tompkins, and by Tompkins conveyed to Isaac Busey.

Mr. Martin entered lands in the Big Grove, and both families made permanent homes here. Isaac W. Roe, of Urbana, and LeGrand Martin, of Gifford, are grandsons of Isaac Busey, and many others of his descendants are residents of the county.

William T. Webber came from Kentucky in 1830, selected some lands for his future home and, on October 9th of that year, entered the eighty-acre tract where the shops and yards of the Big Four Railroad are now located. Mr. Webber also entered other lands in Sections 8, 9 and 16. In 1833 Mr. Webber came with a large family of sons and daughters, having been preceded, in point of time by one year, by his son, Thomson R. Webber, who became the foremost citizen of the new settlement, the first Clerk of the Courts of the new county, the first Postmaster of

Urbana and the member from his county of two State Constitutional Conventions. Mr. William T. Webber died in 1838, owning large tracts of land in and about Urbana. Many dwellers here also trace the titles to their homes through this pioneer. Mr. Webber's descendants now and during all the life of Champaign County are numerous and justly influential in its affairs.

The year 1830 also brought to the settlement Nicholas Smith and his son Jacob, who, the same year, entered considerable land in Sections 9 and 15, east of Urbana, the most of which is still held by the children of the latter. Jacob Smith died in 1854.

A year later than the Smiths, came also, from Kentucky, William Boyd, his son, Stephen Boyd, and his grandson, James W. Boyd. This family made its home upon land in Sections 9 and 10, which was entered in May, 1831. Descendants of the Boyd family still occupy the lands so bought and others not far away.

John G. Robertson came to the south side of the Big Grove in the year 1830, and purchased from Sample Cole, September 28, 1831, his title to the west half of the north-west quarter of Section 5, which he held until April, 1834, when he sold it to Isaac Busey and, in turn, became one of the earliest settlers upon the Sangamon, where he spent the residue of his life. He will be referred to hereafter.

Samuel Brumley also, with a numerous family of sons and daughters, came in 1830. He was a tenant upon the Fielder farm for some years, but in 1832-33 entered 160 acres in Section 11, where he lived until his death. His daughter, Mrs. T. L. Truman, still occupies part of the land. The sons of Mr. Brumley, Daniel and William, who were well-nigh grown when the family came here, were subsequently the owners of farms nearby. Mr. Brumley's descendants are still numerous in the county.

The same year in which the Brumleys came also came John Truman, with another numerous family of sons and daughters, and on November 24, 1830, entered the northwest quarter of Section 10. Here he hewed out of the timber, and upon the bluffs of the creek, a farm upon which to rear the family, when less than a mile away lay the unbroken level prairie, without a stone or a bush, open

to entry and occupancy. Here the Truman family lived for about twenty years, and until the death of the pioneer about 1854. Both the Brumley and the Truman families made farms in the timber nearby the Boyd family, all seeming to prefer the shelter and protection of the timber grove to the ease and adaptability which offered itself upon the open prairie.

Asahel Bruer, also at the head of a numerous family, which by intermarriage has graced other family circles, came to the county in the autumn of 1832 as a school teacher, and taught a school during the succeeding winter in a log school-house near the Brumley home in Section 10. To this school children from the Trickle, Kirby, Boyd, Busey, Truman, Brumley, Rowland and other early settlers' families came, and neither pupils nor teacher ever tired of telling of the pranks played by both parties upon the other during this winter. The following year Mr. Bruer entered land not far away from his school in Section 3, where he also, nearby the Truman, Brumley and Boyd farms, cleared and cultivated a farm in the timber.

Samuel G. Bickley came before 1832 and, in January of that year, entered land in Section 5, where, and nearby, he entered other lands and opened a farm on prairie land. Mr. Bickley married a daughter of Isaac Busey. He emigrated to Missouri about 1850, having sold his holdings to James Dean. Col. S. T. Busey now owns the same land.

Elias Stamey, from North Carolina, appeared before 1832 and soon thereafter entered and purchased lands in Sections 5 and 6, upon which he opened a prairie farm, where he and his family resided until his death. His family remained there until a few years since, when the farm passed from their hands by deed. Mr. Stamey married a daughter of Matthew Busey.

Isham Cook came early in the year 1830 and, having bought out a squatter named Bulard, on July 1, of that year, entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, and, after erecting a cabin thereon, returned to Kentucky for his family. In the dead of winter, the family, on the way to this new home, arrived at Linn Grove, where Mr. Cook sickened and died. The bereaved family, with the body of their dead, was brought to the new home, where, nearby the dead was

buried, the family making use of the cabin as their home. Here the widow reared her family and finally was laid beside her husband.

Mr. James M. Myers, a son of the late James Myers and of his first wife, who was a daughter of Isham Cook, tells, with much particularity, the circumstances attending the death and burial of his grandfather, as many times related to him by his mother. The death of the father at Linn Grove left the widow with a family of four little children, in a strange country and alone so far as having anyone to look to for help was concerned. Joseph Davis, who afterwards entered that piece of land, it is related, after the death of Mr. Cook, took the uncoffined remains in his sled and, accompanied by the bereaved family, drove across to the Big Grove, in the western edge of which the dead father had partly prepared a cabin for his household the autumn before. The party was late and Davis was anxious to return home, and, without other ceremony, and against the pleadings of the widow, dumped the dead body of Cook upon the ground near the cabin and set out on his journey home. This heartless proceeding, together with the helpless and unprotected condition of the family, caused the mother and her little children to cry aloud, with, as they supposed, no one near enough to hear them. It was otherwise, however, for a company of wild Indians, who were encamped a short distance east of the cabin, across the creek, heard the cry of distress and at once came to learn who might be there to cause the outcry. They were able to speak the language of the family and were informed of the action of the heartless Davis. They—pagans as they were—were indignant and offered to pursue the hard-hearted Davis and take his scalp; but Mrs. Cook persuaded them otherwise, when they set about making the family comfortable in their cheerless camp. A fire was made, provisions furnished and cooked and all cared for as best might be done. The next day these same wild men returned and ministered to the needs of the family as best they could. The remains of the dead father, confined in a roll of bark found nearby, and which it must be supposed he himself had taken from some tree used in the building or roofing of his cabin, were placed in a grave made by them, and every-



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thing that the knowledge of the wild men could suggest was done to make the family comfortable. This place remained the home of the Cook family until broken up by the death of the mother and the marriage of the daughters, which took place ten years or more after they came here. James Madison Cook, the youngest of Isham Cook's family, and the only son, was drowned in Spring Creek, Iroquois County, about 1843, when on his way by wagon to Chicago.

The land entered by Cook was subsequently owned by Samuel G. Bickley, and, as shown above, became the home of James Dean about 1850, where he resided until his death in 1870. Mr. Dean always respected the burial place of the Cooks, and though the graves remained unmarked, the ground was never broken or used in any manner. A small bunch of young timber and bushes covered the site for many years.

Mijamin Byers was an early immigrant to the western part of Vermilion County, and on November, 1830, made entry of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 10. Byers was at an early date chosen as a Justice of the Peace for that county, which office he held until after the formation of Champaign County.⁽¹⁾ This land subsequently passed to John Shepherd, from whom it passed to J. W. Sim, Sr. It is now owned by Isaac W. Roe.

Charles Woodward entered the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 11, November 2, 1830. This land subsequently, and for many years, became the property, and was the home, of Paris Shepherd, and is now owned by Mr. Roe.

Samuel G. Marsh, on February 4, 1830, entered the eighty-acre tract east of the above, which has now the same ownership.

Alexander Holbrook entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, on November 17, 1830. Upon this tract, near the north end in the neighborhood of the present location of the Smith Brothers' cold storage plant, Holbrook erected a cabin, which was his home before 1836. This land was subsequently owned by Col. M. W. Busey, and the cabin, for a time, was the home of the Busey family.

Colonel Busey, as early as May, 1831, en-

tered 160 acres of land in Section 8, whereon is now built a considerable portion of the City of Urbana, and upon which stands the home of his son, Col. S. T. Busey, as well as the home of the late Hon. S. H. Busey. This step was taken presumably with a view to making this land his home, though he did not remove his family here until the year 1836. Before his death, which occurred on December 18, 1852, he became and was the owner, either by entry from the Government or by purchase, of most of the land whereon is built the western portion of Urbana and the eastern portion of Champaign, extending from the stone bridge in Urbana to Nell Street in Champaign.

The foregoing embraces most of the early settlers who came to the Big Grove before the formation of the county in 1833, and the narrative, so far, is confined to the territory now embraced in Urbana, St. Joseph and Somer Townships.

The first entries of land within the territory embraced in Champaign Township were those of Lazarus W. Busey, in Section 1, and of Joseph Evans, in Section 13, both of which were made in the year 1837. No other entries were made within that territory until 1845, eight years thereafter.

The northeast quarter of Section 6, Urbana, about two miles north of the City of Urbana, on a country road which is an extension of Lincoln Avenue, was once the site of an embryo city; and so has a history different from its fellow farm lands nearby. The records of Vermilion County show that, on July 16, 1832, Noah Bixler, whose name is connected with the record of many land titles of the county—especially with early land entries on the Sangamon—filed a plat of the town of "Lancaster," in Vermilion County. The plat locates the town on the above-named tract, and shows it to be contiguous to the Salt Fork. The location will be identified as being on the southwest corner of the cross roads near which the above-named county road crosses the stream, and as being now a part of what has long been known as the Stamey farm. An ample public square was provided in the center of the town, with streets—Main, Walnut and Union—running north and south, and Water, Elm and Race running east and west. The site, adjoining the Big Grove and near one of the finest springs in the county, was

⁽¹⁾Mijamin Byers first settled at Linn Grove in the year 1829. He moved from Kentucky during that year.

well chosen, and only lacked inhabitants to make it a success. It is said by persons living here at that time, that Bixler, the promoter, lived upon the projected town-site, and that as many as seven or eight other houses of the cabin variety were also erected there. The records of Champaign County show that Sample Cole entered the land July 4, 1831, and it fails to show any transfer to Bixler. All was in Vermillion County then, and it may be that the records there will show Bixler's title, as well as this plat.

The year following, Champaign County was set off and, in the scramble for the location of the county-seat which followed, it can hardly be possible that Lancaster, with its handsome location and its nearness to the geographical center of the county, was not a candidate for the plum, though available tradition on that subject has not named it as such.

"What might have been" suggests itself in this connection. The site of Lancaster is less than half a mile from the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. Had the engineers in charge of the construction of that great work, half a century since, found the court-house of Champaign County there, no doubt exists that its local depot would have been located two miles north of its present site, and the "Two Town" wraith would never have been raised.

It is said that Lancaster maintained its name and place until after Urbana had come into existence, and that it continued its struggle for a boom until "Byron" rose upon its eastern horizon, two miles away, when its several cabins were moved there and it faded into a beautiful farm, nearby which, in the fullness of time, came the track of the Illinois Central Railroad—which it is to this day.

Bixler, after the explosion of his scheme for building a town, became a resident of Urbana, owned much urban property here, and held the office of Justice of the Peace.⁽¹⁾

Upon Sections 33 and 34 of Town 20, and Section 4 of Town 19, an enterprise was

started in 1836, which has in it much to amuse the student of local history of to-day. The Myers farm in Urbana, and the Mansfield and Schiff farms, of Somer, in the above-named sections, have no appearance of the trade and commerce designed for them in 1836 by their then owners. Indeed, all of them look like common farms, with no ambition above the raising of stock and the production of crops like the adjacent farms. Yet, in the year just named, their owners dreamed for them a far different history. On October 1st of that year, J. W. S. Mitchell, then a large landholder of the western part of the county, and Jesse W. Fell and Allen Withers, of Bloomington, filed in the Recorder's office of this county, the properly certified plat of the town of "Byron," located upon the lands above indicated, with the township line—now a common country road—as its main avenue.⁽¹⁾ About one hundred acres of the

⁽¹⁾"Byron, a townsite in Champaign County in the Big Grove, three and a half miles north west (north east) from Urbana, with three or four families."—Peck's "Gazetteer" (1837), page 168.

"Jesse W. Fell was a distinguished citizen and promoter, resident of Bloomington from 1832 to his death in 1881. He was an intimate friend of Lincoln and of David Davis. Allen Withers was little less distinguished, and known for his usefulness through the same half century as Mr. Fell. The Withers Library and numerous other important public gifts made by his widow out of the property they both accumulated, insure the perpetuation of his name for all time to come."—McLean County History, Vol. 1, page 416.

"Scarcely had the matter of the county-seat been settled when a project was set on foot by some speculators, among whom was Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, for the building up of a town in a near by locality. A site was selected in the northeast part of the grove, a town was laid off which was called "Byron." The proprietors then issued a flaunting hand-bill announcing that, on a certain day, they would sell lots therein, and setting forth the advantages of their point as surrounded by a fine country, and also stating that it would, without doubt, yet be made the county-seat; that the present location of it (the county-seat) was of no importance, and where nobody lived but the County Clerk and inn-keeper.

"The prospect deluded many into the opinion that the soil was worth more in that vicinity than anywhere else. On the day of the sale the town—or rather the woods where the town was to be—was crowded with men from all the settlements anxious to become the owners of a spot of ground in the miniature city. The sale commenced—not only of lots in the town, but of men, as you will see, when I say, that some of the lots in that town, which lay in a district of country which, for a hundred miles around, did not contain inhabitants enough to support a one-horse store, and with no prospect of ever being any better, sold for more than a hundred dollars. The proprietors informed the people that they should immediately remove their families there and commence improvements by building fine residences, stores and offices. In the course of the following year the people be-

⁽¹⁾In a recent interview with Jephtha Truman, youngest son of John Truman, a pioneer we were informed by Mr. Truman, who for twenty-five years has been a resident of the State of Kansas, that in the spring of 1881 he met Mr. Bixler (whom he had well known while the latter resided in this county) at Ottawa, in Kansas, where Mr. Bixler died not long after that meeting.

lands in the above-named sections were platted into twenty-six blocks of over two hundred lots. Streets and alleys ran at right angles to each other. Besides the poetical name of the town, the projected city was given streets bearing the classical names of "Montgomery," "Thompson," "Campbell," "Young," "Cowper," "Moore," "Scott," "Pope," "Shakespeare," "Milton," "Homer," "Dryden" and the like, with no name showing a less distinguished origin than these. The new enterprise was thus launched with something of a show of trumpet-sounding, to the effect that it would supersede the then young town of Urbana, and eventually carry away the county-seat as a trophy. A public square was laid out as the place for the public buildings. The records show the sale of about seven of the lots to different parties, and tradition says that a few houses were actually erected, with one store in operation for a short time. William Hill, William Corray, Francis Clements, G. W. Withers and James R. Coe are named as the grantees of the lots sold. A few years later and all was over; the town deserted and the lots sold for taxes. The promoters were in line with many another scheme as a part of the wave of speculation of that day, and went down in the collapse of 1837.

These farms are none the worse for the town that did not grow, and the adjacent country suffered no loss from the collapse.

An interesting and important feature in the immigration above detailed is the fact that the Buseys, Brownfields, Boyds, Brumleys, Cooks, Smiths, Trumans, and perhaps others, forming the early immigrants here came from Shelby County, Ky., and other nearby localities, and were more or less known to each other before coming. This will account for the coming of many, and caused a friendly feeling to exist among all throughout the settlement. Friendships formed back there—or among their fathers who came over the "Wilderness Road," with Boone and his comrades

came satisfied that they had witnessed a sale. The prospect of Byron being the county-seat vanished with its projectors, and instead of the fine brick buildings, there came nothing but two or three log cabins, in one of which was kept a small store and grocery. The cabins have rotted down and, on the site of the town stands only a large patch of hazel-brush, which is only frequented by the timid rabbit or solitary owl."—Thomson R. Webber, in an interview in 1854.

from North Carolina and Virginia—were perpetuated here, and still exist among the descendants of our pioneers to this day.

CHAPTER X.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—SADORUS GROVE.

COMING OF THE SADORUS FAMILY—DEATH OF HENRY SADORUS—WILLIAM ROCK—ENTRY OF LANDS—JOHN COOK—ISAAC, JAMES, BENJAMIN AND JOHN MILLER—EZRA FAY—JOHN O'BRYAN—JOHN HAINES—NATHANIEL HIXSON—Z. YEATES—H. J. ROBINSON—SHELTON RICE.

In point of time of first settlements, we next turn to the southwest corner of Champaign County, to the isolated grove which grew mostly along the east side of the upper waters of the Kaskaskia or Okaw River, known for many years, and now, as "Sadorus Grove," from the name of its first white inhabitant.

Until the year 1824—two years after the work of the United States surveyors had been completed—no white man had chosen the shelter of the Okaw for his home. This is hardly to be wondered at, for it was remote from the most traveled roads leading across the State. The Fort Clark road leading north of the Big Grove was much travelled by people from the more easterly States, generally with their land warrants, aiming for what was then and to this day known as the "Military Tract," west of the Illinois River. So, also, immigration crossing the Wabash River near Fort Harrison, took through trails and passing farther south than this northern route, met with none of the attractions here awaiting the coming of home-seekers.

In this condition, as Nature left it, were the Okaw lands on April 9, 1824, when Henry Sadorus, an immigrant from Indiana, with his family of little children, the eldest of whom (his son William) was then but twelve years old, pitched his tent for a night's rest within the friendly shades of the isolated grove which afterwards came to bear his name. His thought was to go farther west, he having in his mind, like many others, fixed upon a point beyond the Illinois River. A survey of his surroundings showed an inexhaustible soil, good water, a healthful climate, fine tim-

ber and all the accessories of the complete home. Doubtless he asked himself, "Why look any farther?" The answer not only determined his future, but the future of unborn generations. An Indiana neighbor, named Smith, and his family had accompanied the pioneer in his travels, and united with him in the resolve to stop there.

As in the future pages of this historical narrative the life led by this family in their wilderness home is told more at large, little more need be said of them here, except in connection with the neighborhood to which their presence gave the name known far and near. The home thus set up far from other human habitations was the abode of contentment, hospitality and reasonable thrift, in the first rude cabin which sheltered the family, as well as in the more pretentious home to which the cabin gave place in due time. The grove was a landmark for many miles around, and the weary traveler well knew that welcome and rest always awaited him at the Sadorus home. Here Mr. Sadorus entertained his neighbors, the Buseys, Webbers and others from the Big Grove; the Platts, Boyers and others from down on the Sangamon, where Monticello and Platt County have since specialized locations; Coffeen, the enterprising general merchant, from down on the Salt Fork; the Johnsons, from Linn Grove, and the dwellers upon the Ambraw and the Okaw. He was also the counsellor and adviser of all settlers along the Upper Okaw in matters pertaining to their welfare, and his judgment was implicitly relied upon.

After more than fifty-four years of residence in his home so chosen, Henry Sadorus, the patriarch of a numerous progeny, the mentor of a large clientage of neighbors, the good citizen and the unostentatious Christian, died July 18, 1878.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾As showing the estimation in which Mr. Sadorus was held, two out of many notices given him by the local press at the time of his death, are here copied:

"**Henry Sadorus.**—The remarkable pioneer, and oldest citizen of Champaign County, is no more; his life having terminated by an easy and painless death on Thursday morning last, at his residence in Sadorus village, aged about ninety-five years.

"Mr. Sadorus was born in Bedford County, Pa., July 26, 1783, and came to this county or what ten years afterwards became Champaign County by being set off from Vermillion in 1824. He, with his family, settled upon the Kaskaskia or Okaw timber as a squatter, upon the farm which, in 1834, he patented from the United

When Mr. Sadorus located upon the Okaw no entries of lands had been made within the territory of Champaign County, nor for some years thereafter. He remained a squatter until December 11, 1834, when he entered, at the Land Office at Vandalia, the southeast quarter of Section 1, where he had taken possession of the Smith cabin in the fall of 1824, and for the first time became a freeholder in Illinois. His son William, now a man of full age, upon the same day, entered the eighty-acre tract next north of this homestead, and these were the first entries of land in Township 17, Range 7.

Only a few days elapsed until, on January 10, 1835, William Rock entered an eighty-

States Government and resided upon until within a few years. His life, aside from its great length and his connection with this county as a pioneer, has no event of marked interest to attract attention from the general reader, and yet, to the citizens of this county interested in the period when their homes passed from the domain of the red man of the forest to that of the civilized white man, there is much in its details of interest to them.

"At the time of his birth the Revolutionary struggle had but just terminated in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. No permanent treaty of peace had been made between England and the United Colonies. The States were united by a tie that served but poorly in time of war, and which, for the purposes of peace, was but a poor excuse for a government. The British armies held possession at Oswego, Niagara, Sandusky, Detroit and Mackinaw, and the wild Indian held undisputed sway over all of the territory belonging to the States west of the Alleghany Mountains, except points of Kentucky and Tennessee, where a few hardy pioneers feebly contended for their rights to the soil. All that part of the United States at present lying west of the Mississippi River belonged to Spain. Washington and his revolutionary compeers were about seeking repose in private life, and the people of the colonies were puzzled what to do with their newly acquired freedom. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore were small but promising cities; while Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Toledo and San Francisco, with their ten thousand lesser sister western towns and cities, had neither existence nor name, nor had the wildest enthusiast dreamed of their coming in the near future. The great Western States of the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific slope—now the seat of empire, the home of cultivated millions, and the scene of teeming industries—were designated upon the best maps as 'unexplored regions,' and were actually less known to their European claimants than the wilds of Africa or the steppes of Asia of today. What a change does the life of Henry Sadorus span.

"When Mr. Sadorus pitched his tent for the first time on the Okaw, in 1824, Runnel Fielder, who had two years prior thereto established himself on the creek two miles northeast of Urbana was his nearest neighbor and only contemporary citizen of what is now Champaign County, if we except, perhaps, a squatter or two of whose names or presence here tradition furnishes us no account. Mr. Sadorus was no doubt, the second man to settle permanently in the territory of this county, and, if we class Fielder, who remained here

acre tract about two miles south of the Sadorus home, in Section 24, where he took up his residence, the second permanent settler in that township, and where he continued to reside until his death.

Until the coming of the Rock family, the Sadorus family lived an almost isolated life, being the only settlers upon the Okaw timber for many miles from its head to the southward. The friendship formed by these pioneers, thus thrown together, was rendered very strong by the mutual aid given each other in their isolation, and was life-long in its endurance.

From these dates of entry of lands for actual settlement, the records show entries to have been rapid for some years. In most cases entries were made for actual occupation and home-making; but some, from the facts connected therewith, were evidently for speculation. James McReynolds, then an influential citizen of Kaskaskia, during the

years 1835 and 1836, entered over 1,000 acres in the township, upon which he never resided or made any improvements. Mr. McReynolds afterwards was appointed to an office in the Danville Land Office and became a resident of that place. His valuable entries of land passed to the ownership of actual residents, and are among the most productive lands in the township.

Chauncey A. Goodrich, a name familiar in the literary annals of the country, also seems to have entered a considerable quantity of the land of the township and neighborhood, but, so far as known, was never upon the ground or had anything to do with the local affairs.

The first additions to the population in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Sadorus were Henry Ewing and his family, who came from Connersville, Ind., two years after Mr. Sadorus came, and built a cabin in the grove north of where the village now is. He staid

only eight years but entered land, as a squatter. he was the first settler, and at the date of his death, the oldest inhabitant and the oldest person of the county. At the time of his coming not a foot of land in this county had been entered from the Government, and but a small portion of the land surveyed, the United States surveyors being then at work. The Indians, the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, and Planeshaws, roamed at pleasure over these prairies and were being confederated together by Black Hawk for the extermination of the whites. All his coming there was not a cabin in the county, outside the Big Grove, not a road except the Indian trails, and the courses and distances of the streams were unmarked. Where now is the home of a mighty population numbering more than 40,000,—where thousands of hospitable and cheerful homes now protect families and strangers,—where hundreds of bright school houses invite the young,—where many noble churches lift their spires heavenward, and where is now the seat of a mighty university, was then, in 1824, a trackless waste of prairie and timber which, in the estimation of most observers, was uninhabitable. Mr. Sadorus has lived to see most of those who came here within the next ten years after he came, and were here at the organization of the county, precede him to the grave. But few of those who were here in 1833-4, taking part in laying the foundations of future society, remain with us, and they are bending under the weight of years. John Brownfield, Robert Brownfield, Moses Thomas, John B. Thomas, Matthew Busey, Isaac Busey, John Bryan, Jacob Bartley, George Akers, Stephen Boyd, with others, are gone long since, and only a few more years and not one of all those who, with Mr. Sadorus and those above named, aided in the organization of this county, will remain to recount to us the story of pioneer life.

"Mr. Sadorus will long be remembered because of the prominent position he so long occupied in the county, as well as for the pure life led by him here for more than fifty years. He was twice married—first, to Mary Titus, before leaving Pennsylvania, and the second time—his first wife having died—to Mrs. Canterbury, in 1853.

"Mr. Sadorus was all his life, in religious belief, a Universalist, in which faith he died."—Champaign County Herald.

"Henry Sadorus.—There died, at his residence in Sadorus, this county, at 6:15 o'clock on Thursday morning, July 18th, Henry Sadorus, one of the earliest if not the first, white settler of Champaign County. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1783, and died at the ripe age of 94 years, 11 months and 23 days. His funeral service was held in the Baptist church, in Sadorus, Friday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. P. Bunn, a Universalist clergyman of Decatur, by request of the deceased. A large number of friends were present, including many of his associates from a distance.

"The last appearance of the old gentleman in public was at the 4th of July celebration, at Sadorus, upon which occasion he sang a song to please his friends. On the evening of the 5th inst. he was taken violently ill with flux, which the physicians were unable to check, and which was the immediate cause of his death. He sank gradually and suffered greatly. He retained the use of his mind until within a few hours of his demise, when he sank into a comatose state. During the last years of his life he was able to read well, and at the time of his death was engaged in reading Mitchell's Astronomy of the Bible. For several years he has been quite deaf, which made it difficult to carry on a conversation with him.

"Mr. Sadorus was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Titus, whose ancestors lived near Titusville, Pa., and from whom that town was named.

"At the age of fifteen, Mr. Sadorus moved with his parents to Somerset County, Pa., and there spent several years in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. Later he worked in Canada and finally located in Cincinnati. While living in the latter place he became possessed of a desire to travel and see something of the world, and visited New Orleans, travelling by flat-boat. From New Orleans he crossed the gulf of Mexico to Cuba, and thence to Baltimore, whence he returned overland to his native town. He soon after married.

On the breaking out of the War of 1812 he

a year and moved west. William Marquis soon after came, took possession of the Ewing cabin, staid two or three years and cleared a small plat of land, when he, too, went west. One Aikens Wright came about 1830 and settled west of the creek, a mile or more away. He was reputed to be a desperado, with a bad reputation among his neighbors. He finally removed from the country under compulsion. These, and perhaps others of the "squatter" kind, came and went, and the first to come and stay was William Rock, who came in 1835, entered land as before said, and died leaving a numerous progeny, esteemed among the first citizens in usefulness of the county.

Walter Beavers entered land in Section 24, in Sadorus Township, March 24, 1837, and was upon the ground at an early date, probably before the entry so made by him. He was a young unmarried man at his coming, and married a sister of William Rock. Mr. Beavers died about 1856, leaving a large

enlisted as a private soldier and served as such for about a year. A few years ago he applied for a pension, and was, we believe, recently granted one.

"Some time about 1818 Mr. Sadorus and his young family emigrated to Flat Rock, Rush county, Ind., and while there made several profitable trades, which supplied him with, for those times, quite a capital. In 1824, having disposed of his property in Indiana, he started west with his family, then consisting of his wife and six children, the oldest a lad of about fourteen, in a prairie schooner drawn by five yoke of steers. Whether he had any definite destination fixed at starting the writer does not know, probably not, but on arriving at what is now known as Sadorus Grove, he concluded to stop. The nearest neighbor to the east was Jacob Vance, at Butler's point, in what is now Vermillion County, from which place most of the salt was procured that was used by the early settlers in this section. His nearest neighbor was James A. Platt, fifteen miles northwest, where Monticello now stands. In 1834 Mr. William Rock settled two and a half miles further south, and neighbors began to crowd closely.

"The State road from Kaskaskia having been opened and passing near his residence, Mr. Sadorus decided to erect a building for a tavern. The nearest saw-mill was at Covington, Ind., sixty miles away, but the lumber, some fifty thousand feet, was hauled through unbridged sloughs and streams and the house was built. For many years Mr. Sadorus did a thrifty business. His corn was disposed of to drovers who passed his place with herds of cattle for the East, besides feeding great numbers of hogs on his farm. His first orchard, now mostly dead, consisted of fifty Milams, procured somewhere near Terra Haute, Ind. From them were taken innumerable sprouts, and the apple became very common in this section.

"In common with all the pioneers, Mr. Sadorus grew his own cotton, at least enough for clothing and bedding. A half-acre sufficed for this, and the custom, was kept up until it became no longer profitable, the time of the mother and three daughters being so much occupied in

amount of valuable land and a numerous family of children to enjoy the same.

Philo Hale, of Springfield; Abraham Mann, of Vermillion County, and Hiram Cawood, another non-resident, all entered valuable lands in and about the grove—all, probably, with a view to investment rather than with the intention of cultivation. None of these men ever became residents of the township.

John Cook and family came about 1839, and settled upon land in Section 30, in Tolono Township, where he died many years since.

The Millers—Isaac, James, Benjamin and John, brothers from Fountain County, Ind.—also came at an early period in the settlement of the neighborhood. None of them remain to this day, though their descendants yet remind us of their presence here in times gone by. Andrew J. Miller, a prominent attorney of the county, is a son of the first named.

In 1835 came Ezra Fay, said to have been the first minister of his denomination to become located in the county. He was a member of the sect known as Chris-

waiting upon and cooking for travelers, that they could not weave; besides, goods began to get cheaper and nearly every immigrant had some kind of cloth to dispose of. About the year 1846 Mrs. Sadorus died, and seven years later he again married, this time a Mrs. Eliza Canterbury, of Charleston.

"On the breaking out of the California gold-fever, three of Mr. Sadorus's sons and a married daughter started overland for the auriferous regions. Two of his sons, we believe, now live in Sadorus, and were present at his death-bed.

"Some years ago, becoming tired of attending to so much business, Mr. Sadorus divided his property among his descendants, retaining, however, an interest which enabled him to pass his declining years in ease. He died full of years, respected by all who knew him, and beloved by a large circle of friends. He was kind and hospitable to strangers and never turned a needy man away empty-handed from his door.

"Thus has passed away one of the old landmarks of the county, one whose life teaches valuable lessons and whose industry, frugality and good example should be emulated by all. What he has done others may do. His life of late years has been one of peace and quiet; his early days were passed in what, in modern times, would be called poverty and privation; yet no one doubts that they were days fraught with happiness and years rewarded by plenty. His own hands felled the trees from which his first cabin was made; his wife and daughters spun and wove the wool and cotton which supplied them with raiment. Carriages, carpets, fashionable furniture and the luxuries of today were unknown, yes, unheard of; yet contentedly the pioneers bore their burdens and grieved not for the things they knew not of.

"There are many interesting reminiscences connected with the life of Mr. Sadorus, but we must leave them to the historian who, at some future time, may write the history of the lives of the early settlers of this county."—Champaign County Gazette.

tians (New Light), and the presence in the county of many worthy people of his faith may, perhaps, be traced to his early efforts. Mr. Fay entered and settled upon land in Section 35, part of the farm known as the "Ellers" farm, where the well-known citizen, William Ellers, resided for many years, and where he died about 1894.

John O'Bryan, with his sons, William, Joseph and Hiram, with John Haines and his son, E. C. Haines, Lawson Laughlin and his father-in-law, William Toler, came to the neighborhood in the 'thirties and were permanent residents. The latter died there and was the first to receive the rites of burial in what is known as the Rock Cemetery. Many of the descendants of these early settlers are still to be found along the Okaw.

The township of land north of Sadorus, which, for the purposes of this sketch, may be regarded as within the Sadorus settlement, was early the object of attention, both from the actual settler who was in search of a place to make a home, and by the speculator class, who sought a place to invest profitably his money. Early entries, here as elsewhere in the region, were made first from the timber belts and groves, or as near to them as prior entries would permit. Charles W. and Robert M. Underhill, bachelor brothers from Eastern New York, as early as 1837 made selections of locations in Section 35 of Colfax Township, as well as others in Tolono Township, but not far away. These gentlemen continued to own these tracts of land to the end of their lives, which were only terminated a few years since. Their lands were broken and rented for many years, and now form some of the best farms in the region.

Elisha Chauncey, a non-resident also, as early as 1837 made valuable selections near the grove.

Col. Oscar F. Harmon, of Danville, who fell at the head of his regiment (the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois) at the disastrous battle of Kenesaw Mountain, as early as 1854 entered the whole of Section 19, Colfax Township, and later one-half of Section 21, nearby. He also made one valuable entry of a half-section in Scott Township, a few miles away. Robert H. Ives, of Springfield, was a large purchaser of the lands in Colfax and other nearby neighborhoods.

It has already been said that John Cook

came in 1839. Soon after this his brother-in-law, John Hamilton, also came and settled near him at the head of Sadorus Grove. Here both families lived in their pioneer cabins until the year 1852, when both built very respectable frame houses. The mechanic employed in their construction was Calvin Higgins, of Urbana, a well-known carpenter and builder for many years, who was assisted by his son-in-law, Conrad Tobias, also for many years a well-known carpenter and contractor at Urbana. These men constructed many houses, both in the country and in town.

Zephania Yeates settled in the 'thirties upon Section 12, in Sadorus Township, where he, for many years, with his numerous sons, cultivated a large tract of land.

Nathaniel Hixson and his brother William came early, and settled near the Yeates family. Descendants of these brothers are still residents of that section.

Johnson O'Bryan came early and married a daughter of the pioneer, William Rock, and made a farm on the west side of the Okaw River.

Hugh J. Robinson, one of the best known men of Sadorus Township, came to the county in 1852, before he was of full age, and for some years assisted in furnishing the Illinois Central Railroad with its first set of ties from the forests along the Okaw, in what is now known as Douglas County—then Coles. In 1858 he set up for himself upon lands on the west side of the Okaw, where he lives to this day, now the owner of several hundred acres of its rich soil.

In 1854 there came to the Sadorus settlement Shelton Rice and his family of four sons, David, Arthur, John and Henry. The first two are well remembered as thrifty and well-known citizens of very considerable success in gathering into their ownership much valuable land. Arthur died in 1902, while David still resides in the village.

James Black, with his sons, William and Wallace, came early in the 'fifties and settled upon the west side of the river. So also did James Stevens and his son, James. The Blacks and the Stevenses were Scotchmen, and, with the well-known thrift of that people, prospered as farmers there.

The large Craw family—the brothers, Allen and his sons, Samuel, George, Charles and Edward—came to Sadorus Grove in

1858, where from thrift and merit the family have earned a reputation for all that goes to make up good citizenship. A relative, Alva Crow, with numerous sons, came about the same time, and they have well maintained the good reputation of the family name.

Dr. J. G. Chambers has resided in the township for near forty years, both as a practicing physician and as a practical farmer. He married a daughter of William Rock, and has well prospered in all matters pertaining to his calling.

David Rice, who came with his father in 1854, remembers that at that time there were upon the east side of the Grove Joseph O'Bryan, William O'Bryan, John O'Bryan, Elijah C. Haines, Walter Beaver, William Rock and his son Andrew J. Rock, Samuel Hixson, Zephaniah Yeates, Henry Sadorus, William Sadorus, John P. Tenbrook, Isaac J. Miller, John Cook, John Hamilton and John Matthews.

On the west side of the Grove were William Harrison, William Ellers, E. Laughlin, John Miller and James Miller.

Without exception, all of these lived in, or within a short distance from, the timber line.

The most natural turn of the conversation of any of the pioneers, whether of this or of any other of the early settlements, will be found to be upon the subject of the hardships and privations which they, in common with all others of their class, were compelled to endure. And while upon this topic, the "green-heads," one of the greatest of insect torments, comes in for his share of denunciation. This fly was peculiar to the prairies of Illinois, where it thrived with the greatest luxuriance. In mid-summer and until the autumn frosts had terminated their existence, stock of all kinds, and especially teams making trips across an unbroken prairie, were the victims of the attacks of this bloodthirsty little insect, which came in swarms and staid until surfeited with the blood of the animal. Such was the fierceness of their attacks that no animal could long endure them. Cases are cited where horses would go wild from their attacks, and give up their lives unless aided in some manner to resist the blood-letting process. Happily, as the country improved and as the prairie-grass gave way to cultivation, this pest became scarcer until now a genuine "green-head" is hard to find, and

their attacks upon animals have almost entirely ceased.

CHAPTER XI.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—SALT FORK.

FIRST ENTRY OF LANDS—THOMAS L. BUTLER—ABRAHAM YEAZEL—MOSES THOMAS—JAMES FREEMAN—WILLIAM NOX—JACOB THOMAS—THOMAS DEER—GEORGE AKERS—THE CODDINGTONS — BARTLEY SWEARINGEN—JOHN SAULSBURY—GEORGE, BEN. JAMIN AND BARTLEY SWEARINGEN—CYRUS STRONG—N. YOUNT—JOSEPH STAYTON—JEFFERSON HUSS—WILLIAM PETERS—THE ARGOS—HIRAM RANKIN—THE SHREEVES—SAMUEL MAPES—ROBERT PRATHER—ISAAC BURRIS—DR. STEVENS—LEWIS JONES—DR. LYONS—M. D. COFFEEN—ORIGIN OF HOMER.

That part of Champaign County, known among the pioneers as the "Salt Fork Timber," now mostly embraced in the Townships of St. Joseph, Sidney and South Homer, was early occupied by immigrants to the new country. Who first built his home in that timber, and when it was built, our information does not enable us to say. The Sadorus family knew of none at their coming in 1824. It is safe to allege that the first occupants were of the class known as "squatters," who may, or may not, have finally become the legal owners of lands and thus have changed their character from temporary to permanent dwellers, and, in the end, have left upon the records of the county their names.⁽¹⁾

The contiguity of this timber to the settlements made earlier at Butler's Point and Danville, makes it probable that, from those settlements, came some of the earlier settlers of the Salt Fork Timber, as is well known of some of the settlers of the Big Grove. The Trickles, the Kirbys, the Moss family and others of the Big Grove settlers, first stopped lower down in what is now Vermillion County.

The records of the county make it certain that the earliest entries of the public lands were made in the Salt Fork Timber. Here

⁽¹⁾Hon. Randolph C. Wright, whose residence has been at Homer and vicinity since about 1833, names Abraham Yeazel, James Freeman and John Umbenhowe, among the earliest to establish homes there. His uncle, David C. Wright, came as early as 1830 and Moses Thomas not far from that time.

on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, in Sidney Township, was made the first entry of lands. The record shows it to have taken place on February 7, 1827, five years after Fielder had squatted at the Big Grove and three years after Henry Sadorus had likewise stuck his stakes on the Okaw. Jesse Williams made the entry and is entitled to the distinction of being the first "freeholder" of the county. Whether he followed up his ownership by occupancy of his land or not, inquiry has failed to establish. The deed records of the county are silent as to any change of ownership, but it is a fact that Thomas L. Butler was, for many years, the owner and occupant of it. He also entered lands in the same Section in 1833.

Within one year from this entry, on October 16, 1827, the other half of this quarter section was entered by one John Hendricks, which seems to have been the second entry within the bounds of the county, as subsequently established. The third entry was made by Josiah Conger, on November 30, 1827, upon the northwest quarter of Section 5, about two miles east of the Williams entry. These entries were of timber land along the Salt Fork, and the only entries made before the year 1828. Following these entries, on February 18, 1828, William Nox, Jacob Thomas, Henry Thomas, Robert Trickel and James Copeland entered lands in South Homer and Sidney Townships. The date of these several entries suggests the idea that these men may have borne each other company in their journey to Palestine, down the Wabash River, where the Land Office was located.

The ten years next succeeding these earliest entries saw many comers to this timber belt, as we may infer from the entries of lands shown upon the records of the county, and as is known to the writer from personal interviews with many now gone to the Beyond.

It will not be out of place, in part at least, to call the roll of these early "Salt Forkers," as they were long known by their contemporaries; for many of them achieved success in life, left their names upon many pages of the records of the county, and many are yet represented by residents of the county. So, beginning with those who apparently came earliest, let the reader go with us over this list of pioneers: Moses Thomas came about

1829 and entered land not far from the Village of Homer. He erected and operated the first mill with other than manual or horse power, near the southwest corner of Section 33, Town 19, Range 14; was one of the proprietors of the Village of Homer laid out upon lands near by, and served, by appointment and election, as Probate Justice from 1833 to 1837, when he was succeeded by his son, John B. Thomas. Jacob Thomas came in 1828, and he and his brother, Joseph Thomas, entered much land in Sidney Township.

Thomas Deer entered land October 6, 1830, near the present Deer Station, which is still owned by his descendants. It is from this family the station received its name.

George Akers in 1831 entered land in Section 2, near the land entered by Jesse Williams, and was elected one of the first County Commissioners of the county.⁽¹⁾

In the adjoining section the Coddingtons—William and John—entered land in 1830 and 1831, and to this land, and to other land near by, the name of Coddington has been attached ever since.

In 1830 Joseph Montgomery and Reuben S. Ballard entered lands in the same neighborhood; but, as far as known, their entries were not followed by occupation.

David C. Wright came in 1830, and settled on the Danville road east of James Freeman's.

The first entry of land made by a member of the Swearingen family—ever since that time and now so numerous in the county—was made by Bartley Swearingen, who entered land in Section 36, St. Joseph Township, November 16, 1829, which was followed a year thereafter by the entry by John Salisbury and John Swearingen of land in Section 24 of the same township, which is still in the Swearingen family. This John Salisbury was the first Sheriff appointed for the county.

(1) "The first grist mill in the town (Sidney) was erected on the Salt Fork by George Akers, and I am unable to give the exact date, but, sometime prior to 1840 and afterwards there was attached to it a saw-mill, where most of the lumber used for building purposes for quite a distance around was obtained, Akers having sold the same to William Towner, a practical millwright, who operated it for several years."—Dr. W. A. Conkey's Essay.

"The first grist-mill was erected by George Akers, about 1834. It was afterwards changed to a grist and saw-mill, and from it was afterwards obtained most of the lumber for building purposes in this locality."—Brink's "History of Champaign County," page 137.

David Swearingen came here in 1831 and, in 1833, entered land in Section 35, upon which he lived to the day of his death, and which remained in his family until recently. The name of this family, so numerous in the eastern part of the county, appears in the abstracts of titles to the real estate of that section more frequently than that of any other family. Its holdings since 1829 have been and now are very large.

The Bartley family, in the persons of George, Benjamin and Jacob, came before 1831, and during that and the two succeeding years entered lands in Sections 22 and 23 of St. Joseph Township. Jacob Bartley was elected a member of the first Board of County Commissioners of this county in 1833.

So of the Strong family, who came about 1831, its members, Cyrus and his sons, Orange and Ambrose, entering lands in Sections 13, 15, 22 and 23 of the same township. One of these, Cyrus, was elected a County Commissioner in 1836.

Nicholas Yount came in 1830 and, in that year, entered land in Section 26, which he entailed upon his children. The name is still held by families here.

Joseph Stayton came here from Kentucky, October 10, 1830, and in the following year also settled upon land in Section 26, where he raised a family of sons and daughters, who became prominent in the township. David B. Stayton, a son of Joseph Stayton, was long well known as a large landowner and honorable citizen. For many years he held various town offices. The wife of Isaac Burris, hereafter named, was a sister of Joseph Stayton.

Jefferson Huss and his brother, James, came to the Salt Fork Timber about 1830, and entered land a short distance above Sidney, which is still held by his sons, W. W. Huss and James R. Huss.

William Peters and Elisha Peters (cousins) came in 1830 and entered land in Sections 25 and 26, and Samuel, a brother of William, did likewise a few years thereafter. All entered lands and spent their lives here, leaving large families. Joseph, Robert and William, sons of the former, and Jonathan, a son of the latter, died but a few years since. Their descendants are still numerous in the neighborhood. William I. Peters, also a

cousin, came in 1833 and entered land in Sections 22 and 23.

Benjamin, Alexander, Moses and Isaac Argo came to this settlement about 1835 and entered lands in Sections 2, 3, 10, 22 and 24. All died here.

Hiram Rankin and his friend, Thomas Richards, came in 1832, and during that and the following year jointly entered lands in Section 18, Township 19, Range 11, and in Section 24, St. Joseph Township. Richards was unmarried and lived with the Rankin family until some years thereafter, when he was married to Miss Patterson, the daughter of Thomas Patterson, another early comer. The home of Mr. Rankin was first made at the Hickory Grove on Section 18, though subsequently this place became the home of Mr. Richards, who spent his life there. His son, Alonzo, still owns and occupies this land. Mr. Rankin changed his domicile to lands in Section 24, St. Joseph, on the State road, where he lived and died.

Caleb, John, Samuel and Orrison Shreeve, about 1834, appeared and became landowners. All spent their lives here.

John Bailey was an early comer to this timber, and early in 1829 entered numerous tracts of land. Fifty years ago he lived about two miles east of the creek, on the State road, where he kept one of the numerous country taverns then necessary to meet public wants, and much patronized by the traveling public.

James Cowden, in 1835, entered land in Section 33, of St. Joseph, where, or near which, on the west side of the creek, he lived until his death about 1860. He entailed upon his family much other land.

James Rowland, in 1830, entered land in Section 23, his brother Thomas, about the same time, entering land in Section 1, Urbana Township. The latter died a few years thereafter at his place. Two of his daughters, Mrs. William I. Moore and Mrs. Gunn, of Olney, often visited their childhood home, especially upon occasion of the pioneer meetings, which visits continued until their deaths.

Samuel Mapes, in 1831, took up land in Section 13, St. Joseph, which is still held by his son, Daniel Mapes.

Robert Prather, about 1835, came to the settlement and entered considerable land in Section 11, near the crossing of the creek by



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the Fort Clark road. From this circumstance, and from his residence there, the ford of the creek came to be known to the numerous travelers along that route as "Prather's Ford," and the point became a favorite camping ground. The changes of the early roads of the country, to other routes and upon section lines, has obliterated all trace of the former halting place, and it is now a piece of unnoticeable pasture land.

Adam Yeazel and his two brothers, Abraham and James, about 1830 and later, took up much land, which they held during life.

James Freeman, in 1832, entered land in Section 29, Town 19, Range 14, now in South Homer, upon which he resided to the time of his death. His sons, Thomas and Eleazer, were also large landowners, and the ancestral home is still in the family.

Isaac Burris, a blacksmith, came as early as 1830, and, in that and succeeding years, entered lands in Sections 30 and 31, South Homer and Ogden Townships, which he occupied until his death. During many years he served the settlement as its only blacksmith. The cinders of his smithy still attest the location.

William Parris as early as 1836 entered land in the south part of Ogden, but finally made his home near Bur Oak Grove, where he died and where his descendants still live.

John B. Thomas, who was an early school teacher, later Probate Justice, County Judge and School Commissioner of the county, a son of Moses Thomas, entered land in Sections 29 and 31, Ogden and South Homer, in 1834. He died in 1861, at that time being a practicing lawyer at Homer.

Michael Firebaugh, in 1831, entered land at Hickory Grove, a short distance north of the railroad, now in Ogden Township, where he continued to reside until his death. Before 1840 Firebaugh and John Strong made brick on this land, which are claimed to have been the first brick made in the county.

Dr. Harmon Stevens seems to have entered land near Homer, and was long an influential citizen and physician of that place. He changed his residence to one of the southern counties of the State some years since, where he died.

Lewis Jones about 1848 became an owner of land in St. Joseph Township, where he died in 1859, having not long before then

been elected one of the Associate Justices of the County Court.

Dr. James H. Lyon, one of the earliest physicians of the county, came before 1836 and located at what was then known as "Nox's Point," invested largely in lands near there and on November 9, 1836, placed upon record the plat of the town of "Sidney," located upon what was then understood to be a point upon the Northern Cross Railroad. The plat, as shown of record, shows twenty-eight blocks of twelve lots each, with a public square, streets and alleys in abundance. Great expectations were, without doubt, indulged in as to the new metropolis and what it would one day come to be. Twenty years went away before the railroad promised by the Legislature was a factor in the life of the town; meanwhile no more than a dozen buildings appeared upon the plat of more than three hundred lots.⁽¹⁾

(1) "In 1837 Dr. James M. Lyon and Joseph Davis entered the land on which the village of Sidney now stands. They laid out the town of Sidney and named it after Sydney Davis, a daughter of Joseph Davis, one of the founders of the town. The original founders of the town borrowed money from the bank in Springfield, Ill., and mortgaged the land for its payment. They failed to meet the claim when it was due. The mortgage was foreclosed and the land sold. . . . In re-arranging the plat of the town, the Clerk of the county spelled the name of Sidney with an 'i,' instead of as it was originally spelled with a 'y,' and since that time it has been so spelled. Lyon and Davis introduced the first fine stock into the township, and, being natives of Kentucky and Southern gentlemen, also laid out a race-track. The first post office was established in the township in 1837, and soon after discontinued."—Brink's "History of Champaign County," page 137.

"The General Assembly, at its session of 1837-38 provided for the creation of a general system of internal improvements, throughout the entire State. As a part of this system it was provided that there should be built, 'A Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy on the Mississippi River, via Columbus, Clayton, Mount Sterling, to cross the Illinois River, at Meredosia, and to Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Sydney, Danville, and thence to the State line in the direction of Lafayette, Ind., and thus form a communication with the great works in Indiana and to the eastern States.'"—Peck's "Gazetteer," (1837), page 60.

"The prospect of the building of the Northern Cross Railroad through Sidney inspired the people thereabouts with confidence that their town, on that account and on account of its eligible position, would merit a removal of the county-seat to that location; but with the road, died their hopes."—Thomson R. Webber in an interview in 1854.

"One day last week we managed to escape the thralldom of office duties and struck out across the prairie, in a southeasterly direction. Two hours' ride brought us to the village of Sidney. This place was laid out about 1836 by Joseph Thomas, during the operations on the Northern Cross Railroad, with a fine prospect for future success. But, at the abandonment of

Dr. Lyon was an influential citizen and was, in the year 1836, and again in 1838, elected a member of the General Assembly from Champaign County. His descendants are yet numerous in the county.

James and Samuel Groenendyke, merchants at Eugene, Ind., were, from about 1836, large buyers of Champaign County lands, and were the owners of much land until the death of both, though neither ever occupied or improved any of them. Their selections were wisely made.

Many other names appear upon the records as having entered the lands of the Salt Fork timber and the adjacent prairies before 1840, who are less conspicuous in the history of the county—some because they never occupied their lands, and others because they, at an early day, moved on with the tide of western

the system of internal improvements adopted by the State, its prospects lapsed. The prospect now of its being a point on the Great Western Railroad causes the people to feel encouraged. Three lines have been run near the village—two within one hundred yards and one about a quarter of a mile away. It will make no difference which of the lines is selected, either will be sufficiently near. Messrs. Thomas & Jones have laid off a new plat to supersede the old one, and lots are now in the market.

"Sidney possesses many favorable qualities as a location. Its site is no doubt the best in the county, being high and rolling. It is situated in the edge of the southern extremity of the timber, on the Salt Fork of the Vermilion River, and surrounded by prairie that is unsurpassed by any in the county. About four miles to the southwest, at an elevation of ninety feet above the creek, is the Linn Grove, which is regarded by all who have seen it as the most beautiful location in Illinois. It is now the property of Enoch Johnson, and is frequently made the place of resort of the pleasure seekers from this place, although twelve miles distant.

"There are now two dry-goods stores in Sidney, one owned by J. S. Cunningham and the other by Messrs. Upp & Casey, both doing good business.

"Leaving Sidney in the afternoon we went north along the edge of the timber for about three miles, when we struck out on the prairie to the westward, and were soon coming over its trackless sod.

"Before leaving the settlements we passed many fine farms, among which we took particular notice of that of Lewis Jones, Esq., which lies wholly on the prairie and embraces many acres of unsurpassed fertility. The corn is above the medium crop and will surprise its owners, we think."—Urbana Union, September 14, 1854.

"A tri-weekly mail route has been established between Urbana and Vincennes, Ind., passing through Sidney, Bloomfield and Paris. The stages will commence running on Monday next. A postoffice will soon be established at Sidney, which will be served by this line, and will be a great convenience to the people there."—Urbana Union, June 29, 1854.

"A postoffice has been established at Sidney in this county, and J. S. Cunningham appointed postmaster. We congratulate our Sidney friends upon the consummation of their ardent desires, long delayed."—Urbana Union, July 20, 1854.

emigrants, or, perhaps, died early. It will be interesting to name some of these, which we do with the dates at which they seem to have become connected with our history: David Wright, 1836; William McDermott, 1836; Valentine Iliff, 1830; John and James Parker, 1828; James Orr, 1835; P. S. Loughborough, 1836; Marshall King, 1833; Benjamin Delancy, 1831; John W. Laird, 1836; Zebulon Beard, 1830; Henry Wilson, 1830; George Powell, 1832; John Umbenhowe, 1833; Jonathan Osborn, 1833; Allen Poage, 1833; David Moore, 1830; Tobias Beard, 1833; Samuel Beaser, 1833; Ezekiel Sterrett, 1831; Orpha Davidson, 1831.

About 1836 Dr. Arnold Naudain, then a United States Senator, from the State of Delaware, entered more than two thousand acres of land here, mostly in Sidney and Urbana Townships. None were ever occupied or improved by him, but held for speculative purposes, and as the country became developed, sold to actual occupants. Some of the finest lands in these townships trace their titles through this eminent man to the Government.

In the same neighborhood, and the same year, Ramsey McHenry, from the same State, entered about as much more of our lands. Both these entries were well chosen as to location and as to quality, as lands were then looked upon, though the dredge-boat and tilling spade have since shed new light upon land values.

Philo Hale, of Springfield, in 1837, made large land entries on the Okaw and in the neighborhood of Philo, some of which are yet held by his descendants who live in Cleveland, Ohio. The dates of these entries and their location along the line of the proposed Northern Cross Railroad, since built and now known as the Wabash, would lead one to the opinion that large expectations were indulged in by these gentlemen as to the future of the lands chosen.

It was within this timber that the first town of Homer, now known as "Old Homer," was laid out in 1837. The demands of the settlement for a trading place nearer than Danville, was the occasion, and the prior location in 1834 of the grist and saw mill of Moses Thomas, upon the creek near by, the inducement which determined the location at this particular point.

At the intersection of four sections of land—

Sections 4 and 5 in Town 18, and Sections 32 and 33 in Town 19—was platted into lots, a few acres from each, and received the name of "Homer." Why the name of the Greek poet was so applied in this wilderness has been asked often without answer. Recently, one professing to know has said that Michael D. Coffeen, the moving spirit of the enterprise, was a great student and admirer of the poet, and so honored his town with the favorite name.⁽¹⁾ However this may be, Mr. Coffeen, then a young man, in company with an older merchant, Samuel Groenendyke, of Eugene, under the name of "M. D. Coffeen & Co.," at once opened a store there for the sale of all sorts of merchandise demanded by the settlement. The enterprise was a great success and commanded patronage from many miles around. No store in Urbana equaled it in the facilities afforded its patrons, and none in Danville excelled it. It drew its patronage from the Sangamon, Okaw and Ambraw settlements, and even beyond.⁽²⁾ The partnership thus formed continued until the death, in 1860, of Mr. Groenendyke, the non-resident partner, always successful and always trusted by the pioneers.

The little hamlet with the poetical name attracted to it other traders and shops of various kinds, including the manufacturers of articles mostly in use by the people. It thus became the home of a population of several hundred, always the center of a large patronage, until about the first days of the year 1855, when the Great Western Railroad (now the Wabash) having been located a mile away upon land owned by Mr. Coffeen, he platted a town of the same name there and invited all of his neighbors to move with him to the new town. He offered lot for lot and allowed the householders to remove all buildings to their new holdings at the railroad depot. The offer

was unanimously accepted, so a general house-moving, with Mr. Coffeen in the lead, was begun and continued until the former thrifty town became a waste of abandoned streets, alleys and lots covered with the debris of its former greatness. Everything went to the new town except the Salt Fork and the pioneer mill of Moses Thomas, which, from necessity, were left behind.⁽¹⁾ The mill, long so useful to the people from far and near, did not, however, cease to be useful, nor has it yet ceased its usefulness.

The Homer & Ogden Electric Railroad now crosses the Salt Fork a few rods above the mill erected in the lone woods, seventy years ago, by Moses Thomas, and crossing the town plat of Old Homer, connects, by business and social ties, thriving towns which have grown up on the prairie in places unthought of by the men of that day as needing such facilities. Twice each hour of the day the cars move by the old mill by an unseen power, and we may say a power undreamed of by mortal man in the time of Moses Thomas.

Since the days in the history of the Salt Fork treated of in the preceding pages, there

(1) "Emigration of Homer.—The citizens of Homer have resolved to do no business in the present town after the first day of April next. It is the intention to haul all, or nearly all, of the buildings to a point on the Great Western Railroad, about one and one fourth miles from the old town, and there make their town. The move, we think, is a very good one, as a much better site for a town is selected being on the prairie and on the prospective railroad. We think the town bids fair to become one of considerable importance."—Urbana Union, Jan. 11, 1855.

"On Tuesday of this week we visited this town for the first time since its location on the prairie. The present site, on a high and commanding point on the Great Western Railroad, is considered much healthier than the old town. We were informed by the physicians that, amidst the great amount of sickness the present year, the town has been comparatively free from it.

"It is expected that the cars will soon pay the town a visit, and that the whistle of the locomotive will wake to new life the business of the town and surrounding country, which is already good. Several new houses are being built, and many more will be commenced when facilities for getting lumber are better.

"Our friend, M. D. Coffeen, Esq., has just finished a new and commodious building for the accommodation of his extensive business, which we admired very much on account of the convenience of its arrangement and the superior beauty of the workmanship. The carpenter work was done by Mr. Cyrus Hays, and the painting, which is really elegant, by Mr. John Towner.

"Besides Mr. Coffeen's dry-goods store, there are several others and a drug-store by Judge John B. Thomas, all doing a fine business. A steam saw-mill has, during the summer, been put in operation, which is turning out a vast amount of ties for the Great Western Railroad."—Urbana Union, October 25, 1855.

(1) The application of this name was explained by M. D. Coffeen to Randolph C. Wright, in answer to a question, as coming about in this manner: One day about 1837, the store having already been located, Mr. Groenendyke and Mr. Coffeen were consulting about laying out the town and its name, and the desirability of having also a blacksmith shop and other shops there, when Mr. Groenendyke said, "Yes it would be more homer to me" (meaning more home-like), "to have it as it was then with no place to stop there." At this Mr. Coffeen replied, "Well, then, Homer it shall be," and so it was.

(2) Green Atwood, at a meeting of the County Commissioners, held in April, 1837, was granted a license to keep a tavern in the town of Homer.

have come to its settlement and become, from time to time, a part of its communities, many men who have helped in the conquest of the country, but whose names are not recorded here as those of the real pioneers, but who are not to be overlooked in the inventory of forces which have transformed the wilderness into a garden. Among men of this kind may be named the Towners—William, Benjamin, Richard and George—Fountain J. Busey, Joseph V. George, William D. Clark, Samuel Love, Dr. George W. Hartman, Dr. E. Bodman; the Cole brothers—Billings B., George and Charles; Willard Samson; the Porterfields, whose numbers exceed that of any other family ever making its home there; Jonathan Howser, Joseph T. Kelley and others.

CHAPTER XII.

SETTLEMENT IN SANGAMON TIMBER.

SANGAMON LAST TO BE SETTLED—ISAAC BUSEY ENTERED FIRST LAND—JONATHAN MAXWELL—JOHN BRYAN—JOHN MEADE—JOHN G. ROBERTSON—NOAH BIXLER—ISAAC V. WILLIAMS—F. L. SCOTT—J. Q. THOMAS—B. F. HARRIS—GEORGE BOYER—WILLIAM STEWART—JOSEPH T. EVERETT—JESSE E. PUGH—JEFFERSON TROTTER—F. B. SALE—W. W. FOOS.

The settlements first made in the western part of Champaign County form no exception to the rule, in the selection of lands for farms and sites for homes, as to the preference for timber instead of prairie. The former, in the estimation of the pioneer, was of greatest value, and the latter was valuable or worthless, as it lay near to the timber belt or remote from it. The wealth to be won from the prairie soil and the esteem in which it was to be held by the successors of pioneers, was not dreamed of by them. So, on inspection of dates of entries of lands lying along the Sangamon River, the records show a scramble for timber tracts, even though those tracts abounded in yellow clay, while the prairie tracts, covered with wealth producing mold, were ignored and despised and shunned, as elsewhere in the State. Up to 1850 not one-fourth of the prairie lands had been entered, while the timber lands had all, or nearly all, been taken.

In point of time, the great Sangamon territory of the county was last to attract the attention of the immigrant and the last to have its solitudes and landscapes disturbed by the coming of the white settler; although its beautiful valleys and wide plains were visited by the retiring red race long after his visits to other portions of the nearby country had ceased, and many earth-works along the river banks, and the presence in the soil of the stone axes and arrow-heads of a by-gone race fully attest the favor in which the region was held before the white man had elbowed out the aboriginal occupants.

It was nearly six years after Jesse Williams, on February 7, 1827, made the first entry of lands of the county in Section 12 of Sidney Township, that Isaac Busey, the first citizen of Urbana, made an entry of lands in and near the timber belt of the Sangamon, on October 22, 1832, at the Land Office at Vandalia. Mr. Busey entered 120 acres in Section 14, 80 acres in Section 15, and 160 acres in Section 23—all in Township 20—now Mahomet Township—which were the first entries of lands upon the Sangamon within this county. Later in the same year he entered other lands in Sections 22 and 23, and on October 27, Jonathan Maxwell, who it is claimed was the first to make his home in the township, entered 40 acres in Section 22. Henry Osborn, on October 29th, entered land in Sections 11 and 12. These were the only lands in the Sangamon timber taken that year. They are all situated east of the river, within and adjacent to the timber.

On August 10, 1833, John Bryan, who had but recently, by his marriage to Malinda Busey—the first marriage celebrated by authority of a Champaign County license—become the son-in-law of Isaac Busey, entered a 40-acre tract in Section 14, adjoining the first entry of Mr. Busey, and these lands became the home of the Bryan family, in whose hands it remained for many years. John Meade also made his first entry of lands in 1833 in Section 15.

The year 1834 saw more entries made of the Sangamon lands. John G. Robertson, William Phillips, Lackland Howard, Noah Bixler, Charles Parker, Henry and David Osborn, John Meade, Jeremiah Hollingsworth, Solomon and James Osborn, John Bryan and Samuel Hanna took up various tracts in Sections 9,

10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in Mahomet Township. Less in number were the entries there the next year. They were made by I. V. Williams in Section 6, Scott Township, and by Noah Bixler, Martha A. Robertson, Joseph Brian, Joel Hormel, Jacob Hammer, Daniel Henness, Fielding L. Scott, Joseph Henness, Joseph Lindsey, Joseph Hammer and John G. Robertson in Sections 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17 in Mahomet Township.

The year 1836 saw more entries of Sangamon lands than any previous year, the number reaching over forty, mostly in Mahomet, in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15 and 17. Among those who made these entries and afterwards became well known residents and useful citizens, may be named Jacob Hammer, Noah Bixler, James Bevans, William Justice, John J. Rea, John Webb, George Ritter, Martha A. Robertson, James Parmes, Jonathan Maxwell, Jonathan Scott, Jeremiah Hollingsworth, Robert M. Patterson, John Lindsey and Daniel T. Porter.

The last named on March 5th of that year, entered the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 15, and on the 10th of the same month followed this entry by putting on record the plat of the town of Midletown—a plat of thirty-eight lots located upon his late entry. This plat was the original of the present village of Mahomet. The founder chose one of the most picturesque locations in the county for his future city. The plat was laid to conform to the Bloomington road as now traveled, which must have been in use before that time. Additions since made to the plat extend it towards the north, west and south.

The records of the county show that J. Q. Thomas, still a resident of Mahomet, in September, 1855, laid out the town of "Bloomville," consisting of thirty-two lots on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 8, about two miles northwest of Mahomet. The object of this enterprise does not appear, as no town ever grew up there and no further attempt at urban expansion was ever made, so far as known.

In 1836 P. S. Loughborough, of Kentucky, entered a large area of land in Sections 14, 15, 22, 27, and 35, in Newcomb Township, out of which grew many law-suits for the settlement of titles, some of which finally reached the

highest court of the State and caused much annoyance to the rightful owners.

James S. Mitchel, during the years 1834 to 1836, entered lands in Sections 22 and 23 in Newcomb, and soon thereafter improved the same. He is said to have been the first to bring to the county improved breeds of cattle. He was very prominent for some years in the affairs of the county.

In addition to those already named as early investors in Sangamon real estate of the county, it will be proper to name many others who, before 1845 or soon thereafter, came to the county. These include B. F. Harris, George Boyer, William Stewart, Michael Bixler, Abner Leland, Adam Karr, Thomas Lindsey, Joseph T. Everett, William H. Groves, Jesse B. Pugh, Robert Fisher, Augustus Blacker, Jefferson Trotter, William Peabody, Benjamin Huston, Robert Huston, Samuel Huston, Benjamin Dolph, Nicholas Devore, Thomas Stephens, Andrew Pancake, John Phillippe, John J. Gulick, F. B. Sale, Abel Harwood, John W. Parks, John H. Funston, Wiley Davis, Thomas A. Davidson, John R. Rayburn, Robert P. Carson, Elisha Harkness, William Foos and Samuel A. Harvey, William Dawley, Alexander G. Boyer, R. R. Seymour, Samuel Koogler, Matthew T. Scott, B. F. Cressap and William W. Foos. The entries of the latter named gentlemen were notable for their extent, and for the fact that these entries—with, perhaps, large additions thereto—are still held by persons of the same name as profitable investments.⁽¹⁾

These entries were made early in the his-

⁽¹⁾The Foos farm, at Foosland, consists of 3,800 acres. The owner, F. W. Foos, resides in New York City, but often comes to Foosland and is well known there. His resident manager is R. G. Ball, a good farmer and most competent man in every way. For the past fifteen years Mr. Ball has had the management of this big farm and seems to have given entire satisfaction, both to tenants and owner. The farm rents to tenants for \$4 per acre, cash, for either grain or grass land, except that, when as much as 100 acres of grass are rented to one man, the price is but \$3.75. This is much lower than neighboring land can be rented for and therefore it is much in demand. There are thirteen tenants in all. Of the 3,800 acres there are 1,500 in grass, 700 in oats and 2,100 in corn—at least that was the case last season, but the proportions differ yearly. An effort is made to keep changing from grain to grass, thus keeping the fertility of the soil. The farm is moderately well tilled, has fairly good fences around it, but the buildings are not very new or up to date. Last year there were raised on this farm—not including the 1,500 acres of grass—105,000 bushels of corn and 2,100 bushels of oats.—Champaign Times.

tory of the county and remote from timber. One rule of selection seems to have been observed by far-seeing men who chose land for future use or sale; this class, in most cases—even while there was unpatented timber land open to entry—choosing choice prairie tracts; while the early seeker after a home for himself and family, when possible, kept within or close to the timber grove. Modern developments have shown that Naudain, McHenry, Hale, Loughborough, Foos and other speculators, who came early and made their choice of lands on the prairie and away from any natural protection from the wintry blasts, chose most wisely. It was common for the early settler, who had his snug home in the timber grove, to look with pity, or even with some degree of derision, upon the unfortunate late comer, who, perhaps under compulsion, made his home on the prairie. Many such have been informed that they would certainly freeze in such a location. Until as late as 1850 few farms had been opened a mile from timber in this county; and, even later than that, the pessimists among the settlers often prophesied that these prairies would never be settled. Transportation facilities for building material and fuel, together with the demonstration of the capacities of the prairie soil, have changed the whole aspect and estimates of relative values.

B. F. Harris, who made his home upon the Sangamon about 1836, remembers that, at that time, there were living along that timber, for a space of ten miles or more, something over fifteen families, of whom he names the following: John Phillippe, Ethan Newcom, Matthew Johnson, Jonathan Maxwell, John Bryan; James, Robert and Solomon Osborn; Isaac V. Williams, Wesley Davis, Edward Nolan, William Wright, Nat. Hanline, Bennett Warren, George Boyer, Elijah Myers, Amos Dickson, Moses N. Dale, John Meade, John Kilgore, Isaac and Joseph Hammer; also a family named Demorest and another named Hughes, whose given names were not remembered.

Nelson Stearns, father of William Stearns, came to the country about 1844 and bought a part of the lands entered, as already stated, by James Bevans, which are now owned and occupied by the son, William. Mr. Stearns died in 1848 and his widow became the wife of George Boyer.

Many of the cabins erected in the Sangamon settlement before 1833, were built with holes between the logs at convenient distances as port-holes for defense against Indian attack. Fortunately, so far as known, no occasion ever existed for their use for that purpose.

CHAPTER XIII.

SETTLEMENTS IN OTHER GROVES.

MIDDLE FORK: SAMUEL KERR, ANTHONY T. MORGAN, WILLIAM BRIAN, SANFORD AND WILLIAM SWINFORD, WILLIAM CHENOWETH, JOHN KUDER, SOLOMON AND LEWIS KUDER, SOLOMON WILSON, LEVI WOOD, DANIEL ALLHANDS, SOLOMON MERCER—BUR OAK GROVE: SAMUEL MCCLUGHEN, JOHN STRONG, ISAAC MOORE, ANTHONY T. MORGAN.—LINN GROVE: JOSEPH DAVIS, DANIEL JOHNSON, FREDERIC BOUSE—AMBRAW TIMBER: THOMAS, SAMUEL AND HUGH MEHARRY, GEORGE W. MYERS, JAMES M. HELM, ALFRED BOCKOCK, CORNELIUS THOMPSON, WOODSON MORGAN, JOHN SPENCER—MINK GROVE: ARCHA CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. TERRY—LOST GROVE: JOHN F. THOMPSON—PIONEER WEST.

With personal knowledge derived from observation, a glance at the records of land entries of the county will show that the earliest settlements of the county were made in or near the natural groves of timber found here. This law of growth found early settlers in the small groves, as well as in the larger groves and timber belts. With but few exceptions all entries made prior to 1845 were within the protection of the timber, or upon choice selections of prairie nearby.

Samuel Kerr, reputed to have been the first person to become a permanent resident of the northeastern township of Champaign County—and from whom the township received its name—in the year 1833 entered land in Section 9, in what has since been known as "Sugar Grove," an aggregation of fine timber which grew up under the protection of the Middle Fork of the Vermillion River, which makes a cut across the northeast corner of this county. Here he lived and died—with the exception of a very few others who also ventured so far away—alone in the great waste of timber and prairie which lay unclaimed around him.

One Anthony T. Morgan on November 10, 1832, entered forty acres in Section 34, which was the first entry to be made in that township. Other entries there were few for some years and generally made for speculative purposes, and by people who are not known to have ever occupied their holdings. William Brian, James Kellar, Andrew Sprouls, George Grooms, William Hodges, B. Milliken, Jonathan Powell, Levi Asher, Young E. Winkler, Daniel Halbutt and Edward Pyle followed with entries within the next few years, but how many of them became residents the writer is unable to say. In all, not fifty entries—and those mostly of forty-acre tracts—were made before 1840.

We notice the names of Sanford Swinford, William Swinford, William Chenoweth, John Kuder and Solomon Kuder—all well known residents of that part of the county, in later years—among these early comers. The neighborhood was remote from the county-seat, from markets and from mills, and its settlement was very slow, although the quality of the soil was unexcelled and the outlook for the future all that could be wished.

Until about 1854 the settlement was united with Urbana precinct, and its voters, who chose to take part in elections, went there to vote. Not much before this date was its first postoffice—Point Pleasant—established, prior to which date Urbana, or Marysville in Vermilion County, were its nearest postoffices.

Later there came to the township Solomon Wilson, Lewis Kuder, Levi Wood, Daniel Allhands and Solomon Mercer.

Samuel McClughen was first to choose a residence at Bur Oak Grove, which he did in 1836, during which year, and the years soon following, he and members of his family entered considerable land there. Mr. McClughen lived there the remainder of his life, and his descendants are still upon the ground. In this retired situation all that nature could do for the lone settler was done, for free air, free pasturage and free land for cultivation were all around in abundance.⁽¹⁾ Settlers as

neighbors came but slowly. John Strong, father of Ambrose, now of Urbana, lived at the Grove some years.

Other entries of land there were made before 1840 by William Abnett, Isaac Moore, Robert Wyatt and by Anthony T. Morgan.

Joseph Davis entered the Linn Grove lands in 1835, though he had lived there long before that date, probably as a squatter upon the public domain. His house long before that date was a stopping place for travelers passing there, either upon the east and west or upon the north and south trail, both of which were much traveled. The same lands were, about 1840, conveyed by Milton Davis to Daniel Johnson. The Johnson home was also a hospitable halting place for many years thereafter.

The Ambraw timber, like other groves of the county, was an early rallying point for settlers, though few seem to have chosen it before 1840. Frederic Bouse, so far as tradition informs us, was the first. He is said to have lived both at the Linn Grove and at the grove further south, which, after seventy-five years, still bears his name. No record shows that he entered land in the Ambraw valley.

From 1836 to 1843 James Groenendyke and his brother Samuel, merchants and pork-packers of Eugene, Ind., either as individuals or together, entered several tracts of land along the stream, carefully selecting those best covered with timber as the most desirable, as they had done elsewhere in the county. As neither ever located upon the lands so purchased, it seems evident that the entries were made only as investments. Both the Groenendyke brothers died many years since, leaving to their numerous heirs these investments.

Thomas, Samuel and Hugh Meharry were also large buyers of lands in this township, Crittenden and Philo, to be held as investments for their children, as they are to this

⁽¹⁾Mrs. Margaret Truax, one of the daughters of Samuel McClughen, born soon after the settlement of her father's family at the Bur Oak Grove, well remembers their isolation there in the early years. She relates that, upon one occasion, late in the fall and after the weather became somewhat cool, by some means the family fire went out. It was before the day of friction matches and no other facilities for the re-

kindling of the fire were at hand. The nearest neighbors were at the Hickory Grove, four or five miles distant. Mr. McClughen mounted a horse, and with a covered iron kettle in which to bring the needed fire, rode as fast as he could to Michael Firebaugh's, a neighbor on the east side of Hickory Grove, for his supply before a fire could be started. Mrs. Truax remembers that the younger members of the family were put to bed to save them from suffering from cold during the absence of the father.

day. George W. Myers, James M. Helm, Alfred Boccock, Cornelius Thompson, Woodson Morgan, John Spencer and others came in the 'fifties.

Archa Campbell, as early as 1849, entered land, then and since known as "Mink Grove," at Rantoul. He and his brother John—both then residents at Urbana—in 1850 and 1852, by entries of adjoining lands, added to this holding. Archa built a cabin there before or soon after his purchase, and for some time, with his family, made his home there. His nearest neighbors were the dwellers at the north end of the Big Grove, eight miles away, or those at Sugar Grove, as far away to the east. He was succeeded in the occupancy of the cabin by George W. Terry, who lived there as late as 1853, when the writer, during a journey from Urbana to Chicago and return, was most hospitably received and fed, both going and coming.

Lost Grove, situated near the line which divides the Township of South Homer from the Township of Ayers, was, from its isolation and the very wet conditions which surrounded it, shunned as a place for settlement until long after the other situations were well peopled. It was, however, well known and often visited by travelers. The road from Paris to Homer and Urbana made this a point; and so, from the earliest history of the county, travel from the south led to it. It was a land-mark for travelers in that direction and often spoken of. Its locality now embraces some of the best and most highly prized lands of the county.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾"The first improvement was made by a man by the name of West at the Lost Grove—it having been so named on account of a traveler at an early day, having lost his course in a violent snow storm then prevailing, and who took refuge in the grove and perished, his remains having been discovered badly mutilated by wolves sometime thereafter. West, with his brother-in-law, John F. Thompson, pre-empted the land in 1851, and during that spring West settled there by building a shanty, and commenced making an improvement. During that year he built a log house and remained there until 1853, when he sold out his interest in the lands to Thompson, who moved there in 1855 and remained until his death, leaving quite a large family, the most of whom have settled in and around the village of Homer."—Dr. W. A. Conkey's Essay.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY CONDITIONS AND CUSTOMS.

THE CABIN HOME—BETTER HOUSES—FIRST FRAME DWELLINGS—DISEASES—EARLY DEATHS — GREAT AGE OF SOME PIONEERS—CHOLERA—SOME EARLY PHYSICIANS—DR. T. FULKERSON—DR. J. H. LYON—DR. H. STEVENS—DR. W. A. CONKEY—DR. JOHN SADDLER—DR. WINSTON SOMERS—DR. N. H. ADAMS—DR. C. C. HAWES—DR. CRANE—DR. J. T. MILLER—DR. C. H. MILLS—DR. H. C. HOWARD—EARLY MILLS—FIRST STEAM MILL.

As in all new countries, the first buildings erected in Champaign County were of the most simple and primitive character consistent with the protection of the family from the storm and cold. Anything for a shelter was the thing desired.

A style of house very common in the settlements—and one quickly constructed without other tools than an axe and, perhaps, an auger—was a cabin wholly built with the timber materials always to be had in the timber groves. Small logs, or poles, of suitable length to build a cabin suited in size to the wants or necessities of the family, were cut and hauled to the site chosen for the future home. Notching the ends of these logs, with the help of his neighbors or, in some instances, of the Indians, they were rolled one above the other on the four sides of the building until a suitable height of walls was attained. Across the building, at intervals of three or four feet, other logs or poles were laid until a foundation for the floor of the chamber or loft had been prepared, having in view all the time symmetry and smoothness of the upper room. The ends of this building were then carried up a suitable height for the upper room, when they were, by shortening each successive log, gradually drawn to an apex. Again logs or poles were laid from gable to gable for the support of the roof, to be made of boards or shakes of suitable length, split from some near-by oak tree. In the absence or impossibility of getting nails with which to fasten the roof, boards, logs or poles were cut of suitable length and laid lengthwise of the building, upon each successive course of the roofing material. The necessary doors and windows were formed by cutting spaces through the log walls, in suitable



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places and of suitable size. Doors and window-shutters were made from split clapboards and hung on wooden hinges. As late as 1837 glass windows were not known about the Big Grove. Floors were made of puncheons split from trees, one side of which was hewed to a plane surface for the upper side of the floor, while the other side was notched to the log sleepers upon which the floor rested, the edges of each puncheon being lined and straightened so as to fit its neighbor. In this way a very solid and durable floor could be made with only the woodman's axe, and an adz to level and smooth off after the floor had been laid. A floor could be made of white ash or oak, which, after the necessary wear from the feet of the dwellers in the cabin, presented no mean appearance when sanded and kept clean. For a ceiling above, a very ready and excellent expedient was always at hand. In summer time the bark of the linden tree readily cleaves from the trunk in sheets as long as the ordinary cabin, and of a width equal to the circumference of the log from which it is taken. Enough of this to furnish the ceiling of an ordinary cabin could be peeled in an hour or so. Placed upon the beams, which had also been peeled before being placed in position, the inside of the bark turned down, with poles for weights on top to prevent curling, a ceiling at once tight and elegant enough for a fairy castle was had, which time and smoke from the fire-place would color most beautifully.

A fire-place was made by building up a wall against one end of the cabin, of mud cement and boulders, six or eight feet wide and about the same height, from which the chimney was built, four walls, three or four feet square, of sticks split from the oak, the interstices being plastered up with common clay. Often, however, for want of stones out of which to make the back of the fire-place, it was made of clay by first setting firmly in the ground, where the chimney was to stand, posts or puncheons in the shape the fire-place was to take, and filling the enclosed space with moist clay firmly pounded down. When thus built a sufficient height for a fire-place, the chimney was topped out with sticks and clay, high enough to secure a good draught for the smoke, when the wooden molds in which the fireplace had been set were burned away with a slow fire, and the chimney was complete.

The opening upward, formed by the chimney, served the double purpose of letting out the smoke and letting in the light when the window and door openings were closed to keep out the cold.

Many yet living will remember having often seen, hung upon the crotches of trees set up so as to reach out over the opening in the chimney above the house, the family supply of meat—hams and side meat—placed there to be smoked and cured for the next summer's use. Having no smoke-house or other convenience for smoking the meat, it was most convenient thus to prepare it. Those who have used it thus cured, remember with gusto the delicious flavor given by the smoke from the fire of hickory wood below.

After the cabin had been completed, as above detailed, and as winter approached, the cracks between the logs were "chinked," by the insertion between the logs from the inside, of triangular prisms split from the linn tree and fastened in their places with wedges driven behind them into the logs, the outside cracks then being tightly daubed with mud. This process was technically called "daubing."

Into a cabin thus built did Isaac Busey move, when, in 1831, he came here and bought out the possession of William Tompkins on the site of Urbana, the cabin, eighteen feet square, having been built by Tompkins some years before; and into such a cabin did Matthew Busey move, when, in 1828, he bought out Sample Cole, at what is now known as the Nox farm two miles east of Urbana. So, also, Walter Rhodes and Matthias Rinehart, who came about the same time, and Col. M. W. Busey, who came in 1836, in their haste and under the necessity of having shelter, resorted to a similar expedient. Colonel Busey lived in a cabin about a mile north of Urbana built by a former squatter—one David Gabbert—on ground now used by the Smith Brothers as the site of their cold-storage plant.

As improvements progressed and time permitted, a better class of log houses were built. In the building of these better houses the logs were usually hewn upon two or four sides, well notched at the corners so as to fit each other closely, the cracks between the logs being well pointed with lime mortar. Glass and sash for the windows, lumber for the doors and floors, with an attic chamber, nails for the roofs and brick for the chimney

made the houses of the possessors comfortable and even inviting. Such houses were occasionally, in later times, covered on the outside with sawed weatherboarding and painted, giving them the appearance of frame houses. The house of Isaac Busey begun in 1832 but not finished until 1834—since known as the Wilkinson property, near the stone bridge in Urbana, but recently removed to what is known as Crystal Lake Park—is perhaps the oldest house in the city of Urbana; and this, and the farmhouse built by Charles Busey, which, until within recent years, stood upon the John Stewart farm, two miles north of Urbana, afford instances of these improved houses, still, or until recently, standing. It is related that Philip Stanford built a house of hewed logs cut from trees two and one-half feet in diameter, and hewed ten inches thick, as wide as the size of the tree would permit. This house is still standing upon what is known as the Roberts farm, six miles north of Urbana. Robert Trickle also built a house of this kind on Section 1 in Urbana Township, which was standing until within the last few years, being owned and occupied by Mr. Bowers. It was related to the writer by Amos Johnson and Robert Brownfield—both of whom are now deceased—that they assisted in the hewing of the logs which entered into the composition of these houses, and were also present at the “raisings.”

As the ability of the inhabitants increased and the facilities for getting material for building purposes multiplied, the character of the houses of the inhabitants changed for the better, and finally the presence of sawmills and brickyards made frame and brick dwellings possible. The first frame dwelling erected in the county is believed to have been the small frame building, formerly situated upon the lot immediately east of the court-house square in Urbana, and in the rear of what was once known as the “Pennsylvania House.” This was erected about 1834 by Asahel Bruer, long the host of this hotel, and was used by him first as a kitchen. Some person, for some reason unknown, marked upon the door of this building, with a paint brush, the letter “B,” making a very conspicuous mark from which the building was long known as the “B House.” This building did not exceed eighteen feet square in size, one story in height, and was

used at times as a school-house, a court-house, and for holding religious services.

The first brick building erected in the county was built by Rev. Arthur Bradshaw, about the year 1841, designed as a dwelling, and is still standing opposite the southwest corner of the public square in Urbana. The brick were made on a yard immediately to the right of the bridge which crosses the creek going north from Urbana, and are believed to have been the first manufactured in the county.⁽¹⁾ The names of the manufacturers of this commodity are given as Recompense Reward Cox and his brother, George Cox.

Fortunately most of the pioneers who settled this county were possessed of some mechanical skill; otherwise, living at so great distances from towns where help could be obtained, their lot would have been worse than it was. Of course, all could with ax, auger and adz, construct a cabin home. Some were blacksmiths, of which craft these have been named: Isaac Burris, John Brownfield and several of his sons, Runnel Fielder and James Clements.

As will be inferred, the absence of suitable houses for the protection of those who first came to the settlements of this county, and the lack of pure water and nourishing food, were potent factors in causing sickness which, to a great extent, prevailed among the people. Miasma has been the foe of the pioneer, all the way from the rocks washed by the Atlantic to those against which beat the waters of the Pacific. The Mississippi valley is acknowledged to have been the home of this element, and to have yielded the largest harvest to Death on account of its presence. Champaign County, during the first fifty years of its existence as a county—and until the inauguration of its great system of drainage, by which the excess of moisture more quickly found its way out of the soil than by evaporation—was no exception. The broad sloughs, which became saturated in winter and spring with water held back by the great growth of natural grass, generated the poisonous miasma which permeated every dwelling, and—as expressed by T. R. Webber, who knew the

(1) At an early day in the history of the county, Thomas Richards and Michael Firebaugh manufactured brick for one season at the Hickory Grove, which J. W. Richards, son of the former, believes to have been the first made in the county.



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country—"Pale men and women and agueridden, pot-bellied children were the rule and healthy constitutions the exceptions."⁽¹⁾

Of course, many—especially the aged and the little children—soon fell victims to the climate. James Brownfield, father of Robert and Samuel, died within three years after his arrival as a permanent settler. Mrs. Isaac Busey did not live three years, while her husband, not a very old man, survived but fifteen years. John Busey, the son of Isaac, whose widow afterwards became the wife of Marshall Cloyd, survived his father but a short time. Neither Nicholas Smith, the father of Jacob; William Boyd, the father of Stephen; David Shepherd, the father of Paris; nor John Brownfield, the father John, who was one of the early Probate Justices of the county, survived their residence here ten years; but, without reaching what is now recognized as a great age, succumbed to the noisome pestilence. So W. T. Webber, the ancestor of the large family of that name now and heretofore resident here, who came in 1833 as a permanent resident, died in 1838, at the noon-day of his life. These and many other names may be heard from, through their descendants, as victims who fell before the rigors of the climate or from the hardships of pioneer life.

While a brief life here awaited many, yet there are many instances of those yet living of men who came here fifty, sixty or more years ago, who have lived robust lives to a great age, surviving the pestilential period and the privations and hardships of pioneer life, as well preserved specimens of manhood and womanhood as our most favored locations can boast. Conspicuous among the latter class were Henry Sadorus, who died at ninety-three; Asahel Bruer, who died at eighty-four; Wil-

liam Sadorus, who died at eighty-seven; Thomas L. Butler, who died by an accident at the age of eighty-six; Archibald M. Kerr, who died at eighty-four; Thomas R. Leal, who died at seventy-five; Thomson R. Webber, who died at seventy-five; Andrew Lewis, who died at eighty-six; Fielding L. Scott, who died at seventy. The list of pioneers who, after stemming the hardships of Illinois pioneer life for fifty or more years, reached an advanced age in life, might be extended greatly if necessary. Some yet linger as living witnesses of the facts sought to be told in these pages, whose period of residence in this county goes back nearly three quarters of a century, conspicuous among whom are B. F. Harris, of Champaign, who came to the county seventy years since, and who still lives at the age of ninety-two, in excellent health for one so old; George Wilson, of Sidney, whose residence in Illinois began at about the same time, and who is now over one hundred years of age.⁽¹⁾

In this connection it is of interest to consider the cases of others not of as great age, but whose coming here antedates those above named. Roderic R. Busey, son of Matthew Busey, came here with his family in 1828, a child of five years, and still lives at Sidney, after a continuous residence of seventy-seven years. Another, Elias Kirby, son of Elias Kirby, Sr., came with his father's family to the Big Grove the same year, but a little later in the year; and, with the exception of a residence in Iowa of about ten years, has lived here ever since. Allen Sadorus, who came as a child with his father in 1824, has lived here through all of the intervening period except during an absence in California of a few years. The brothers, Joseph and Thomas Brownfield, came as children with their father in 1832, and are here yet, in good health.

These individual cases of great longevity,

⁽¹⁾In the trite poetry of the day the ague of our fathers was of this description:

"He took the ague badly,
And it shook him, shook him sorely;
Shook his boots off, and his toe-nails;
Shook his teeth out, and his hair off;
Shook his coat all into tatters,
And his shirt all into ribbons;
Shirtless, coatless, hairless, toothless,
Minus boots and minus toe-nails,
Still it shook him, shook him till it
Made him yellow, gaunt and bony;
Shook him till he reached his death-bed;
Shook him till it shuffled for him
Off his mortal coil, and then, it
Having made him cold as could be,
Shook the earth still down upon him,
And he lies beneath his grave-stone,
Ever shaking, shaking, shaking."

⁽¹⁾"**Sidney's Centenarian.** — George Wilson, south of town, reached the unusual age of one hundred on September 14, and from present indications will live many years yet. He tells many interesting experiences of his younger days, which would make very interesting reading matter could it be compiled. He was considered one of the strongest men in Sidney in his prime. He says that he can remember the time when he had to drive to Chicago with a load of wheat and bring back food and clothing, the trip taking about fourteen days. During the gold craze in the West, he went to California with some others, and was gone from this place about two years."—Sidney By-Way, September 16, 1904.

running through the miasmatic period of the county's history, are exceptions to the rule of short lives which followed early settlement here. Drainage and cultivation of the lands of the county, with better living and better houses, have driven away the miasma and installed in its place a salubrious atmosphere, laden with life and health.

As above indicated, to the miasma of the country may be attributed most of the sickness which afflicted the early settlers of the county; yet not alone to that cause can be referred the mortality of the first comers. The Asiatic cholera had its inning among them about the years when it first ravaged, with its death-dealing fatality, this country to such an extent that it became one of the facts of general history. This disease first visited the seaboard cities of the land in 1832, and spread to a considerable extent. Its ravages among the soldiers at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) form an important item in the military history of the Northwest. Little less startling and terrible was its visit to the settlements of the Big Grove in the summer of 1834. The few dwellers, then living remote from the avenues of information, knew of this malady only by highly exaggerated and alarming reports, and it needed but the mention of the dreaded name to fill all with horror. It can easily be imagined, then, what alarm took possession of the minds of the pioneers when the cholera actually appeared in the family of James Moss, living near the north end of the Big Grove, and within a few days took the father and three of his children. Mary Heater, the mother of Jacob Heater, the wife of James Johnson and two of her children also fell victims. There were others whose names are not remembered by those who yet remember the circumstances.

It will be remembered by many yet living that the cholera again visited Illinois in the year 1854, when Chicago was the center and greatest sufferer. In that season it again made its appearance in Champaign County with marked fatality. It prevailed mostly among the track-layers engaged in laying down the iron for the Illinois Central Railroad, and those living near by, with whom the men came in contact, though some died in Urbana. More died then from this disease in the county

than at its first visit, but the panic created was not so great.⁽¹⁾

(1) The incidents of the suffering and death of most of the members of a family of Prussian immigrants are given in a county paper of that day, of which the following is the substance:

A family of Prussians, consisting of the father, mother, several children, and an aged woman, the mother of the wife, came down from Chicago on a passenger train as far as it then ran, and were set out on the open prairie, about where the village of Ludlow now stands. No shelter was afforded them. Their destination was Danville, where they hoped to find friends in the family of a brother of the husband. A hack from the termination of the run of the passenger trains was then running to Urbana, but did not afford facilities for the transportation of the family and their belongings. Money was sent by the father to Urbana, by the driver to employ a wagon to carry them forward. The next day it was returned with the information that no wagon could be had for that purpose. In the meantime several members of the family, including the aged mother, were attacked by the cholera, then prevailing along the line of the railroad, and among the men employed in its construction. The father, in default of aid from Urbana, from information received of the direction of Danville, with two of his little boys, set out for that place, hoping to reach Pilot Grove, the nearest settlement, in the direction of Danville, the first night. In this he was disappointed, and staid upon the prairie all night. The youngest boy with him was attacked during the night and died of cholera. The surviving boy was left in charge of the corpse, while the father proceeded to the settlement for assistance. All day he watched at the side of his dead brother and for the return of his father. Near nightfall, getting no tidings from his absent father, the boy went in search of assistance, and found the house of a solitary farmer, to whom, by the aid of signs and the little of the English he had learned, he told of the misfortunes of the family. The good people into whose hands the lad had fallen, after having given sepulture as best they could to the body of the little brother who had died on the prairie, sent a messenger to Danville to inform the friends of the family of their misfortunes and need of assistance, set about finding the missing father. Not much time was spent in the search before his dead body was found, so much decomposed as to require immediate interment, which was then and there given the uncoffined remains.

The brother at Danville, no sooner received the notice of the condition and sufferings of his brother's family at the railroad than he came with a team and food for their relief, but without knowledge of the fate of his brother, who, as above told, was found to be dead and buried. He reached Pera, as the station was then called, with the aid needed, but to find the aged mother near death's door and the residue of the family in a sick and famishing condition, bearing the first news of the death of the little boy at Pilot and of the uncertain loss of the husband and father. Soon all, the sick and dying, were loaded into the wagon and started for Danville, across the great stretch of prairie intervening. On the road the aged mother died and one child, a little girl, and were informally buried out on the prairie, as had been the other members of the family. Upon reaching Danville the mother also died, as did the brother who had rescued them."

"A Case of Cholera.—A case of Asiatic Cholera occurred in our place last week, which proved fatal. Mr. James Collins, of Indiana, was here on a visit to his friends, when he was attacked by the dreadful scourge and, in fifteen hours, was a corpse. He had been staying in Chicago on business for a few days before coming here."—Urbana Union, October 5, 1854.

The lack of intelligent physicians and of effective remedies, no doubt, had much to do with the fatality attending all diseases during the first twenty years of the settlement of the county. The first of the medical profession who appeared among the pioneers was Dr. T. Fulkerson, an unmarried man who settled in the largest settlement in this part of Vermilion County—that about the north end of the Big Grove—and made his home with the family of the Widow Coe, then living upon the southwest quarter of Section 27, Somer Township, and who is elsewhere named as an early settler. Dr. Fulkerson came in the spring of 1830, and must have had plenty to do in fighting the ordinary malarial diseases; for these maladies were entirely out of proportion to the number of people. Reports from those here at the time of Dr. Fulkerson's residence say that he remained in the settlement but a brief period, when he went west. A record of the Board of County Commissioners in 1834 shows that, during that year, Dr. Fulkerson was prosecuted to a judgment for two dollars by the county authorities for his failure to work on the public road, so that he must have remained from 1830 to 1834, and may have been driven away by the legal proceedings had against him. Although the resident population was small and the ability to pay quite limited, he could not have moved on for want of something to do in his line. He paid the judgment and it was accounted for as a part of the revenues of 1834.

The next physician reported to have settled here for the practice of his profession was Dr. James H. Lyon, who came a little later and made his home with Mijamin Byers, the Justice of the Peace, at his cabin two miles east of Urbana. Dr. Lyons remained at the Big Grove but a short time, but made his permanent home at what was then known as "Nox's Point," now the site of the village of Sidney, where, as elsewhere told, he afterwards platted that town. Dr. Lyons raised a family there and was elected a member of the General Assembly. One daughter became the second wife of M. D. Coffeen, of Homer, the leading merchant of the county. Dr. Lyons is represented to have been a stirring, public spirited man, and very useful to the new community. Many of his remote descendants reside in the county.

Dr. Harman Stevens came to the vicinity of

Homer in 1835 and, after the establishment of the village, removed to that place and there practiced his profession many years, and until he became an old man, when he removed to Saline County, Ill., where he died.

Dr. William A. Conkey, a native of Massachusetts and the son of an early immigrant to Edgar County, located at Homer about 1843, and continued to practice there for a considerable time, and later for a time at Eugene, Ind. He finally abandoned his profession for that of merchandising and subsequently engaged in farming near Homer. He now lives a retired life in the village of Homer, having reached the age of eighty-four.

Dr. John G. Saddler was the first of his profession to locate in Urbana, which he did in 1839, but remained a few years only.

The coming to this county in the autumn of 1840 of Dr. William D. Somers, of Surrey County, N. C., supplied the vacancy made by the removal of Dr. Saddler. Dr. Somers was afterwards better known as the able and eloquent attorney of that name, for about 1846 he abandoned the profession of medicine for that of the law, which he followed with great success for nearly fifty years, abandoning it only when the weight of years bore heavily upon him.⁽¹⁾

Dr. Winston Somers, brother of the last-named, came to Urbana in the autumn of 1843 and practiced medicine to the time of his death in 1871. The clientage of Dr. Winston Somers was large and scattered over a large territory. He was often called to the Sangamon, Okaw, Ambraw and Salt Fork timbers, and even as far as the Middle Fork. These journeys were made many times on horseback, armed with the traditional saddle-bags of the pioneer physician hung across the horse, containing the most commonly used medicines

⁽¹⁾William D. Somers, when better known in after years as the first lawyer in the county, often referred to the years of his practice as a physician for incidents illustrating some point. In the writer's hearing he once told of a call he once had to visit a sick bed at the Sangamon timber. He left his home on Main street, Urbana, after nightfall, driving a horse attached to a single buggy. The night was dark and he had no guide but the unfenced road, which was little more than trail over the prairie. He drove, as he believed, in the direction of Middletown for some hours, but no signs of the settlement appeared. Finally he found himself lost and could only proceed by giving free rein to his horse and trust to his sagacity, which he did. After some hours of this travel he found himself back at his own door, just as the day was breaking, having wandered, he knew not where, all night long.

and surgical instruments, not forgetting the blood-letting lancet. It is told of Dr. Somers that he once performed successfully the amputation of a limb when he was compelled to use a common hand-saw. The case was an urgent one and made this resort a necessity, but a life was saved.

Dr. N. H. Adams came to Middletown at an early day, and was the first resident physician in his township. He died fifty years ago. Dr. C. C. Hawes was also an early practitioner there and died many years ago, having led a useful life. Dr. Crane commenced practice there about fifty years since, a young man, and gave great promise of a life of usefulness, when, by an accident, his life was terminated in July, 1856. On the Fourth of July of that year, some persons were engaged in firing an anvil, when the thing was exploded. A fragment injured Dr. Crane, who was sitting some distance away, and in no way engaged in the sport. From this injury he died a few days thereafter.

The year 1853 witnessed the coming to Urbana of Dr. Joseph T. Miller, who is still in active practice after more than fifty-one years of continued service, the oldest member of the profession, in point of years of practice, in the county, outranking all others now or heretofore engaged in that profession. The same year Dr. James Hollister also came, but remained only a few years. Dr. Hartwell C. Howard, of Champaign, came a year or two afterwards, and ranks next to Dr. Miller in seniority, in the profession. Dr. Shoemaker was the first to locate in Champaign, which was in the autumn of 1854. Dr. C. H. Mills came to Urbana early in 1854 and, after two years, removed to Champaign, where he is still engaged in his profession.

✓ The want of mills in which to grind their grain into flour or meal was one of the greatest inconveniences which our pioneers had to meet and overcome. Of course, the mortar and pestle—or, in their absence, some rough contrivance for bruising or grinding the grain so as to be kneaded into dough for the baking of bread—were easily at hand and in use in families with which to meet emergencies; but this slow process which would fill the want of the aborigines or lake dweller, would not long be tolerated by the progressive American pioneer. The alternative was to carry the grist of grain to the mills then in operation

in the western part of Indiana, from fifty to seventy-five miles from the Big Grove. A water-power mill was in use on the waters of the lower Vermillion at Eugene, before many settlements were made in the eastern counties of Illinois, as also upon some of the smaller streams putting into the Wabash from the east. To these our pioneers had recourse before grinding facilities were established at home, and stories of the long journeys to these mills with ox-teams, and of the long waitings often necessary for the turn of the later comers, have often been told at the gatherings of the early settlers. This was many times done by Henry Sadorus between 1824—the time of his coming—and the period of the general use of neighborhood mills, told in the succeeding pages.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾The story of one of these journeys, told by Mr. Sadorus himself and first published in Lothrop's Champaign County Directory (1870-71), we append:

"As late as the year 1833," says Mr. Sadorus, "there were no grist-mills within the county, save one, or perhaps two small ones driven by horse-power; and nearly all the work of this kind was taken a distance of fifty or sixty miles, to the Vermillion or Wabash River, in Indiana. On the twentieth day of December, 1830, I started with a team of four yoke of oxen, a large Virginia wagon (covered), loaded with wheat and buckwheat, to go to mill, near the State line, a distance of about fifty-five miles. The weather had been mild and pleasant, thawing a little each day, until the night of the fourth day out, when it became intensely cold. The next day—the fifth from home—I arrived at the mill. Before reaching the mill, however, it was necessary to go down the bluff to the river. The road down the bluff had been cut through the steepest portion, leaving an embankment upon either side. The road through this cut had been paved with logs, placed crosswise the road; but when I arrived at the top, the whole length of the road through the hill was one mass of smooth ice. This was the only way to the mill, which was now in sight. It was evident that the oxen could not stand upon that glassy surface, to say nothing of holding back the load. As it was the only way, I was compelled to make the venture. The result was as I had anticipated: the oxen slipped, the wagon swung around to one side, and in one minute, oxen, wagon and wheat, lay in complete confusion in the ditch near the bottom of the hill—the quickest descent on record. Fortunately, there were no very serious breakages, and, with assistance from the mill, I was soon relieved from the unpleasant situation. That night the weather moderated, and the day after I commenced the return.

"Before night I was compelled to cross a small stream, which had been swollen by melted snow, and was frozen over. The oxen, remembering the experience of the hill, would not step upon the ice. Drawing the wagon as near the ice as I could, I detached the oxen and took them across at a point below, where there was an open place, but where it would not have been safe to have driven the wagon. Then taking my chains, I managed, after much difficulty, to obtain length enough so that I could attach a lever, and, using a tree for a fulcrum, slowly worked the loaded wagon across to

These local mills, run by hand or by horsepower, were early established in the different settlements of the county, and, though slow and unsatisfactory in their operations, relieved the people of the necessity of making the long journeys to the Indiana mills of which Mr. Sadorus tells. These rude mills were, in local parlance, called "corn-cracker mills," for the reason that they did no more than crush the grain, leaving the work of separating the bran from the meal, or the process of "bolting" to be done with a hand sieve. The first of this class of mills used in the county—or rather within its territory—was brought here, and its story was told the writer in a letter to him of the date of July 3, 1878, by Hon. H. W. Beckwith, of Danville, late President of the Illinois State Historical Society, in these words:

"In reply to your postal of the 1st, the first corn-cracker mill used, either in Vermilion or Champaign county, was made by James D. Butler, about the year 1823. It consisted of a 'gum' or section of a hollow tree, some four feet long by two feet in diameter. In this was set a stationary stone with a flat surface. The revolving burr, like the other, was selected with reference to its fitness

from the granite boulders—or, as the old settlers would designate them, 'Nigger-Heads'—distributed freely over the ground everywhere. The two were broken and dressed into circular form, and the grinding surfaces reduced and furrows sunk in them so as to make cutting edges, by such rude instruments as Mr. Butler could manufacture for the purpose. A hole was drilled near the rim on the upper side of the rotary burr. A pole was inserted in this, while the other end was placed in a hole in a beam some six or eight feet directly above the center of the hopper, and thus, by taking hold of the pole with the hand near the burr and exerting a push and pull movement, a rotary motion was given to the mill. The capacity was about one bushel of corn per hour, with a lively muscular man to run it. It served the wants of the settlement at Butler's Point (now Catlin) until the water-mill at Denmark was made in 1826. Then it was taken to Big Grove by Robert Trickel. It sustained its reputation as a good, reliable mill for several years, among the five or six families at the Big Grove, and was their first mill."

This hand-mill was used by the Trickels and their near neighbors after their removal to the

where the oxen could again be of service. The next morning I was joined by a man with his family, who were moving to Macon County, and who had been waiting for me to come along, as he had been told I was at the mill. The last night had been passed at a house, but we now started upon a stretch of country where no houses could be seen, nor other signs of civilization, save the roads or trails across the prairies.

"The weather now became intensely cold, and the day's journey was performed with great difficulty and suffering on the part of ourselves and the animals. At night we stopped at Hickory Grove, and after drawing logs together, we built a rousing fire, and placing the wagons so as to protect us from the winds, we passed the night in comparative comfort. With venison and pork, and a delicious cup of coffee prepared by the wife of the mover, with appetites to match, we partook of our supper with a relish seldom excelled. The next morning was bitter cold, and appeared to be increasing in severity. I feared to start out, and proposed staying where we were until the weather moderated. My traveling companion objected to this, saying that his wife and children would not be able to endure so much exposure, and desired to press on as fast as possible. The woman and children were put into the covered wagon, wrapped in the bedding, and start made. Our course lay across the prairie, where, the wind seemed to sweep with resistless force, driving through every protection that could be interposed against it. The wind increased in violence, and the cold in intensity; and to prevent freezing as we journeyed along was the only problem we attempted to solve. It was late at night when we drew into Lynn Grove. The woman and children had been in bed all

day, jostling over the frozen ground; nothing had been eaten by man or beast. We soon had logs together for a fire; but the fire—that was the question. There were no matches in those days, and our only hope was with the flint and steel. We had with us a small piece of dry, decayed wood, or "punk," as it is called; but so cold and benumbed were we that it was impossible to throw a spark upon it, or even to strike the spark. Our efforts for the purpose were long and unavailing; it seemed that we must be freezing, for without a fire we could not hope to endure until morning, and to go farther that night would but hasten the calamity. In the desperation of the moment, after having stamped and beaten my hands and feet, I took the flint and made one more effort; this time, O, joy! the flint true to the purpose, sent a tiny spark upon the dry tinder. Gathering over and protecting the feeble life, we fed it with dry blades of grass, carefully and tenderly, until strength gave evidence of speedy warmth and comfort. At this point, the man who was with me thinking he could induce it to burn faster, held his powder horn over the fire to drop a few grains upon it. The result was, that the powder-horn was blown to pieces, himself burned and singed, and the fire scattered. The parties, in the wagon, who, during the day had endured their sufferings with heroic fortitude, yielded to this new calamity, and wept in the hopelessness of their despair. Fortunately we were able to gather enough of the fragments still on fire to start another, and with great care succeeded; and, although the cold was such that we suffered much through the night, still we were in no danger of freezing, for which we were deeply grateful. The next day I reached my home, and the stranger went his way."

Big Grove, and was undoubtedly the first mill of any kind in that neighborhood. What the Fielders and their neighbor, William Tompkins, did to reduce their corn to meal from 1822 to the time of the arrival of this mill, tradition does not inform us; but the long journeys by the Fort Clark road or other trails to the Indiana mills were always possible, and it is probable were resorted to, or oftener, probably, resort was had to the mortar and pestle, in some of its forms.

Sample Cole, whose name has been quoted in other chapters as an early occupier of land in the Big Grove—a man evidently fruitful in expedients, as a true pioneer must be—early copied after the Trickle mill, and set up his product at the Stanford home. This Cole mill did service at Stanford's until 1836, when John Brownfield, availing himself of the service of one James Holmes, a skilled artisan in the construction of mills, built a mill of a higher order than were the Trickle and Cole mills. This mill was run by ox-power and was capable of much greater results than the others. When in use it relieved the hand-mills and drew patronage from residents for many miles around. Oliver, the eccentric pioneer from Oliver's Grove in Livingston County, is remembered as a patron of the Brownfield mill.⁽¹⁾

About 1830 or 1831, Henry Sadorus, wearied of long journeys to Indiana and of other expedients for reducing his grain—for he was also a patron of the Big Grove mills—constructed at his place in the Sadorus Grove a power-mill, which was operated either by horse or ox-power. This mill attracted patronage from long distances and was evidently highly useful. So great was the demand upon its capabilities that it became the source of no little annoyance to its owner. To accommodate his neighbors Mr. Sadorus was often taken from his farm-work when the latter was pressing. This mill, with its further use, was

abandoned about the time water-mills first came into use in the county.

Moses Thomas, who has often been referred to in these pages, built the first mill where water was the motive power, in this county. It was put in operation about 1834, and both ground the pioneer's grain and sawed his timber into boards—an office next in importance to the immigrant to that of having his grist reduced to flour or meal.⁽²⁾

This mill came to the ownership of M. D. Coffeen & Co., before the year 1840, and under their management led a long and useful career, being rebuilt and refurnished. Water, as the motive power, is now nearly obsolete, a steam engine having done duty there for many years.

This building was at first built of logs, upon some kind of a foundation which supported it above the creek; but, in after years, when the property had passed to the ownership of M. D. Coffeen & Co., it was rebuilt as a substantial frame building. This mill is the oldest public institution in the county, having served the public on the same ground for a period of seventy years, and still answers the call of the miller.

Not far from the same date—but a little later as is now understood—George Akers erected a mill which performed, for a time, the same offices as the Thomas mill, upon his land in Section 2 of Sidney Township, which was operated by the water of the Salt Fork, and performed valuable services.

Charles Heptonstall, in the year 1836, dammed the waters of the creek about a mile below Urbana, and there built a mill at which the lumber was sawed for the first frame house erected in Urbana, and subsequently erected a grist and saw-mill on the Sangamon River at Middletown. The former structure, from the difficulty attending the

⁽¹⁾"Fountain J. Busey relates that one of their neighbors by the name of Smith, whether Nicholas or his son, Jacob, is not indicated, had a hand-mill which sometimes accommodated the family of his father; also that the pioneer, Runnel Fielder, had what was known as a "band mill," which he says was the first in the county, which is quite probable. The description of this mill would justify the conclusion that it had some kind of gearing which would operate it more rapidly than the usual family mill."—Matthews & McLean's *Early Pioneers of Champaign County*, page 99.

⁽²⁾It was told the writer by the late William H. Webber, that his father William T. Webber, in default of saw-mills for the manufacture of lumber, caused sufficient lumber to be prepared by the whip-sawing process, to floor the loft of his cabin, the lower floor being constructed of split puncheons. This may have been the first sawed lumber manufactured in the county. The lumber in the cabin loft served that purpose until the death of some one in the settlement when a coffin became necessary. The request of bereaved friends for enough to make a coffin could not be refused and lumber went out for that purpose. In like manner, as one after another the neighbors of Mr. Webber died, requisitions were made upon his cabin loft for coffin lumber, until all was gone for that purpose.

maintenance of the dam, was of a short duration; but the latter both ground the grists and sawed the lumber of the settlers for many years.

John Brownfield, before 1840, erected a mill upon the creek in the Big Grove, lower down than that of Heptonstall, and Jacob Mootz, about 1842, erected one above, upon the land of Col. M. W. Busey, now within the limits of Crystal Lake Park, where remains of the dyke made to confine the water may yet be seen. Both these mills sawed lumber and ground grists, and both ended, like the Heptonstall mill, for the want of a permanent foundation for their dams.

The first steam mill erected in the county was by William Park, in Urbana, in 1850, it being the nucleus of what was, until lately, known as "Park's Mill." This mill was run by a steam engine, which was the first engine brought to the county for any purpose. As Mr. Park was the first to put a steam mill in operation, so he has, perhaps, the credit of doing more for the people in this line than any other man. He has since then erected mills at Parkville on the Kaskaskia, on the Sangamon and at Sidney. The erection of this, the first mill in the county where grinding and bolting were both done (if we except the mill at Homer, which could only be run when the water was high), was an event in the progress of the county which caused great rejoicing, second only to that witnessed upon the advent of the first railway train of cars as it came over the prairie. Some time in July, 1902, this mill was burned at night. It was owned by its originator and builder, and by his brother, Joseph Park, from the time it was built until the death of the latter in 1893, when it passed to others.

Many other mills for both purposes were built in later years; but, as it is not the purpose of the writer to make a complete history of the county, no reference will here be made to them.

The agriculture of the early settlers of this county, at its beginning, was not materially different, in the class of products, from those now produced, except that flax was more generally cultivated for domestic use than now. So, also, tobacco was grown to a considerable extent, professedly for home use, but many cultivated it as an article of commerce. Then no Federal laws interfered to vex the

producer; and the article was not only raised, but in a manner manufactured by some rude form of pressing and sold in considerable quantities. It formed one of the variety of "country produce" with which wagons, freighted for the Chicago market, were loaded.

CHAPTER XV.

SOCIAL LIFE—AMUSEMENTS.

SOME FEATURES OF PIONEER LIFE—LONG RIDES FOR SOCIAL GATHERINGS—CORN-SHUCKINGS, DANCES, ETC—EARLY HOUSE PARTIES—HOUSE RAISINGS—GATHERING AT HENRY SADORUS'S—A BARN RAISING AND QUILTING BEE—OLD SETTLERS' MEETING—ALLEN SADORUS—PLENTIFULNESS OF WILD GAME AND THE HUNT—CIRCULAR HUNT—WOLVES AND THEIR FEROCITY—WILD GEESSE AND DUCKS—WILD GAME AS FOOD—SHOOTING MATCH—HORSE RACING—FIRST SOCIAL GATHERING AT CHAMPAIGN—PIC-NICS—PROMINENT FAMILIES AMONG THE PIONEERS.

Amid their many duties necessary to the sustenance of themselves and their families, our pioneers were not lost to the love of the social amenities of life nor to the love of amusements. No sooner were settlements established in the county, as told in former chapters, and acquaintances made or renewed from old associations, than were social gatherings and visits among families resorted to for the gratification of the gregarious instinct universally prevailing in the human family. These visits were not confined to the immediate neighborhoods of the individual settlers, but long rides were taken across the prairies from timber grove to timber grove, or wherever a cabin or settlement could be found, and social visits of families interchanged; or, in larger companies, for "raisings," "corn-shuckings" and "dances"—anything to bring together the people young and old for a frolic. (The hyphenated word "pic-nic" had not then been invented.)

Stories are yet told by the few who survive the earlier years of our county's history, of long rides from the Big Grove to Sadorus Grove, the Salt Fork, to the Sangamon and to Linn Grove to meet the youth of those neighborhoods for dances and amusements of

various kinds. These jaunts were usually made upon horseback, both sexes being expert riders. The trails across the prairie were followed and the shortest route was available, so far as fenced-up farms were concerned. "House parties," as now practiced, were not then known by that name; but it not infrequently happened that gatherings of this kind lasted a day or two, the lasses finding accommodations in the house upon emergency beds, while the boys were accommodated upon the hay and straw mows in the barn, if there was one, or out of doors, as the case might have been. Such gatherings brought together young people from a large territory and often established friendship of a life-long character, many matrimonial alliances of which the county records bear witness, tracing their inception to such a gathering.

When the "raising" had been accomplished, the corn shucked and the quilting done, when all were satisfied with the intervening dancing frolics, the gathering broke up and all dispersed to their distant homes.

Only one of these gatherings, a typical party, need be described. It was held at the home of Henry Sadorus, at which the young people from all the groves of this county—from Monticello, from down on the Okaw and Ambraw, and some from as far as Eugene, Ind.—came on invitation to participate in the sports. Some of the Buseys were there from the Big Grove, one of the Richmonds from the Ambraw, two of the Lesters from the Okaw, the Platts from Monticello, and many others—more than thirty in all—men and women, gathered in the fall of 1832, the particular business on the part of the men being to raise a log barn, and, on the part of the women, to "quilt" two bed-quilts for Mrs. Sadorus.

The barn to be raised was what was known as a "double" barn; that is, two separate apartments built far enough apart to leave room for a threshing floor between, but all under one roof. The logs of which it was constructed—for it was a log barn—are remembered to have been straight ash logs of a rare quality, and the structure covered ground thirty by sixty feet in extent. The logs had all been cut of the proper length and hauled to the ground ready for use. In three days' time the men—who were, by pre-

vious practice, well schooled in the art of building after the frontiersman's fashion—had erected the two separate structures, covered them with split boards held in place by weight poles, and nicely finished the threshing floor of split puncheons, so well lined at the edges and smoothed down with the adz as to make a tight floor. This barn stood as a noted landmark, near the old Sadorus homestead for many years, and will still be remembered by later comers who survive.

Within the double log cabin which served the Sadorus family as a home from 1824 until 1838, the lady guests, most of whom, it is most likely, were clad in homespun, made busy work with their needles upon the quilts, or assisted in the preparation of the meals by day and joined in the merry dance at night, to the music of a fiddle in the hands of a backwoods artist named Knight, from Danville.

This must have been a happy occasion, if one may judge from the merry twinkle of the eyes of those who participated whenever, in later years, it is alluded to in their presence. At an Old Settlers' meeting held at the Fair Grounds in 1882, fifty years after the event, Mrs. Malinda Bryan, William Sadorus, and perhaps others who participated in the fun, talked it over in public with shouts of laughter at the recalling of the happenings, as if they were yet the youngsters who enjoyed the fun of half a century before, and as if but a few weeks had intervened.

Perhaps the last of that merry throng to yet remain in life and upon the ground is Mr. Allen Sadorus, a son of the host, who was then a lad of about twelve years, but an observer of all that went on, and can now, after more than seventy years and at the age of eighty-four, tell what took place and who were there with the accuracy of a very late observer. The mentioning of the event to him now is met with the heartiest of ringing laughter on his part, as he recalls each guest and tells of the fun all had.

In this manner, and upon like occasions, did our pioneers cultivate acquaintances and perpetuate friendships in the olden times. Their hospitalities at their homes were unbounded and free to all honest comers, especially to those who sought to establish homes in their settlements.

Hunting the wild animals which bred and roamed over these prairies before their lairs were broken up by cultivation, was engaged in by men and boys universally. Both as a means of diversion and pastime, and for the contribution to the table and clothing of the settlers, did all follow the chase in the proper seasons. No law interfered with the natural right to take for their use these wild animals, and their profusion and the ease with which they were taken, either by snare or gun, made the sport engaging and profitable if deer and fowl were taken, and if wolves and other destructive vermin were taken, protection was given to domestic animals.

At an Old Settlers' meeting, in 1882, William Sadorus stated that he, on one occasion, shot and killed twenty wolves in five days, and upon another occasion he piled twenty-five of their carcasses in one fence corner.

In the earlier years of the settlements, the incursions of wolves, foxes, wildcats and other predatory animals upon the sheep, pigs and domestic fowls of the settlers, was a serious menace, and made their protection at night necessary. So, as a matter of self-defense, the hunting and trapping of these destructive animals was followed with a purpose.

The pelts and furs of these animals, taken in the course of a year, formed no small item in the incomes of the hunters, when transported with surplus products to Chicago, or when sold to the local or itinerant fur dealer.⁽¹⁾

The buffalo disappeared from this country long before the same was occupied by the white race, driven therefrom, or perhaps wholly exterminated, by the aborigines whom our people found here. That the prairies

here, like those beyond the Mississippi, were once the home of vast herds of this now nearly extinct animal, is well shown by accounts left us by the early French explorers, as well as by the yet visible marks left by them; but the smaller game remained in great abundance.

Deer were found here in almost incredible numbers until the middle of the last century, when, as population increased, they gradually decreased until about 1860, when they had become nearly or quite extinct. The writer has seen them in considerable flocks in passing upon the stage from Urbana westward.

Mr. H. M. Russell, who came to the county as late as 1847, relates having seen a drove of sixty or seventy of these animals in the winter of 1848, a short distance west of Sidney. The same drove had nearly cleaned up a field of corn of a citizen there, and the neighbors, as a matter of protection to their crops, turned out en masse and destroyed them.

The means resorted to for taking the game were very numerous and suited to the taste or necessities of the hunter. At first, and before contact with men had taught them caution, the gentle deer would come near the cabin of the pioneer, but such curiosity on the part of the animal was pretty certain to cost him his life; for, if the man of the house were not at home, the woman could aim the rifle and gather the prize. Such instances were often told in early times. The stalking of these animals, with a rifle single-handed and alone, was the most common method, and counted as the keenest of amusement. This was done both on horseback and on foot, and often resulted in securing a supply of toothsome venison.

As has already been stated, wolves were altogether too plentiful for the most abundant success in the farmyard, and so were accounted as an enemy to be destroyed, from whose death no benefit accrued to the captor except the removal of an enemy.⁽¹⁾ They

⁽¹⁾The operations of the American Fur Company of the earlier part of the last century, while it conducted the larger part of its trade around the Great Northern Lakes and upon the Mississippi and its confluent, drew largely from the wild interiors of Western States, and Champaign County. In the earlier years of its settlement and until it was well under cultivation, contributed annually its share of this product.

One H. C. Smith, a citizen of Chicago, for many years before 1860 made regular visits to Urbana and other places in the central part of the State, his mission being the buying of furs and wild peltries for that corporation. His visits are well remembered by many yet living. Charles G. Larned, once a resident of Urbana, and later of Champaign—of which place he was at one time the Mayor—first came to this part of Illinois as an itinerant merchant and as a purchaser of these commodities.

⁽¹⁾So ferocious were these animals that they would attack full grown hogs. H. M. Russell remembers in the fall of 1847, the circumstance of a drove of fat hogs being driven from Mt. Pleasant, now Farmer City, to the Wabash. On the prairie between the Sangamon River and Urbana, a large pack of wolves scented the drove and dogged the steps of the hogs to Urbana, where the drove was yarded and fed for the night. The wolves invaded the streets of the town and it was necessary to guard the

were trapped, poisoned and shot. They were run down by the aid of horses and dogs, and beat to death with clubs. These races were, at times, most exciting and often extended across miles of prairie. A wolf-hunt of this kind, where a number of farmers wished to try or exhibit the mettle of their horses and dogs, was counted to be the greatest of sport, and the wolf, when lured from his den, got the worst of it.

One of the most popular and largely practiced sports in the matter of hunting all sorts of wild animals, was what was known, far and near among the early settlers, as the "Circle Hunt," from the manner of prosecuting the same. This kind of sport could only be practiced in a considerably settled country, because it needed men from a large area of country to organize and carry out the plan. As will be inferred from the name given it, the hunt was in a circular form; that is, beginning at the outsides of a given and agreed territory. The men, having taken their places, proceeded to a central point in unison, meantime driving ahead of them and towards the central goal all animals they might scare up in their course. Usually, as the center was approached, a miscellaneous gathering of wolves, deer and smaller game would be driven together, all heading towards the center pole—for it was usual to set up at the agreed center of the circle a long pole, upon which would be placed some kind of flag, to render the object more conspicuous and noticeable. The rules of this sport excluded all firearms and all dogs, that accidental injuries might not occur, and that a stampede of the enclosed game might be avoided. The men, either on foot or on horseback, as they chose, armed only with clubs, continuously approached the center of the circle, keeping as nearly in touch with their neighbors on the right and left as possible, meantime permitting no game to turn back. As they neared the goal the work of destruction commenced and continued as they got within reach of the animals, until all game had been killed or had escaped by breaking through the circle.

In well conducted hunts of this kind, where sufficient numbers were engaged and the

weather favored the enterprise, the slaughter of game and of predatory animals was often quite considerable, and rarely ever did failures occur.⁽¹⁾ One hunt is said to have taken place where the little grove near the village of Ivesdale, known as Cherry Grove in later years, was the central goal. In anticipation of the arrival here of the game, a few of the best marksmen of the settlements were selected and stationed in the grove, early in the day, to await the oncoming game. The drive was successful and the animals readily sought the shelter of the little patch of timber from their pursuers upon the open prairie, only to be shot down by the cool hunters who there covertly awaited their coming. The catch of game was very great and no one was hurt.

At the first all kinds of game were here found by the white settlers in the greatest abundance, the annual requisitions of the Indian hunters having been insufficient to keep down the natural increase. As late as 1854 deer might be seen upon the prairies at almost any time, and wolves were in such numbers as to render the protection of pigs necessary at prairie homesteads.

The writer remembers, about January, 1854, seeing a wild wolf, which had been hotly pressed by hunters on the prairie south of town, run the whole length of Market Street, in Urbana, from south to north, in his effort to reach safety in the Big Grove, then a dense thicket of brushwood a quarter of a mile north of Main Street. A wolf chase, at that time, was easily held by any party but a short distance from the settlements, and

(1)**"A Circular Hunt.**—Those who love the sports of the chase will have an opportunity of enjoying a rare hunt on Saturday next. By a well matured plan the citizens of the county intend having a Circular Hunt. The perimeter of the circle touches at Urbana, Robert Dean's, the old Boyer farm, Sadorus Grove and Sidney. The center is about nine miles south of this place."—Urbana Union, January 11, 1855.

The same paper of a week later tells of the result of this particular hunt: "Instead of returning laden with the trophies of the chase, and for weeks fattening on good venison, our hunters came in early in the afternoon with horses jaded, empty stomachs and frozen fingers; in short, with anything but plenty of game. It appears that detachments from other settlements, not so adventurous as our hunters, did not venture to brave the cold winds of the prairies that day, and the circle was not completed until they arrived upon the ground near the centre; therefore the game was comparatively scarce. A few deer and wolves were headed, but from the few hunters on the ground, all escaped but one wolf."

hogs all night to protect them from the marauders.



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was much indulged in by sportive men who owned good horses, often greatly to the injury of the horse.

Equally attractive as a sport, and as a means of supplying the table, was the hunting of wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and others of the grouse family. One whose knowledge of these fowls goes back to the beginning of settlements in this county, says that turkeys were as thick in the timber as domestic fowls about a farmhouse, and almost as easily taken. So of the prairie chicken until about 1870, when their ranges and breeding places were being taken for farms; their abundance can hardly be described. The skillful huntsman, with a double-barrelled fowling piece, could, within a few hours in any of their haunts, load himself with the finest of their flocks.

In the autumn and spring of each year droves of wild geese and ducks, in great swarms, visited the country, generally en route from northern to southern fields, or for longer stays about the many sloughs and ponds which yielded food and harboring places for them, and they were an easy prey to the man with a gun whose knowledge of their habits, and whose skill with his weapon, fitted him for the sport.

It goes without saying, that the products of all these sports were rich in their contributions to the domestic tables of the pioneers. No other use could be made of them; for to have loaded traffic wagons for Chicago or other markets with game would have been like "carrying coals to Newcastle," since anybody at any place, even within a few miles of the mouth of the Chicago River, until less than fifty years ago, could do what the hunter of Champaign County could do, and the market would have been drugged by the product of a few game bags.

It is equally certain that never did tables support richer or more palatable viands than were thus supplied. Venison, turkey, prairie chicken, wild goose and duck, when cooked and served as the pioneer mistress of the cabin larder only knew, how, would move to ecstasy the gourmand or moderate eater of any nation.

The march of improvement across our prairies, while grateful to the statistician and land boomer, has driven out of existence these friends of humanity, without which these prai-

ries would have been as Sahara to the red man, and much less welcome to the white pioneer who looked to this source to eke out the scanty supply of food for his family during his first years here. The hunter has got in his work of destruction; the draining of ponds and sloughs, the breaking plow and the cultivator, while changing everywhere the landscape, have destroyed the breeding places and food supply of these wild animals, until specimens of all of them exhibited in a menagerie command as much attention from our own young people as the caged animals from the jungles of Africa.

Time and the events following in the wake of civilization have nearly closed this chapter of our history. The sportsman of to-day is hedged about by restrictive statutes passed for the protection of both the game and the farmer, until for one to appear with either rod or gun beyond municipal bounds, marks him as a suspicious character fit for the espionage of the police. It was not always so.

The "shooting-match," once so popular as a means of amusement, has nearly passed from the list, if not from the memory of the oldest inhabitant. However, it had its time and place and deserves to be mentioned, if not for the good it did, for the evils it produced. At a given announcement of time and place—generally at Thanksgiving or Christmas season—the men appeared with guns to shoot at a mark for a prize. The mark was a turkey, chicken or other fowl, and the prize the wounded bird. Of course, the restraining influence of woman was not present, for the gathering was not for her. Another influence was there, which always makes for evil wherever it has a place. It was here that "John Barleycorn" got in his work more effectually with the pioneer than elsewhere.

At this point it is well to drop the curtain upon the shooting-match, for full details would better not be told.

Horse racing, which prevailed in this county largely in the early times, has found its antidote in the county fair, where the proud owner of supposed fast horses may go at a given week and earn or lose his reputation, if not his money, under the protection of the law.

In early days no fenced-in and graded course could be had; but the level prairie offered courses for the trial of speed of any

length and of any degree of excellence desired. No rules excluded any class of stock from the course; so the "blooded" racer met upon equal terms the "scrub stock" pony, and must win or lose upon what he could do. Many will remember these contests for equine excellence and few who witnessed them will forget.

Of course, there were the usual gatherings of the youth of both sexes for social purposes and, where the opportunity did not offer itself, they generally made one. As population increased and people came in from eastern or northern homes, new customs and new names were introduced and the primitive forms and customs were supplanted.

In 1855 John Campbell built at the new town of West Urbana a large building located upon the ground now occupied by Dr. Haley's Sanitarium, at the corner of University Avenue and Fourth Street, intended, and long thereafter used, as a hotel. At that time it was the largest and finest in the county, and was completed near the end of the year. In the opinion of both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, who were old residents, it was desirous to open the affair by a gathering of their friends, such as would now be known as a "function," but was then called only a "party." An invitation was issued by them⁽¹⁾ for such a gathering to take place on January 1, 1856, at seven o'clock P. M., and largely circulated, which brought under their hospitable roof a large number of people, both of the old residents and of the new, a few of whom had then settled about the railroad depot. This invitation brought together as many as one hundred persons, which was the largest social gathering up to that time ever assembled in the county, and the first of its kind in the City of Champaign. Many who have since figured conspicuously in the social and professional life of both towns were there, and, while most of those who were there have passed away, it will be well remembered by all survivors who were there as a notable event.

Later there was another gathering, notable

for having been perhaps the first of its name ("Pic-Nic") to occur in the county. Nothing is remembered of what happened, or who was there, and it is chiefly cited for the many familiar names which appear upon the invitation as given below. For this reason it has become historical.⁽¹⁾

It was long the practice of the young people to make up parties for drives across the prairies in the summer, from Urbana to the Sangamon, to the Linn Grove, or to some other attractive place of resort, to spend a day in rural diversions. The only means of conveyance was by wagons or carriages driven by the most direct routes. These were popular and continued until long after the age of iron roads;⁽²⁾ but are now quite passed out of the list of diversions.

Sleigh-riding from the towns where a considerable crowd could be gathered, to some out-of-town house or "tavern," were common in winter, when but little snow was necessary upon the prairies to render the sport of the best character. Some yet living will remember one had from Urbana to "Kelley's Tavern," at the crossing of the Danville road over the Salt Fork, which took place late in the 'fifties, in which the young people of Urbana and West Urbana, in considerable numbers, took part.⁽³⁾

(1)The following is a copy of one of the invitations issued. The names of many of the signers will be recognized as long prominent in local society and business:

"Urbana, Ill., June 18th, 1856, Mr. J. O. Cunningham & Lady: You are respectfully solicited to attend a pic-nic party to be held Saturday, the 28th, in the Grove east of Urbana." Wm. H. Somers, Jas. D. Dunlap, Jos. W. Sim, H. C. Howard, H. W. Massey, F. W. Walker, A. Campbell, S. B. Stewart, Benj. Burt, Miss Amanda Gere, Miss Hattie Mead, Miss Mattie Dake, Miss Hattie Herbert, Miss Celeste Young, Miss E. Burlingame, Mrs. Wm. N. Coler, Mrs. John Campbell and Mrs. A. G. Carle.

(2)"The beaux and belles of Urbana and West Urbana contemplate going on a picnic excursion to Linn Grove, on Saturday next, provided always, the mercury is not below zero.

"The location chosen is one of the finest in the universe, and we presume a good time will be had."—Urbana Union, May 14, 1857.

(3)The building, still known as the "Old Kelley Tavern," although disused as such for nearly forty years, still stands and is a notable landmark of the county. Its history reaches back to near 1830, when the beginnings of the composite structure were built by Cyrus Strong, who has elsewhere been referred to. A fine painting of the building hangs in one of the corridors of the court house. It was often the stopping place for the noon meal, or for lodging, of Judge David Davis, Abraham Lincoln and the lawyers upon their road from county-seat to county-seat, around the old Eighth Circuit, as well as of many other old citizens of this and other counties.

(1)The following is a copy of the invitation issued, which was printed upon the only press of the county:

"Urbana, Dec. 24, 1855.

Our compliments to Mr. J. O. Cunningham & Lady, respectfully solicit the pleasure of your company at our house on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 7 o'clock p. m. Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell."



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Hon. John S. Busey loved to attend the Old Settlers' meetings and recount the hardships as well as the pleasures enjoyed in the early days. At one meeting he sang the following song, which is believed to have been original with him:

"As thus with faltering steps we meet
The oft-returning snow,
We'll not forget the old log cabin,
Where we lived so long ago.

"Our fathers raised its walls with pride,
When first he sought the wild frontier;
And there he labored, lived and died,
A hardy, honest pioneer.

"The floor was made of puncheon boards,
The cracks were stopped with clay,
'Twas banked around with prairie ground,
To keep the cold away.

"Half hidden by a thicket maze,
Its string was ever outward thrown;
And there, beside the genial blaze,
The hungry stranger shared our pone.

"With hearts so light and hopes so high,
We whistled at the plow;
Those careless days have glided by,
We seldom whistle now.

"But when we tread our rooms to-night,
With carpets rich and warm,
We'll not forget the old log cabin,
That sheltered us from the storm."

The coming to the county before the days of the railroad of several prominent and cultured families, and the establishment in good houses of hospitable homes, where all were made welcome, had its effect upon the rural society before then existing, in extending hospitality and in the elevation of the tastes of the people.

It is only just to the memory of some of these people whose coming to this back country was, at the time, notable and proved in time to be of much influence, that brief mention of them be made.

Not far from 1850 Morris Burt, a native of New York, with his numerous family of sons and daughters just coming to manhood and womanhood, by purchase from Simeon H. Bu-

sey established their home a mile south of Urbana, where they were at once recognized as leaders in society, and as worthy and desirable associates. One of the daughters (Emma) in 1853 became the wife of N. M. Clark, then a civil engineer in charge of the work of constructing the Illinois Central Railroad, and another (Sarah) later became the wife of Thomas A. Cosgrove, who was long prominent as a business man in Champaign. Two of the sons, Benjamin and Jesse, were quite prominent in business, and a grandson, T. A. Burt, is the well-known and efficient County Clerk of the county.

This home was one of the most generous hospitality, and many will yet remember the hilarious gatherings of the young people of the settlement there upon many occasions, and especially at the wedding of Miss Emma to Captain Clark.

The Burt farm is now mostly occupied as Mt. Hope Cemetery, and the identical knoll, where stood the festive home surrounded by shrubbery and flowers, is now rapidly being filled with the graves of departed citizens. The past joy and hilarity of the happy home mingles inharmoniously in the mind of the observer, when he is now called upon to take part in the funeral ceremonies witnessed there under its present use.

Another family—that of Robert Deane—established their home in an ample house upon the ridge in the northwest part of Champaign Township, about six miles from Urbana, not far from the same time as that of Mr. Burt. The children were all young; but Mr. and Mrs. Deane, although past the meridian of life, were yet young in spirit, and many times attracted to their home from the settlements about Urbana and Mahomet the people, young and old, and their home was a hospitable resort for citizen and stranger. Mr. and Mrs. Deane were most influential in the organization of the few resident Presbyterians into a church of that denomination at Urbana, which, by removal, became the First Presbyterian Church of Champaign. They called about them the young people of the settlements and wielded an influence for good.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾The following account of another entire family which came to Champaign County, made a home and ever since, has been and now—through its remote descendants, which are numerous—is influential, has been furnished us by

CHAPTER XVI.

LIFE IN THE NEW COUNTRY.

THE SADORUS FAMILY—THEIR COMING IN 1824—REACHED THE GROVE APRIL 9TH—FORTY MILES FROM NEIGHBORS—THEIR CABIN—HUNTING—FIRST WINDOW SASH—FIRST ENTRY OF LAND—RECOLLECTIONS OF WILLIAM SADORUS—INDIAN VISITORS—GAME—PARIS THE NEAREST POSTOFFICE—GOING TO MILL—TRIPS TO CHICAGO—EARLY SCHOOLS—PERMANENT HOME—COMING OF THE RAILROAD—DEATHS OF HENRY AND WILLIAM SADORUS.

The manner of getting to this country in its early settlement, the building and preparation of new homes, the kind of life led by our pioneers, the hardships encountered and, in general, the laying of the foundations of the splendid civilization now enjoyed by the people here resident, at the beginning of the Twentieth Century, will be best understood by the reader, if we detail here the pioneer

one of those descendants, (Robert A. Webber, lately deceased), and is here inserted as an instance of the coming to this then wild country of a family of refinement, whose home and presence was a benediction to the country. It will not be difficult, from the names given, to identify many who now, and for many years, have figured very conspicuously in public affairs:

"Robert Carson and his wife, Catharine, came with their large family, consisting of three sons and five daughters, from Philadelphia, Pa., in 1836, by way of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi River, up that river to the Illinois River, thence up that river to Pekin, Ill., and across the country in wagons to a farm about one mile west of where Mahomet now is. They were compelled to live in tents until a suitable log house could be built, said house being a model of its kind, being two stories in height and having an inside stairway of planed walnut lumber, as well as other finishings; the fine work being done by a son, Mathias N. Carson, who had learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in the East. The remains of this house may yet be seen on what is known as the "Ware Farm," where it has been used for a number of years as a stable.

"The sons of Robert and Catharine Carson, who came with the family to Champaign County, were Mathias, Robert and Charles; also Thomas B. Carson, a married son, who remained in Philadelphia.

"The daughters were Anna B., who married Thomson R. Webber; Catharine, who married William D. Somers; Mary J., who married David Cantner; Emma, who married John Wilson; Rebecca, who married Thomas Richards; and Sarah, who married Joseph Justice, and lived a short time in Urbana, afterwards returning to Pittsburgh.

"Robert Carson, Sr., died on his farm near Middletown, now Mahomet, September 16, 1841, aged 51 years. Catharine Carson died at Urbana, Ill., January 1, 1852, aged 62 years."

life of representative individual families of the early date. To this end the experience of two of those families, as told the writer by members thereof while in life, are here introduced:

First is that of Henry Sadorus.

Henry Sadorus, lovingly known by the whole country to the day of his death as "Grandpap Sadorus," was born in Bedford County, Pa., July 26, 1783, four years before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The spring of 1817 found him living, with his little family—of whom William Sadorus (until of late also a venerable resident of the county), then about five years old, having been born July 4, 1812, was the eldest—on Oil Creek, Crawford County in the same State.⁽¹⁾ The "Western Fever," which has prevailed among Americans since the landing of the Pilgrims, attacked the elder Sadorus, and, from the native timbers of that region, he constructed a raft or flat-boat, upon which he loaded his worldly goods and his family, and, after the manner of that time, set out by water upon a long journey westward.

The flat-boat was built upon the waters of Oil Creek, and down the adventurers set forth in pursuit of a home in the West, they knew not where. Following the creek to its junction with the Allegheny River, that stream soon bore them to Pittsburg and the Ohio River, by which means their frail bark in time landed them in Cincinnati, then the emporium of the Far West. One shipwreck alone, at the head of Blennerhasset Island, befell the travelers.

The flat-boat having served its purpose, was sold in Cincinnati for \$1,700, in James Piatt's shinplaster money, making the traveler rich for the time, but in six months it shared the fate of its kind and was worthless, Mr. Sadorus again being a poor man.

The family remained in Cincinnati two years, when Mr. Sadorus again drifted westward, stopping successively at Connersville, Flat Rock and Raccoon, in the State of Indiana, where they found themselves in the spring of 1824, still with a desire to go west. Early in that year, Mr. Sadorus and a neighbor—one Joe Smith—fitted themselves out,

⁽¹⁾The facts here detailed were obtained by the writer from William Sadorus, while in life. William Sadorus died at his home near the village of Sadorus, June 18, 1899.

each with a team of two yoke of oxen and a covered wagon, suitable for moving their families and goods. Thus accoutred they again set their faces westward, intending to go to the Illinois country, possibly as far as Fort Clark, since called Peoria.

An almost trackless forest lay between them and their destination. They passed the site of the city of Indianapolis, then but recently selected as the State capital, where the foundations of the old capitol buildings had but just been laid. Crossing the Wabash River by a ferry at Clinton, Ind., the party soon encountered the Grand Prairie. After entering Illinois, they met with only one house between the State line and the Okaw River, and that was the home of Hezekiah Cunningham, on or near the little Vermilion River, where he kept a small trading post for traffic with the Indians. On April 9, 1824, the party reached the isolated grove at the head of the Okaw River, since and now known as "Sadorus Grove," and, as usual, encamped for the night, near the place which eventually became the permanent home of the Sadorus family.

A brief survey of their surroundings satisfied the party that a point had been reached which fully met all their demands for a home. So far as they knew, they were thirty or forty miles from neighbors, but were surrounded by as fruitful a country as was to be found, in which wild game abounded and where every want might easily be supplied. Accordingly they determined here to remain and to set about making themselves comfortable. They found that the grove whose shelter they had accepted was three or four miles long and nearly equally divided by a narrow place in the timber, through which the Wabash Railroad now crosses the stream. So the two heads of families partitioned the tract covered by this grove between themselves, Smith taking the south end and Sadorus the north end—"The Narrows," as the line was called, being the boundary.

A brief survey of the surroundings of the situation will give a better idea of the actual condition of these pioneers: Illinois had then been a State in the Union six years, and Edward Coles, its second Governor, was still in office. Its population was then less than 100,000, and was confined to the southern counties. Neither Champaign, Vermilion nor

Piatt Counties had been established, and their territory—or the territory of the two former, and all north of them to the line of the Iroquois River—belonged to Clark County. There was then no Paris, Danville, Urbana, Charleston, Decatur nor Monticello, as county seats, not to speak of their younger and more brilliant rivals. Five years previously, in 1819, by a treaty between the United States Government and the Indian tribes, the Indian title to this county, and to all south of the Kankakee River, had been relinquished, and only two years before the United States surveyors had performed their work, and the mounds by which the section corners were marked, were yet fresh. Not an acre of land which now forms the county had been entered, and so far as we are informed, only one white man's cabin, that of Runnel Fielder, two miles northeast of Urbana, was to be found in the same territory. Fielder had then been here two years and was a squatter on the public domain. The only residents of what is now Vermilion County were James D. Butler, at Butler's Point, near Catlin, and his neighbors, John Light, Robert Trickel, Asa Elliott and Dan Beckwith and Jesse Gilbert at what is now Danville, with Hezekiah Cunningham on the Little Vermilion.⁽¹⁾ The whole State of Illinois north of us was uninhabited by white men, except the military station at Chicago and a few miners at Galena, while wild Indians roamed and hunted at pleasure over these prairies and through these groves.

Having so divided the beautiful grove of timber between them, the two pioneers proceeded to make arrangements for a permanent stay in the place chosen for a home, by building for each a cabin. Smith, who had chosen the southern part of the grove, erected his cabin upon the site of the first encampment, and near where the old Sadorus home now stands, in the southeast quarter of Section 1. It was built of split linn logs, sixteen by sixteen feet, covered with split oaken boards, with linn puncheons for a floor. The roof, after the manner of cabin building, was laid upon logs or poles, laid lengthwise of the cabin, each succeeding pole being a

(1) "The nearest white neighbor to Mr. Sadorus lived at Vance's old Salt Works, in Vermilion county."—Urbana, (Ill.) Democrat, December 21, 1867.

little higher than the last, and converging towards the apex. These boards, for the want of nails, which were not to be had, were held in place by weight poles laid lengthwise over the butts of each course. The door was made of split boards held in place by wooden pins. The window was only a hole cut in the log wall to let in the light, subsequently covered with greased muslin to keep out the cold.

The Sadorus home, which was built two miles north on Section 36, in what is now Colfax Township but within the grove, was less pretentious. It was built of the same material, ten by twenty feet, but entirely open upon one side—what is called “a half-faced camp.” In this cabin windows and doors were entirely dispensed with.

Settled in these crude homes, the pioneers set about preparing for the future. The summer was spent in the cultivation of little patches of corn and garden by means of a crude prairie plow and other tools which they had brought with them, and in hunting the wild game for their meat and peltries, the result being that, as the autumn approached, the larders of the families were well supplied with the best the country afforded. The wolves, however, ate and destroyed much of their sod corn.

In the fall the heads of the two families, having well laid in table supplies, concluded to know what lay to the west of them. Filling their packs with small supplies of provisions, with their rifles upon their shoulders, they again set out on foot together for the west, leaving their families housed as we have seen. They traveled as far as Peoria, where Smith determined to remove his family. Their course led them by the way of Mackinaw and Kickapoo Creek, through Indian country. Returning as they went, after an absence of two weeks they found at their homes everything quiet and in order.

Smith at once sold his cabin and improvements to Sadorus, the consideration being the hauling by the latter of a load of goods from the Okaw timber to the Illinois River, which was paid according to agreement, and the south end of the grove, with all the improvements, passed to Mr. Sadorus, who thus became the only inhabitant of the south end of the county. Thus came, and went the first representative of the numerous and very re-

spectable family of Smiths, of this county. Mr. Sadorus and his little family were alone in the boundless prairie.

The Sadorus family lost no time in taking possession of the Smith cabin, which became its home then and—with the land upon which it was erected—is still the home of a member of that household, Mr. Allen Sadorus. Its comforts were exchanged in place of the “half-faced camp,” and all claim to the upper half of the grove was abandoned. The land, thus occupied for a few months by this family, many years afterwards became the home of James Miller.

The Smith cabin was “daubed” that fall, which means that the interstices between the logs were filled with chinks and mud to prevent the cold from intruding, and its foundations were banked with earth with a like purpose. A mud chimney was built outside with a fireplace opening inside the cabin, and carried up above the cabin roof with sticks and mud. A companion cabin, built subsequently, a few feet away, in like manner supplied with a mud and stick chimney and “daubed” as was the first, added to the comforts and conveniences of the family. A single window sash was bought in Eugene, Ind., a few years thereafter, and that, glazed with glass gave the family one glass window—the first in Champaign County—and in time other openings, answering for windows, were likewise supplied.⁽¹⁾

These cabins did duty as the Sadorus domicile until 1838, about fourteen years, when the permanent home was erected.

Until 1834—more than ten years after the occupancy of this home—Mr. Sadorus was what is known as a “squatter” upon the public domain. On December 11th of that year, having gotten together \$200, he entered the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 17, Range 7, where his double cabin stood. That tract—with the eighty-acre tract lying immediately north of it, in the same section, entered on the same day by William Sadorus, a son of the family, then twenty-two years old—were the first entries of land in the grove or in that part of the county.

⁽¹⁾Not until about 1837 were glazed windows in general use in this county and even some years thereafter, it was no uncommon thing to find families living in cabins without a single window thus supplied.

The journey to Vandalia, then the capital of the State and the location of the Land Office, was made by Mr. Sadorus in company with James Piatt, who had bought out one James Hayworth,⁽¹⁾ the first squatter on the present site of Monticello, and who was the nearest neighbor of the Sadorus household. Peace was maintained between them by agreeing that the eight-mile slough should be the dividing line between their ranges, all the grass on this side belonging to Sadorus, and his herds, and all on that side belonging to Piatt—an Abraham and Lot arrangement that brought no disturbance from intruders for more than a quarter of a century.

It will be inferred that the term "neighbor" had a somewhat different meaning from that given it now, and it is a fact that "distance lent enchantment to the view" of the few they had. As already seen, residents at Danville, Monticello, Urbana and on the lower Little Vermillion, were the nearest neighbors of the Sadorus family but it must not be supposed that the intervening distance prevented neighborly acts or cut off social intercourse.

Mr. William Sadorus, from whom the writer received most of the facts here grouped together, was twelve years old when they took up their residence upon the Okaw, and, when he related the occurrences, in 1891, was in his eightieth year. He spoke with enthusiasm of their neighbors of sixty years before and of the warm hospitality encountered in every cabin; of the "raisings," the "huskings" and the "hunting circles," which brought the scattered settlers together and kept alive sociability. He remembered the Cook family, who settled in the west side of the Big Grove in 1830, and who, before being domiciled, buried the husband and father—one of the earliest deaths among the pioneers, and probably the first head of a family to fall. He also remembered the coming of Stephen Boyd, Jake Heater, the Buseys—Charles, Matthew and Isaac. The latter, he said, kept the first first-class hotel in Urbana, in his

cabin on the creek bank. He also remembered the coming of Mijamin Byers, the only Justice of the Peace in this part of Vermillion County when it was set off for the purpose of making the new county; of John G. Robertson and of the Webbers, of all of whom he had the kindest and most hearty remembrances. All were warmly spoken of by Mr. Sadorus for the friendships which grew up between them as pioneers, and ceased only at their death.

Although the Indian title to these lands had been extinguished by the treaty of 1819, yet as late as the year 1833 these wild men of the plains wandered at will and hunted over the prairies. Before the Sadorus family had built their first camp on the Okaw; they were visited by strolling bands of these red men. Their chief errands were to procure something to eat, and, said William Sadorus, they always got what they came for. This hospitality was not thrown away, for the red men were always the fast friends of the Sadorus family.

The Indians were of the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo and Delaware tribes. William Sadorus remembered Shemaugre, the Pottawatomie chief, and said the chief never failed to call when passing through this country on his hunting expeditions, always dividing with the family his supply of game. Shemaugre then lived at the ford of the Kankakee River, near Bourbonnais Grove. He, however, claimed the Indian camping ground at the site of Urbana as his native place, and never failed in his visits to the vicinity to make it a stopping place. He was known by the early settlers better by the name of the "Old Soldier," a name for some reason assumed by him. His name is seen affixed to some of the treaties of the Indians with the United States Government, where it is spelled "Shemaugre." For some reason he was, in his later days, disowned by his people and, therefore, lived by himself when best known by our early settlers.

Walhoming, a Delaware chief, was also a frequent visitor at the Sadorus home. At one time, with several followers, he came over from the Ambraw River to the Okaw, bearing with them a keg of whisky which they had purchased from a trader, saying that they wanted to stay and have a big drunk, which they did; but all the time occupied

⁽¹⁾Mr. George Hayworth was the first man to settle within the limits of what is now Piatt County. He came to Illinois from Tennessee with a colony of Quakers. Some went to Tazewell County, and some to Vermillion County, while Mr. Hayworth came to this county in the spring of 1822. He built a small log cabin on what is now W. E. Lodge's place in Monticello. —History of Piatt County, by Emma C. Piatt, page 214.

by them in this orgie they were perfectly peaceable. The supply lasted them several days, notwithstanding the leak in the other end of the keg made by Mrs. Sadorus to facilitate consumption. At the close of the spree, when no more whisky could be had, Walhoming and his friends gave an all-night exhibition of Indian dances, which the Sadorus boys witnessed with interest. Big John Lewis, a Delaware Indian, was one of the party. About a year after the big drunk Walhoming came again, this time sober, bringing with him twenty-two coon-skins, which he gave Mr. Sadorus, saying that they were to pay for the "big drunk."

At another time when Mr. Sadorus had gone beyond the Wabash to mill, and Mrs. Sadorus and her little children were left alone, a party of Indians came to the cabin, asked for Mr. Sadorus and were informed that he had gone to mill. They said that the white man's squaw would starve, but were assured that they had a plenty for the family. The Indians then left the neighborhood of the cabin for the chase and, in a few hours returned bearing the hams of several deer, which they had slain, and gave them to Mrs. Sadorus, who returned the favor by giving them a supply of corn and pumpkins for their own use. With mutual expressions of kindly feelings, the red visitors and the Sadorus family separated as they had often done before.

Before the Sadorus family came here the buffalo and the larger game had disappeared from the country, leaving only the bones of the deceased members of the race and their wallowing holes, as evidences of their former occupancy. The bones have disappeared and the sink-holes in the prairie where they took their recreations, we are now engaged in tiling out and reclaiming for agricultural purposes.

Of deer, wolves, raccoons, minks and rabbits, there was plenty at the time of the settlement of the country. Foxes and ground-hogs have come to the country since.⁽¹⁾ As

late as 1839 a lynx was killed by John Cook on the creek. The Sadorus men were great hunters in early days and William said they had hunted north as far as Spring Creek, in Iroquois County. In such excursions they would be gone sometimes as long as three weeks, camping out and living by the chase. Within a few years this passion for hunting, finding no gratification in the fields so long ago hunted over by them, Mr. William Sadorus sought out hunting grounds in Arkansas and other Western States.

When the Sadorus family first came to the grove their nearest post-office, and soon after their county seat, was Paris, Edgar County; but having no need of postal facilities they did not patronize the town for either purpose. The road officials, at Paris, at one time warned Mr. Sadorus to appear on the streets of Paris on a given day to work out his poll tax; but it being fifty-two miles from home, the mandate was disobeyed without any ill consequences.

Their first trading, and for fifteen years, was done at Eugene, Ind., with the Colletts, and afterward with Samuel Groenendyke. There each fall they drove their hogs. They raised from one hundred to three hundred hogs each year. Their herd had the run of the timber, and fattened on the mast until the corn hardened in the fall, when a "round-up" was had and the herd put in a field and fed until the packing season in Eugene, when a force sufficient was summoned and the drove taken to market. The pork brought from one dollar to two dollars and fifty cents per hundred-weight, and the trip consumed from ten days to two weeks of time.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾"For fifteen years Mr. Sadorus hauled wheat and corn to Eugene, Ind., sixty miles from his farm, the nearest grist-mill, returning with flour and corn meal for his family's use. He hauled lumber from a saw-mill which was in operation where Hillsborough, Montgomery County Ind., now stands, twenty miles east of Covington, and ninety miles from Sadorus Grove. Once Mr. S., with two wagons, each drawn by five yoke of oxen, crossed the Wabash River in a snow storm, early in the fall, and came near losing oxen, wagons and even his life.

"Seasoned lumber then sold for one dollar per hundred for inch and a quarter stuff; siding seventy-five cents. Wheat hauled to Danville, (when it became Danville, in 1827) brought 40 cents per bushel in "store goods." A fine three year old steer brought, \$10. Pork driven to Eugene, Ind., sold at four cents per pound. Once Mr. Sadorus sold one hundred and two head of hogs at five cents; (per hundred weight); but the price dropped back to four cents. He has driven hogs to Eugene and sold

⁽¹⁾"Wolves are numerous in most parts of the State. There are two kinds—the common or black wolf, and the prairie wolf. The former is a large, fierce animal, and very destructive of sheep, pigs, calves, poultry, and even young colts. They hunt in packs and after using every strategem to circumvent their prey, attack it with remarkable ferocity."—"Illinois in 1837," page 39.

In the course of a few years after this settlement on the Okaw, Danville had a post-office and became their trading point. The first letter received by the family came through that office. A mail route was early established between Paris and Springfield, and the mail carrier generally came by way of Sadorus Grove, always stopping at their house. The mail sack, however, was not unlocked between those two points.

In time Chicago came to be quite a trading point, and was visited by people from this region. In the fall of 1834 Mr. Sadorus made a trip there, probably his first. His son, Henry, then eleven years old, gave to the writer the particulars of this journey which are here given for the benefit of those who go there now on the vestibuled trains in three and one-quarter hours.

The trip to Chicago of those days was most comfortably made in companies of two or more wagons, and so this trip was made. Four wagons, each drawn by five yoke of oxen, constituted the caravan. Mr. Sadorus and Henry manned their outfit, which was freighted with oats. The other members of the party were Uncle Mathew Busey and his son, Fountain J. Busey; Captain Nox, of Sidney, father of Solomon Nox; Pete Bailey, of Salt Fork and Hiram Jackson. The company met by appointment at Poage's, north of Homer, and from there turned their faces northward, by way of Pilot Grove and Bourbonnais Grove, at which point they forded the Kankakee River. It rained every day on the way and they swam creeks and rivers eleven times. Each night they camped out and occupied twenty-one days in making the journey. Mr. Sadorus sold his oats, which had sprouted from one to two inches, to Captain Allen, in command of the United States garrison at Fort Dearborn, at fifty cents a bushel, and purchased for his return trip salt, sugar, coffee and other family supplies.

It may be interesting to know that these goods were bought from Gurdon S. Hubbard, then, and for many years before and since, an extensive trader with the frontiersman and

Indian. He had stores at Chicago, on the Iroquois River at a place called Buncomb, and at Danville, and was well known to the early settlers. The return trip was made by way of Spring Creek and Mink Grove to Urbana. Only one house was seen between the Kankakee River and Urbana—that of Charles Busey, two miles north of Urbana, on what is known as the John Stewart farm. Mr. Henry Sadorus, Jr., said of Chicago then, that it was "very scattering and its streets were as full of dog fennel as are those of Sadorus village now."

These trips to the northern metropolis were not uncommon, though attended with great labor and many hardships. Dr. W. A. Conkey, who, with his father's family, settled in Edgar County in 1830, but who as early as 1843 settled at Homer as a physician, as is told in another chapter, tells of his first visit to Chicago in 1832, he being then in his twelfth year. With an ox-team under the control of an older brother, the wagon freighted with flour, meat, butter, eggs and other articles of produce, the party made the trip by way of Danville and, probably upon the route known as "Beck-with's Trace." The road led through a little village known as Milford, by Bourbonnais Grove, which were the only settlements remembered between Danville and Chicago. No trouble was had by the party in crossing streams until the deceptive Calumet River was encountered. It so much resembled a common slough that the team was driven into the water very unsuspectingly. The bottom was but the softest kind of mud. Soon the cargo and wagon was afloat, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the freight was rescued. Little damage was done to anything, and all was sold to Gurdon S. Hubbard, then the chief merchant of Chicago. The return freight was made up of salt and other family supplies. Other teams going to or returning from Chicago upon the same errands were everywhere seen. All camped out upon the trip. At that time Indians were very common in the country and many were seen, especially about the Kankakee River.

Roderic R. Busey remembers going to Chicago early in the 'thirties in company with his father. Mr. Busey drove a team of two yoke of oxen, his wagon being freighted with the produce of his farm, and returning with salt and other necessities. At that time

them as low as two and one half cents. Supper, lodging and breakfast, with horse feed and stabling at a country inn, was held to be worth 50 cents.

"No tax collector harrassed the honest farmer up to 1831."—Urbana Illinois Democrat, December 21, 1867.

what was known as the "Kanawha salt," or that produced in the Virginia salt region, had about supplanted that produced in the Illinois Salines; and, instead of looking to the salt works upon the near by Salt Fork, the supply came from Chicago, to which point it found its way from Virginia. Mr. Busey says that, at the time of his visit, nearly all of the town of Chicago was upon the north side of the river.

Hon. Randolph C. Wright, whose residence in Champaign County began before it had a separate existence as a county, remembers, and tells with much interest, of a trip made by him in 1837 when he was about eight years old, to Chicago. The journey was made in the company of John W. Swisher and Elijah Hale, each of whom drove a team of horses attached to wagons loaded with chickens. The party habitually and from necessity camped out on the prairie or in the edge of the timber. All went well and satisfactorily until one night, just after dark, when, having turned out their horses to graze, without tethering or otherwise interfering with their freedom, and having eaten of a good supper cooked over a fire made from sticks gathered from the adjacent woods, a severe thunder storm came up and gave an exhibition of its power in very severe detonations. So loud was one explosion that the horses became very much frightened and the whole herd stampeded in the direction of Danville, fifty miles away. In the midst of the storm the two teamsters or owners of the cargoes, set off for the capture of the fugitive horses, leaving little "Ran," sitting upon the wagon tongue as sole guardian of the wagons and chickens. The terrors of the night were enhanced by the howling of wolves, at first a single yelp in the distance, and increasing in volume, numbers and nearness to the camp every moment. At last there were at least a thousand, as Mr. Wright now avers, under and around the wagons, howling for a taste of the chickens. They would climb upon the whiffletrees and, with their forepaws upon the front endgate, deliver the most hideous yells to the prisoner in the wagon, for Ran, in default of a better and safer resort, had covered himself with the bed-clothes on the top of the load, where, with a resignation always characteristic of him, he was repeating all the prayers he had ever learned at that date, for

deliverance from the conscienceless foe. His prayers were at last answered, for about two hours after the stampede the horsemen returned, having captured the runaways. Their coming frightened away the pack of wolves and brought out little Ran. from his cover, badly scared, but little hurt. The ravenous creatures got no chickens, but the scare caused by the visit is vivid now, after sixty-five years.

Chicago was reached in due time. Mr. Wright says it was then less in size than was Danville at that time. No streets were seen except that along the river, and sand-hills were everywhere in evidence. Their freight of poultry was traded for cash, salt, sugar and dry goods, and the party returned safely, after an absence of nearly a month.

William Sadorus related the story of a similar trip to Chicago in 1840, in the big Pennsylvania wagon, loaded with sixty bushels of wheat. This trip was made by way of Trickle's Grove, on the Middle Fork, and Bourbonnais.

Before 1840 small stores had been opened at Urbana and Homer, and these, from that time, became their points of trade. When a postoffice was established at Urbana, it became their postoffice. Not until the opening of the Great Western Railroad—now the Wabash—about 1855, was the postoffice bearing Mr. Sadorus' name established near him in the town laid off by his son, William.

Urbana was their voting place until the establishment of Sadorus precinct in 1854. Mr. Sadorus proudly said that, at their first election there, the voters were all Democratic but one, and might, perhaps have remained so, but that Dr. Somers converted Ike and John Miller to the Republican party in 1856, and thus the Republicans got a foothold in their timber.

When the County of Champaign was established in 1833, courts were opened in due time, and Mr. Sadorus, as the record will show, took part in the early proceedings. He well remembered the early Judges, Harlan, Treat and Davis, and the early Sheriffs, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Cox, Ater, Lewis and Stidham.

No schools were opened in that settlement until 1839, when a man named Hooten taught a family school in Mrs. Sadorus' kitchen for a short time. Mr. Sadorus sent his son, William, to a school at Georgetown, Vermilion County, and, while he was there, the surveyor was engaged in platting and laying out that town. It



WOMAN'S BUILDING—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

afterwards became the seat of the Georgetown Seminary and quite an educational center. Henry Sadorus, Jr., was also sent to a school ten miles this side of Danville.

The first public school in the settlement was taught by John Hamilton, in 1840, in a log school house built in the upper end of the grove about one mile north of the village. It is said this school was taught before a floor had been laid or a window put in the house, and before it had been "chinked and daubed."

William Sadorus says that the first sermon preached and the first religious exercises held in Sadorus Grove were conducted by Peter Cartwright, but he could not give the date. Cartwright was followed by Arthur Bradshaw, who was appointed to the Urbana Mission in 1839. His field embraced the territory for a long distance down the Okaw and Ambraw. The settlers prepared a set of puncheon benches, which were hauled from house to house where appointments were made for Mr. Bradshaw. The timber was of linn, and so was light and easily handled. These appointments were not very frequent, but were well attended.

In 1838 Mr. Henry Sadorus built for himself and family a very pretentious permanent home, after having lived in their cabin home fourteen years. It was a two-story frame building, about fifty feet front by twenty feet deep, attached to which was an "L" of considerable size. It had for its support big granite boulders gathered from the field. The siding was hauled from Coal Creek, Ind., while other portions of the sawed lumber was brought from Moses Thomas' mill near Homer, and some was brought from Heptonstall's mill, a short distance below Urbana. The house was roomy and afforded the host better facilities for extending that hospitality to strangers for which he was noted. This home, and that of William Rock, three miles farther south, were, in their time, the best on the Creek, and were often the scenes of social gatherings and always the seat of a generous hospitality.

The first milling facilities enjoyed by the settlement were a choice between a mill in

Morgan County, Ill., and mills beyond the Wabash River in Indiana. These were, in part, supplied by a horse-mill made by Mr. Sadorus in 1830. It was made of dressed boulders and run by horse power. It would grind only a bushel of corn in two hours or four or five bushels in a day. It could grind, but could not bolt the grain, but this was better than to go one hundred miles east or west to mill. They subsequently resorted to John Brownfield's mill, in the Big Grove, and to Thomas' mill at Homer.

In the course of time here, as everywhere else in our country, the seclusion of the frontier gave way to the forces of civilization, and the iron-horse plowed its way through Sadorus' Grove, about on the line of the "Narrows" adopted by Sadorus and his fellow pioneer, Joe Smith, as the line between their possessions, and across the land entered by William Sadorus in 1834. In the period of the State Internal Improvement craze in 1837, a line was run through the grove for this road, about half a mile north of the present location of the line, but nothing more came of it until eighteen years afterwards, when in the fullness of time, the Wabash Road was built, and now its thirty trains a day thunder through the sylvan shades where the Sadorus family, almost eighty years ago, first broke the solitude which had prevailed since creation's morn.

Mr. William Sadorus lived to be a patriarch of almost ninety years of age, passing his entire life in a home not far from where the family pitched its camp on April 9, 1824, while his brother, Henry, younger by twelve years, lived and died a mile away. A dense population has taken possession of the adjacent timber and prairies and elbowed the hunters and their game therefrom.

The old pioneer, Henry Sadorus, Sr., died July 18, 1878, aged almost ninety-five years, and now, with his faithful wife who died thirty years before him, sleeps in the little cemetery near his home, but immediately upon the banks of the stream he loved so well and so long. His name is borne by his township and the village and will never be forgotten.

CHAPTER XVII.

LIFE IN THE NEW COUNTRY.

(Continued.)

THE COMING OF THE FIRST BUSEY FAMILY—SELECTION OF A HOME—VIEW FROM THE NEW HOME—ENTRY OF LANDS—COMING OF ISAAC BUSEY AND OTHERS—VISITS OF INDIANS—RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. STAMEY—GOING TO MILL—NO STORE—BUSINESS TRIPS TO CHICAGO—MERRY MAKINGS—WEDDINGS—SICKNESS—DEATH OF MATTHEW BUSEY.

In further exhibiting to the reader the phases of the life of the pioneer as lived and experienced upon the ground where we, of today, live a different life and enjoy other and higher privileges, we may now look into the experiences of another family, which settled later and within a short distance of the center of the county. Few men in point of time were upon the ground before Matthew Busey, whose story is here told as given to the writer a few years since by his daughter, Mrs. Stamey, now deceased.

Champaign County, in 1828, was almost in the condition in which Nature left it when it came from the hand of that Wonder-worker. The green grass and fragrant flowers of the prairie waved in the breezes as they had done for ages before, and the timber groves remained undisturbed, except for the occasional infringements of these pioneers of the pioneer—the so-called “squatters”—upon the public lands. Before that year but 160 acres of our lands had been entered from the Government. Not a dozen families lived within the bounds of what is now Sadorus, Sidney and Urbana Townships, while all other territories were unvexed except by Indian trails.

We have taken this date for the reason that it marks the entry of one of the first families coming here—one which, through all the intervening sixty-seven years, has remained attached to the soil—that of Matthew Busey.

In the early part of the year 1828, Matthew Busey, then a resident of Shelby County, Ky., having heard of the richness of Illinois, but having no particular part in view, loaded all his earthly goods into two wagons drawn by ox-teams, and turned his face towards the great expanse of prairie on the other side of the Ohio River. His family then consisted of

eight children, the eldest being but fourteen years of age, and the mother who was laid to rest but a few years since. The party was ferried over the Ohio at Louisville into the State of Indiana, and from the east side of the Wabash to the west side at a point below Eugene, from which point they struck out for the land of promise—the great verdant prairies of Illinois. They first stopped with a settler whom they found at Linn Grove by the name of Straley, a squatter there. Here Mr. Busey left his family while he prospected in the neighborhood. Mijamin Byers, a Kentucky neighbor who came with him, bought out Straley and settled at Linn Grove.

After an examination of the lands and locations for the space of one week, he determined upon the point now known as the “Nox farm,” two miles east of Urbana, on the Danville road. Here on the north end of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, he found one Sample Cole, who, with his family, occupied a cabin there erected, with no other title than that of possession; for neither he nor any of his neighbors had then entered a foot of land around the Big Grove. At that time only five families lived in what was known as the “Big Grove Settlement,” these being the families of Runnell Fielder, who has the credit of having been the first inhabitant; Sample Cole; William Tompkins, who lived on the lot where is now Halberstadt’s mill; Philip Stanford, who lived on the Roberts farm north of the grove; and Thomas Rowland, who lived on Section 1, Urbana. No one had settled on the Sangamon. Henry Sadorus was already at Sadorus’ Grove, the squatter Straley at Linn Grove and William Nox at Sidney.

The many attractions of the Cole claim took the fancy of Mr. Busey, and he bought out the squatter and, the next day, removed his family to the humble home, where he lived to the day of his death in 1863. (R. R. Busey, one of the sons of Matthew Busey, remembers that his father paid Cole \$100 for his claim.)

Four weeks on the road had given the pioneers an appetite for a place to be called home, and they were not over captious as to what were the qualities of the house, else they could not have taken up with the Cole cabin, for it is unnecessary to say that it had none of the comforts of a modern home. It was built of logs—or rather of poles—such as could

be handled by few hands; covered with boards split from the trees near by; its floor was of split "puncheons"; windows it had none; its fire-place was of sticks and dirt or clay; and its door was made of split-boards also. But what a landscape surrounded it! On the north was as fine a grove of oaks, hickory, sugar maple and other useful timber as any man ever looked upon, which stretched from the door six miles away; and, in every other direction stretched the finest prairie view that ever greeted the eye of man in any clime. This vast expanse of wealth was inhabited only by wild beasts useful to man. To all of this magnificent domain our pioneers had as good a title as any living man, and it was all within their reach at the small sum of \$1.25 per acre. Go, today, and stand upon the prairie rise, a short distance east of the Cole homestead, and look over the landscape that greeted the eye of Mr. Busey at that time, and imagine it freed from all of the impedimenta put upon it during the intervening time, for the convenience and profit of man; and you will not wonder that our pioneer was in love with the place at first sight. No more beautiful sight ever opened before human eyes.

Although the owner of the precarious title of Sample Cole, Mr. Busey seemed in no hurry to secure the government patent; nor did he fear that his claim would be jumped, for not until December 5, 1829, did he apply to the Land Office for the perfection of his title, and became the owner, in fee simple, of his new home. The rush for government land had not then set in. His entry was preceded by few in the county.

Following Mr. Busey came his relative, Isaac Busey, from the same county in Kentucky, who, with his son-in-law, Isaac G. Beckley, came the next year but one, and bought out William Tompkins, who, on February 4, 1830, had entered the lands in Sections 8 and 17, Urbana, where he had lived for a number of years as a squatter. Beckley settled on the southwest quarter of Section 5, Urbana.

Within the next few years the settlers increased in numbers rapidly, and the names of the Brownfields, Webbers, Trumans, Robertsons, Isham Cook, James T. Roe—also a son-in-law of Isaac Busey—Alexander Holbrook, Nicholas Smith, Charles Busey, and many others from the State of Kentucky, with

Martin Rinehart, Anderson Rice, Charles Woodward, John Moss, and Elias Stamey from other States, were added to the settlement. George Bartley also settled on the creek near where the Fielders lived. Moses Deere came soon after the Buseys, and he was followed by James Huss and Moses Argo, all of whom settled in the Salt Fork timber above where Sidney now is—and all of whom (long since dead) left a numerous progeny to perpetuate their names and to bless society. Charles Woodward came about 1830, entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Urbana, and built a cabin where the old fair ground was.

In 1830, Isham Cook also came from Kentucky, stopped for a while at Linn Grove and meantime bought out a squatter named Bullard, who had stopped on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Urbana, now known as the Dean farm, and erected a cabin for the use of his family. He entered the land on July 1, of that year. When nearly ready to remove the family to his new home, word came to Matthew Busey that his old Kentucky neighbor, Cook, was lying dead at the Linn Grove. He at once went there with his own team and moved the family with its deceased head to the new cabin on the west side of the Big Grove. The goods of the family and the family—living and dead—were unloaded at the new home. The few settlers in the neighborhood assembled the next day, and, without form or ceremony, deposited the remains of the dead Cook in a grave near the home. The lands have since then passed through the hands of many successive owners, but the place of interment, though unmarked by stone or monument, is still pointed out and respected.

About the same time there came also from Kentucky, one Hodges, the father of Mrs. Brumley, and of Mrs. William Gill, both of whom died in Urbana, not many years since. Mr. Hodges also stopped at Linn Grove and bought out the claim of Mijamin Byers, and made his home at that slightly and attractive spot. He, too, survived but a short time.

At the time of the coming of Matthew Busey, this county was the occasional abode, for hunting purposes mainly, of many Indians of the Pottawatomie tribe. They came from their own lands in the north, staid sometimes a season or, perhaps, through the winter, hunted

the game and undoubtedly raised corn here, for as late as when our pioneers came there were marks of their rude cultivation on the site of the city of Urbana, and upon other locations. They had some years prior thereto ceded to the United States Government all their rights to the soil, and had no right to come even temporarily here; but, as their visits were always friendly and sometimes helpful to the settlers, no objection to their presence was made until the time of the raid made by Black Hawk in the northern part of the State, when some alarm was felt among the scattered settlers in this county. After the conclusion of peace, following the raids of Black Hawk, it is not remembered that any of the Pottawatomies ever came back to this country.

The Busey home was often visited by the red men, who always came hungry, craving food from the settlers. At first the family were frightened by their presence; but when they became acquainted with them and the craven and cowardly spirit of the remnant of the race, they would not hesitate to order them out of the cabin and away from the neighborhood when their presence became distasteful. Among these people was their leader, called "Old Soldier," or as he has caused his name to be subscribed to treaties with the whites, "Shemaugua." This man's intelligence was superior to that of most of his people, and he well appreciated the advantages possessed by the whites on account of their civilization. He claimed this as his native country, and could relate to the settlers many incidents in its history; among others, he remembered the winter of the "deep snow," when, as he said, the snow fell to the depth of several feet. To him may also be ascribed the name borne by the creek known as the "Bone Yard Branch," which meanders through Urbana from the west. He told the early settlers, that its banks had always been covered with the bones of many animals, some of which were left there by the camping parties, while many of them were the bones of animals which perished of hunger during the big snow.

The last considerable party of these people that came here, came in the fall of 1832, or early in the winter of that year. They numbered several hundred, and formed their camp near the John Stewart farm, two and a half miles north of Urbana. Here they remained

all of the winter, and, in the following spring, some of them remained long enough to raise a crop of corn on the land now occupied by Col. S. T. Busey as a homestead. Of this party "Shemaugua" was one, and the directing spirit.

Mrs. Nancy D. Stamey, the eldest of the children of Matthew Busey, until recently among us, with a memory undimmed by age, from whom I have received many of the incidents of this narrative, well remembers the visits of these people to her father's cabin, and the terror their coming brought to the mother and children, when their visits occurred in the absence of the father. But they inflicted upon the settlers no harm, and finally retired from these beautiful plains, the homes of their ancestors for ages, as well as their hunting grounds, with regret and grief.

The cabin home of the Buseys, bought from the squatter Cole, did duty as such for several years; but, after the Black Hawk War, and after Mr. Busey had entered nearly a section of land in Sections 9, 10 and 15, in Urbana Township, he built for himself a more pretentious home, just across the section line in Section 10. The house was built of hewed logs, and stood for many years on the site of the Nox homestead. As there were no mills for the manufacture of lumber, resort was had to the primitive mode of manufacturing that necessary article known as "whipsawing." When it is said that logs were sawed lengthwise into plank of the required thickness, by hand, the reader will want to know no more of the art. But logs were then sawed into lumber sufficient for the finishing of this house, in a manner to make it the most considerable dwelling in the western part of the County of Vermilion. In like manner, also, were produced the boards for the loft of the Webber cabin, erected, about the same time, but a mile or so west of the Busey home.

When Mr. Busey first came to the country there were no mills in which to reduce the grain of the settlers to meal or flour, if we except, perhaps, the hand-mills of Fielder and Stanford. These were poor excuses, and the lack of milling facilities compelled the settlers to go beyond the Wabash River to have their grain ground. Mr. Busey, as is related, often had resort to the Indiana mills, and going by the prairie roads and with ox-teams, his expe-

ditions were of no little importance, and consumed considerable time. Subsequently John Brownfield built a horse-mill, and more recently a water-mill on the creek, below Urbana, which, in their turn, relieved the wants of the settlers. The mill of Moses Thomas, at Old Homer, succeeded by the improved mill on the same site by M. D. Coffeen, likewise proved great conveniences to the people, until the age of steam, represented by William Park, invaded this prairie country, when hand-mills, horse-mills, water-mills and all other makeshifts were retired to the middle ages.

As early as 1830, there were no stores in what is now Vermilion and Champaign Counties, if we except the Indian traders' posts, and like temporary shifts. Mr. Busey and his neighbors at that time, and for some years after that date, were compelled to make pilgrimages to Chicago for the purpose of supplying many of their wants. At that time there was no Wabash and Erie Canal upon which to float the surplus products of the country, and, in turn, to bring in the merchandise necessary to the settlers to be procured at ports upon that great waterway, as in subsequent years; so these long journeys to the lake ports were a necessity. They were made generally in company of other settlers, from the adjoining settlements, and bore the products of the county, such as bacon, grain, fruits and other supplies. Sometimes quite a caravan would be collected in this way, forming a merry lot of campers on the way. The produce thus taken to market would be exchanged for salt, flour, sugar, cotton and other merchandise, and the caravan would turn face to the south from the little metropolis, then, as now, the entre-pot for the great Northwest. Chicago at an early day, from its position on the lake, wielded its commercial scepter over Illinois, as now.

It must not be supposed, from the isolated condition of these early settlers, that the social instinct was neglected. Distance from each other was no bar to its gratification. House-raisings often formed the motive for gatherings at the cabins of isolated settlers, and such occasions called together the young and old from far and near. The task done, the supper cleared away, and the violin called to the puncheon floor the merry dancers for a night of merry-making.

Mrs. Stamey, with an animation begotten by pleasant recollections, related the occasion of the raising of the Sadorus barn, probably early in the '30s, when young and old assembled from the Big Grove settlement, the Salt Fork settlement, the Sangamon River settlers, the lower Okaw, from Butler's Point, Vermilion County, and the Lake Fork region. The occasion covered two days, and was interspersed by music and dancing, until all were tired and glad to go home.

The marriages of the day are also remembered as occasions for gatherings of the young. The first was the marriage of Melinda Busey, daughter of Isaac Busey, to John Bryan, a young man lately from Kentucky. So our informant, then Miss Nancy Drusilla Busey, daughter of Matthew Busey, was in 1834, married to Elias Stamey, a resident here who had already entered the west part of the Stamey home, two miles north of Urbana, which soon became her home, so remaining during the remainder of her life. These were followed by the marriages of others of the pioneer youngsters; and the marriage record from that day to the present shows the popularity of the institution, and that the social instinct is in no danger of falling into disuse.

Cyrus Strong, an elder in the Christian church, was the first minister employed to perform the marriage rite in the county, at a wedding which took place on October 5, 1834. William S. Crissey, a pioneer Methodist, is shown to have officiated on March 12, 1835, and James Holmes, the first organizer of Methodism in the county, on December 31, 1835. Father Crissey died a few years since in Decatur.

When Mr. Busey removed from Kentucky to this country, he had with him his eight children, the eldest of whom—Mrs. Stamey—was fourteen years of age. To this number three others were subsequently added, all of whom lived to reach their maturity and were married in this county. All are now deceased except Roderic Busey, who lives at Sidney. Many descendants still reside here. All of them have ever since made this county their home, except Isaac, who removed to Iowa many years ago, Melissa, who married William C. Beck, and removed to Ohio, and Jane Phillips, who lived in Vermilion County.

As is generally known, the earlier years of the history of this county was one long story

of sickness and death of the individual pioneers. Fever and ague, chills and fever, dysentery, flux and typhoid fever, not to speak of milk-sickness, annually made their requisitions upon the pioneers, and their drafts were promptly honored. Isaac Busey lost his wife within five years from coming here; William T. Webber, Nicholas Smith, Isham Cook, Thomas Rowland, Charles Busey, the wife of T. R. Webber, Col. M. W. Busey, and many others, early fell before the destroyer, and failed to realize their high hopes for the future of this country, as we have been permitted to do. On the other hand, our pioneer, Matthew Busey, and his wife, lived to a good old age, saw the greatness of their pioneer home and the age of railroads and telegraph, as did Asahel Bruer, Henry Sadorus and his sons, William and Henry; Thompson R. Webber, William Rock, John Brownfield and his several sons; James and Joshua Kirby, Robert Brownfield, Curtis F. Columbia, James Myers, and very many others who might be mentioned. All these have survived the "shakes" and the kindred plagues of the pioneer, have seen the coming day, have not only heard the tramp of the coming millions, but have met them on the threshold of the county, welcomed them in and mingled with them.

The family of Mr. Busey have had rather a striking history for the family of a pioneer. Coming at an early day, they met all of these ills, they suffered with the pioneers all the deprivations of that class, including short rations; but the eleven sons and daughters all lived to maturity, married and maintained their good names through life, and not a death occurred in the family until 1863, when the head of the family, having seen the coming day, died at the home he had purchased from Sample Cole thirty-six years before.

Mr. Busey was made of the stern stuff which always makes up the real pioneer conqueror of the wilderness. He knew no other way of making his way in the world than by hard, honest industry. For that he came to the wilds of Illinois. He wanted land enough for himself and his family to make their home upon; and he wanted it for no other purpose. The idea of entering land for speculation and consequent profit, never entered into his calculation. To him these broad prairies were valuable for the corn and cattle they would produce, and for no other purpose. The forests,

those emerald beauties on the breast of the grand prairie, were for fuel and for building purposes, not for sale.

These characteristics, briefly told, but readily recognized by those who knew him, are well illustrated by an incident told to me by one of the contemporary pioneers. In 1833, when John F. Richardson, James P. Jones and Stephen B. Shelledy, the Commissioners named in the act setting off this county to locate the county-seat, came on the ground to perform their duty, one of the places looked upon as the probable site of the capital of the new county, was the farm and home of Matthew Busey. The site was well selected upon many accounts, and pleased the commissioners. Not thinking of opposition from the owner, they applied to him for consent, which he promptly refused. He declared to them that he had selected this place for a farm and a home, and would not have the court house located upon it. Another place was a necessity, and the farm of the Busey family has never been cursed with corner-lots and dog-fennel.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ORGANIZATION OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

THE MAKING OF COUNTIES—SENATOR VANCE—POPULATION—CHAMPAIGN A PART OF VERMILION COUNTY—PASSAGE OF ACT CREATING NEW COUNTY—COPY OF ACT—PEOPLE WHO WERE HERE—FIRST MARRIAGES—HOSPITALITY—CHURCH HISTORY—SCHOOLS—NO NEWSPAPERS—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY MACHINERY—LOCATION OF COUNTY-SEAT—CONTROVERSY.

The business of making counties in Illinois was first begun by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, and his Legislature, in 1778, soon after the conquest of the "Illinois Country" by Col. George Rogers Clark. To supply the need of civil government the "County of Illinois" was created, practically taking in the entire region of the Northwest Territory. This was undone, or superseded, in 1790, when Gov. Arthur St. Clair, with a commission from the Continental Congress as Governor of the Northwest Territory, came upon the ground and, under executive power, created the

County of St. Clair, embracing only the southwestern part of the State.

Subsequent legislative action established St. Clair and Randolph Counties, embracing the greater part of Illinois and Wisconsin. From the Territory embraced in Knox County, east of the Wabash, came the county of Gallatin in 1812, which embraced all the southern and eastern part of the State of Illinois, as far west as the present western line of Champaign County, and as far north as the north line of Iroquois County as it now exists. From Gallatin, in 1814, came Edwards, embracing its present territory and all north of it previously embraced in Gallatin. From Edwards, in 1816, came Crawford; from Crawford came Clark in 1819; from Clark came Edgar, in 1823, and from Edgar came Vermilion, in 1826, including territory extending north to the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers, each in its turn, as set off for the time, embracing the northern and western territory known then as "Unorganized Territory."¹

Vermilion, as thus established, embraced not only its present magnificent domain, but also that of the territory embraced in Champaign, Iroquois and Ford Counties, as well as half a dozen Congressional townships of Livingston County, as since organized. In this condition Vermilion continued until 1833, when the Legislature, by its act, approved February 20, of that year, set off the county of Champaign, as it now exists, and six days thereafter the county of Iroquois came into being, both shorn from Vermilion.

Senator John W. Vance, a resident at the Salt Works, a few miles west of Danville, had been chosen to the State Senate, at the August election, 1832, followed by two re-elections in years subsequent thereto. To him is credited the action of the General Assembly

by which corporate existence was given to the County of Champaign. His residence in Vermilion County must have commenced some years before, judging from his social standing, and from the fact that he was among the earliest to enter land about the Big Grove. It may well be presumed that Senator Vance, from personal inspection, well knew the territory of the new county as it was then, and that he had a just appreciation of the needs of its population in the near future.

It can hardly be said that the needs of the people then on the ground of the western part of the County of Vermilion, demanded separate county organization, for their members were few and their habitations scattering. No exact data exists from which it can be stated, with certainty, what was the population of the new county; but a census taken in 1835, two years later, showed but 1,045, from which it would be safe to venture the opinion that the population did not, in 1833, exceed one thousand men, women and children.⁽¹⁾

Vermilion County, with immense proportions, had been organized seven years, had its courts regularly established and holding terms for the protection of the rights of all the people; with its Board of County Commissioners, and a full corps of executive officers, from Sheriff to Constables. Mijamin Byers, then living upon Section 10, Urbana, and Moses Thomas, then living on Section 30, about three miles northwest of the village of Homer, were Justices of the Peace of Vermilion County, having been chosen in 1831 and 1830, respectively, and John Whiteaker and Thomson R. Webber, both of the Big Grove, were acting Constables. The latter, as the record of the Board of County Commissioners shows, was appointed "On the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Big Grove District, at the March Term, 1833." Mr. Webber, the record con-

⁽¹⁾Section 1. of the act creating the county of Vermilion, and defining its boundaries, reads as follows: "Beginning at the State line between Illinois and Indiana, at the northeast corner of Edgar County, thence west with the line dividing townships number sixteen and seventeen, to the southwest corner of township seventeen North, of Range ten East of the Third Principal Meridian, thence north to the northwest corner of Township twenty-two, north, thence east to the State line, thence south with the State line to the place of beginning."

Section 7 of the same act reads as follows: "That all that tract of country lying east of Range six, East of the Third Principal Meridian, west and north of Vermilion County, as far north as the Illinois and Kankakee rivers, be and the same is hereby attached to said Vermilion County, for all county purposes."

⁽¹⁾The population of Champaign County at each census taken by State and Federal authority, since it was established in 1833, is shown to be as follows:

1835	.....	1,045	1865	.....	21,124
1840	.....	1,475	1870	.....	32,737
1850	.....	2,649	1880	.....	40,863
1855	.....	6,565	1890	.....	42,107
1860	.....	14,629	1900	.....	47,642

Martin Rinehart, a pioneer whose name has been often referred to in these pages, and who came with his father's family in the year 1831, said that, at that time, there were within that part of Vermilion County afterwards erected into the county of Champaign, but thirty-five families.—Matthew and McLean's Early History of Champaign County, page 65.

tinues, at once "entered into bond with Philip M. Stanford and Moses Thomas as his securities, which bond was by the court approved."

It also appears that, as early as 1826, when besides Henry Sadorus, Philip M. Stanford, Runnel Fielder and William Tompkins, there were few inhabitants here, other than squatters who were mostly only hunters and trappers, and before a single tract of land in this part of Vermillion County had passed from the Government to private ownership, the County Commissioners of that county had established all of the Champaign County territory into two voting precincts, with places of election in each named. All territory south of a line running east and west through the center of the townships numbered eighteen, was established at the "Township of Carroll," with its voting place at the Little Vermillion; while all the territory north of that line was declared to constitute the "Township of Ripley," with its voting place at the house of James Butler, at Butler's Point (now Catlin).

At that date most of the population of Vermillion County was found along and near the Little Vermillion River, few being found as far north as Danville. Carroll, of course, embraced within its bounds Sadorus Grove, with its one voter, and, besides him, none east of the eastern line of Champaign County had far to travel in order to discharge his duties as an elector.

The voting place for Ripley—which included most of Champaign territory—at Butler's Point, was more remote for the dwellers about the Big Grove, but there were but few to suffer.

John Light was the same year appointed "Constable for Ripley Township." This was probably the first office conferred upon a citizen of Champaign County.

At the January term of the Board, in 1827, these so-called townships were re-organized and named respectively, "Carroll Election District," and "Union Election District." While the former was somewhat restricted in size, the latter reached from the present south line of Champaign County to the north line of the present Iroquois County, a distance of seventy-eight miles, by about fifty miles east and west. The voting place for Carroll was fixed at the house of James McClure on the Little Vermillion, while for Union District it was fixed at the house of Jesse Williams on the Salt Fork.

Runnel Fielder, John Powell and James Osborn were named as Judges of Election.

At the term held in September, 1828, the "Big Grove Election District" was established, to embrace all the county of Vermillion lying west of Range 10—the line now dividing St. Joseph and Sidney from Urbana and Philo, continued north and south to the limits of the county. The voting place was fixed at the house of John Light—now the old Brownfield homestead in Somer Township—and John Light, Runnel Fielder and Thomas Rowland were named in the order as Judges of Election. This district was equally long north and south, but only eighteen miles wide. At that time the entire population of the district was found around the Big Grove and at Sadorus Grove.

While a part of Vermillion County, the records show that citizens of the west part of the county, along the upper Salt Fork and around the Big Grove, were called to serve upon grand and petit juries in the circuit court at Danville, and to perform other duties of citizenship. Philip Stanford seems to have participated, to some extent, in the work of laying out the town of Danville, which was platted and the lots sold by the county authorities, as was subsequently the case with Urbana. The County Board of Commissioners, at the March term, 1827, allowed Mr. Stanford \$2.00 for his services. The Board also awarded John Light one copy of the Laws of Illinois, supposedly for the enlightenment of the people of the Big Grove.

In the opinion of the people of the western part of the county, as it would seem, the fullness of time for the birth of a new county arrived with the coming together of the Eighth General Assembly, which, under the law then in force, happened on the first Monday of December, 1832.

The new county movement among the people hereabouts had, doubtless, been much accelerated by the coming hither shortly before, of several men who, because they figured very conspicuously in the affairs of the county shortly thereafter, and for many years, must be supposed energetically espoused its cause. John Brownfield, an early Probate Justice, and the Webbers—William T. and his son, Thomson R.—who, for twenty years next following, was Clerk of the Courts and Master in Chancery, came and invested shortly before in real es-

tate. Col. M. W. Busey, also an early Probate Justice, and always an influential man, was also upon the ground before this as an investor, and subsequently as a permanent resident. Others here cast their influence for the new county.

As before said, John W. Vance, a citizen of the county, was at the August election, 1832, chosen to a seat in the Senate, and to his direction the movement was committed. Our county records show that Senator Vance had, some years before, entered several tracts of land in this part of Vermillion County, but as the records of that county further show that, after the election, and before taking his seat there, he had, by conveyances, divested himself of all interest in his ventures, it must be presumed that he went to the performance of his legislative duties free from any selfish or improper motives.

Mr. Vance was a resident of the Salt Works, about six miles west of Danville, and from his connection with the manufacture and sale of salt—his customers being the pioneers who had established themselves hereabouts and elsewhere in the western part of his district—his acquaintance with the people and their needs must have been thorough.

By February 20, 1833, the act creating the county of Champaign had passed the two Houses and become a law by receiving the assent of the Governor. Its first section prescribed the boundaries of the new county as we of to-day find them, with no diminution from the many attempts made to disconnect various parts of its territory in the interest of other localities.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾Since the establishment of Champaign County, there have been passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor, four several acts, the object of which, in each case, was the dismemberment of the county.

The first was an act, approved February 14, 1855, for the creation of the county "Harrison." Its provisions included part of what is now Ford County, then attached to Vermillion; part of McLean and part of Champaign. From Champaign it was asked that the territory now embraced in Brown Township, and the two north tiers of sections in Newcomb Township, be surrendered for the new county.

The second act was approved January 31, 1857, and provided for the creation of the county of "Holmes," from the territory to be taken from Vermillion and Champaign Counties. Vermillion was to suffer the loss of what two years thereafter became and is now Ford County; while Champaign was to lose the entire northerly tier of townships—now Kerr, Harwood, Ludlow, East Bend, Brown and one half-section embraced in Rantoul, now including the villages of Rantoul, Dewey, Fisher, Howard, Foosland, and Ludlow.

The second section appointed John F. Richardson, of Clark County, James P. Jones, of Coles County, and Stephen B. Shelledy⁽¹⁾ of Edgar County, Commissioners charged with the duty of locating the future county-seat, having in view the interests of the entire county. The act provided that the county-seat should be called "Urbana."

The third section of the act provided for the holding of an election "at the place of holding as now laid off by Vermillion County" (which was the house of John Light, now become the home of John Brownfield), "on the second Monday of April next, for one Sheriff, one Coroner and three County Commissioners." It was provided that the Justices of the Peace of Vermillion County (Moses Thomas and Mijamin Byers), should continue in office until the next quadrennial election. Notice of the election was to be given by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, to

The third was enacted at the same session, and provided for the creation of the county of "Douglas," to be constituted from the territory embracing the northern part of Coles County, together with a strip three miles in width across the southern end of this county. There were but twenty-two votes in its favor in this county. Had it succeeded, the villages of Broadlands, Longview, Pesotum and Parkville, would have been south of the county line.

The fourth effort at dismembering the county was by act approved March 9, 1867, and, like the latter act, affected Vermillion and Champaign Counties only and proposed to establish the county of "Lincoln." It provided that all of the townships of Raymond, Ayers, South Homer, Ogden and Kerr, fifteen sections of Sidney and the east twenty four sections of Compromise should be detached to help make the new county.

All of these acts referred the final decision of the question to a vote of the people of the counties to be affected. In all cases the negative was carried by large majorities.

"A combination of circumstances at one time filled the minds of the people of Homer with the hope of getting possession of the county-seat. It seemed that, by a concert of action, the citizens at the east side of the county determined to divide the county and enrich themselves by the spoils. It was proposed to run the dividing line north and south through the county, making the east side of the Big Grove a point in the line, and forming a new county from the eastern portion, together with a part of Vermillion, the county-seat of which was to be at Homer. To the west half was to be united a portion of Dewitt County, which would bring Middletown (Mahomet) near the center, and it was to be the seat of justice for that new county. But these schemes were found more easy in the abstract than when an attempt was made to carry them out, and Champaign County still remains in its original size and shape, and the county-seat is still at Urbana, the most central point."—Thomson R. Webber, in an interview in 1854.

⁽¹⁾Mr. Shelledy was an attorney resident at Paris, Edgar County, and often visited this county during sessions of the Circuit Court in subsequent years.

whom returns were to be made of the result.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾The full text of the act creating the County of Champaign, is as follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That, all the tract of country west of Vermilion County and east of Macon and McLean Counties, to-wit: beginning at the southwest corner of Sec. 34, on the line dividing townships 16 and 17 North, in Range 14 West of the Second Principal Meridian, thence west on said line to the east line of Macor County; thence north, with said line to the line dividing 22 and 23; thence east with said line to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 22 North, in Range 14 West; thence south on section line to the place of beginning, shall form a new county, to be called Champaign.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of fixing the seat of justice of said county, John F. Richardson, of Clark County, James P. Jones, of Coles County, and Stephen B. Shelledy, of Edgar County, are hereby appointed Commissioners who, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Philip Stanford, in said county, on the third Monday of June next, or in six days thereafter, and being duly sworn before some justice of the peace of this State, faithfully and impartially to take into view the conveniences of the people, the situation of the present settlements, with a strict view to the population and settlements which will hereafter be made, and the eligibility of the place, shall proceed to explore and carefully examine the country, determine on and designate the place for the permanent seat of justice for the same; Provided the proprietor or proprietors of the land shall give and convey by deed of general warranty, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land, in a square form, or not more than twice as long as wide, not less than twenty acres; but should the proprietor or proprietors of said land refuse or neglect to make the donation aforesaid, then and in that case said commissioners shall fix said county-seat, having in view the interests of the county, upon the land of some other person who will make the donation aforesaid. If the commissioners shall be of opinion, and decide that the proper place for the seat of justice is, or ought to be, on lands belonging to Government, they shall so report, and the County Commissioners shall purchase one half-quarter section of the tract set forth in their name, for the use of the county. The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice, shall, so soon as they decide on the place, make a clear report to the Commissioners' Court of the county, and the same shall be recorded at length in their record book. The land donated or purchased shall be laid out into lots and sold by the commissioners of the county to the best advantage, and the proceeds applied to the erection of public buildings, and such other purposes as the commissioners shall direct, and good and sufficient deeds shall be made for lots sold.

Sec. 3. An election shall be held at the place of holding as now laid off by Vermilion County in the said county of Champaign, on the second Monday of April next, for one Sheriff, one Coroner, and three County Commissioners, who shall hold their offices until the next general election and until they be qualified; and the Justices of the Peace and constables who are now in office and residing within the limits of the said county of Champaign, shall continue in office until the next quadrennial election for Justices of the Peace and Constable, and until their successors be qualified. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county to give public notice at least ten days previous to the election to be held on the said second Monday in April next, and in case there shall

In this manner, without the form of a vote of the county from which the new county was to be subtracted; with no provisions made for the division of common property or for the payment of possible debts or liabilities incumbent alike on the original county; with no assignment of the new county to an established judicial circuit for court purposes, was the new county launched into existence.

Its people were, almost without exception, pioneers of the back-woods class; many—both men and women—as the record of early conveyances show, were unable to write their names. Their occupations in the older States, in which they had been reared and from which they had come, were to subdue the forests and other natural obstructions in the way of existence for themselves and their families. Here they found natural obstacles equally great, added to which was the want of many things which civilization had afforded them there. John B. Thomas, Abram Johnson, Charles Fielder, Claude Tompkins, Asahel Bruer and Thomson R. Webber had taught schools, either here or in the older States, in which the most elementary kind of instruction in the common branches had been given; but aside from these, probably, there were none who would have assumed to instruct the youth.

It must not be assumed from this lack of book-learning that the population of the new county lacked in the worldly wisdom which was necessary for them to have in coping

be no clerk in said county, it shall be the duty of the recorder or judge of probate to give at least fifteen days' notice previous to said election, who shall be legal voters, and the returns of the election shall be made to the Clerk, Recorder or Judge of Probate, as the case may be, who gave the notice aforesaid, and by him, in the presence of one or more Justices of the Peace, shall be opened and examined, and they jointly shall give to the persons elected Commissioners certificates of their election, and like certificates to the persons elected Sheriff and Coroner, to forward to the Governor, which election shall in all respects be conformable to law.

Sec. 4. All courts for said county shall be held at the house of Philip Stanford until public buildings are erected, unless changed to some other place by order of the County Commissioners' Court, who shall make the same a matter of record.

Sec. 5. The commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat shall be allowed two dollars per day for each day they may be necessarily employed in making said location, to be paid by said county.

Sec. 6. The seat of justice of said county shall be called, and known, by the name of Urbana.

Approved February 20, 1833, by
JOHN REYNOLDS, Governor.



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with the world. Not at all. They were shrewd observers of men and mankind and well versed in the motives that ruled human actions.⁽¹⁾

The real pioneer is, *sui generis*, a character by himself, and is never truly at himself unless upon the frontier. When civilization overtakes him in its march westward, he sickens of the association and plunges into the forest for relief. With characters of this class we have to deal somewhat in these annals. Of such were the Fielders, John Light, Tompkins, Gabbert, Daggett, Gabe Rice, Gentry and others of the squatters who preceded those who formed the first permanent settlements. They came here because it was a frontier and they loved the country while it was such; but when the red man gave way before the white man, and lands began to pass from the ownership of the Government to that of the individuals, the sign was ripe for their removal westward, and we know little of them save what we know by inference—they were the true pioneers.

⁽¹⁾John Brownfield, whose name has often been mentioned and will often occur hereafter, was a typical pioneer of Champaign County. Of him, and as illustrative of his ready ability to meet difficult emergencies as they arose, Hon. William D. Somers once related the following: "His shrewdness in settling by the most peaceable of measures a threatened lawsuit, well illustrates his aptness in dealing with men. At one time Mr. Brownfield was the owner of a water-mill on the creek below Urbana, in which he made use of a wheel fashioned after one which somebody had patented, without thinking of infringing anyone's rights, others of the same pattern being in use in the neighborhood. An agent of the patentee came through the country looking after infringers upon his patent. He came to Urbana, one day, put up his team and enquired for Mr. Brownfield's mill and residence, and was told he was in town. The two soon met and the stranger made known his business. He said he was informed that Mr. B. had in use one of his patented wheels; that he had already settled like infringements on his letters patent with so and so, and was disposed to settle with him without suit. Mr. Brownfield said if he had infringed upon the rights of any one he was willing to pay; but from the stranger's description of his wheel he doubted if his own wheel was any infringement. He invited the claimant to go with him to his mill and examine for himself. It was then near noon, and it was agreed that the two should meet soon after dinner and together go to the mill three miles away. After his dinner the stranger drove out with a spirited team for Mr. Brownfield to pilot him to the mill, but he could not be found. After some further search he concluded to go alone and inspect the wheel. He soon reached the mill but found no wheel in it. The smoking embers of a bonfire nearby plainly showed that the wheel and all evidence of its character had been reduced to ashes. The evidence from which to base a suit was gone and the suit settled by peaceable means."

These squatters, here, as elsewhere on the borders, sought out the way and tested and proved the lands. They cautiously felt their way upon unknown courses and into unknown lands. Having effected their quest, they either remained to enjoy the fruits of the risks and hardships they had invoked and dared, or gave way to others and followed the Star of Empire westward where they, in turn, sought out other lands.

The early settler, almost without exception, came empty-handed and poor; it is only the daring of the poor man, with necessity behind him, that is equal to the demands made upon the pioneers. It has ever been the incentive of poverty that has changed the wilds into the habitable empire of civilization. It was the rich who drew back and failed on the frontier, not the poor.

Closely following them were another class, none the less willing to grapple with the hardships of a new country than were those they found on the lands as squatters, but actuated by different motives. They were generally poor men, or men of little property in the older States, who were in search of homes and independence. As they bade adieu to their old homes, they beckoned civilization and schools to follow them. They were brave, rough men, else how could they encounter the hardships of a new country for the sake of a home. Men of effete and delicate organizations will cringe before aristocracy and lick the crumbs from its table to the verge of starvation, before they will face these things. They loved the refinements of life; for, before a dozen land-holders had gathered about the Grove, we find the school-house, afterward known as the Brownfield school-house, a fact, though a rough, uninviting fact. The Brumley school-house soon followed. They cultivated the social, for we find the beaux and belles, though clad in buckskin and homespun, holding their social dances and engaging in honorable marriage.⁽¹⁾ They were hospitable,

⁽¹⁾The first marriage under a license issued by the new Clerk was that of Malinda, the daughter of the pioneer, Isaac Busey, to John Bryan, July 25, 1833. The second was that of Nathan Henline to Sarah Souder, November 23, 1833. The officiating magistrate in the first was Moses Thomas, and in the latter Mijamin Byers.

Speaking of the latter wedding, Emma C. Platt, in her "History of Platt County," page 218 says: "However, all arrangements that could be made in those times were resorted to for the approaching marriage. Maple sugar was

for who ever entered the home of an Ohio or Kentucky pioneer and did not have set before him the best the cabin afforded? They might well have said in most cases, "Silver and gold have we none, but such as we have give we unto thee." For, until the farm had been put in cultivation and had yielded of its fruits

prepared and sold in Pekin for breadstuff and for Sarah's wedding dress. The dress was made of white goods that cost seventy-five cents per yard, and its style was very simple. A draw-string drew it together at the neck and another string answered for the belt. Mr. Souders tanned leather and made Sarah's wedding shoes.

"Mr. Henline bought his wedding clothes in Pekin. His wedding shoes were the third pair he had ever had, and his wedding shirt was done up by a little boy. The 23rd of November, 1833, was chosen for the wedding day, and when the eventful time arrived, Mr. Abe Henline was started for Big Grove (now Urbana) for Squire Byers to perform the ceremony. When he arrived at Big Grove, the Squire was not there and Mr. Henline had to hunt him up. This additional ride delayed him, so that the folks at Mr. Souders had given up their coming that night. Near eleven o'clock, when preparations for retiring were about to be made, Mr. Henline arrived with the Squire. Hurried preparations were made, and the couple were about to step forward to be united, when some one remembered that the license was gotten from Champaign County. As Mr. Souders resided in what was then Macon county, the marriage would be illegal if performed in his house. Again the marriage was delayed until the wedding party, bearing burning sticks for torches, marched over beyond the county line into Champaign County. There, in the woods, near midnight, of the 23d of November, 1833, the young people were made one. The company returned to Mr. Souders for the night. In the midst of the remaining night Sarah was awakened by her mother rushing into the room and saying: 'Sally get up and prepare to meet your God, the stars are all falling.' The folks rushed to the doors and windows, and beheld the great meteoric shower of 1833."

Another and a later wedding in the county, which took place twenty years later, as told below, has features of the frontier:

"A few evenings since, the people of one of our hotels were aroused from their quiet slumbers and informed that an urgent case of matrimony was on hand and must be attended to. The doors were thrown open and in walked the party, consisting of the prospective bride and groom and several friends, male and female. They had come from Dallas (Indianola) in Vermillion County, a distance of about forty miles, in a two-horse wagon, fearful all the time that the friends of the lady would pursue them for the purpose of retaking her, whom they had, by her consent, of course, managed to get away. The Clerk of the County Court was aroused to get the necessary papers, and the Squire, at the hour of twelve, aroused and called to consummate the ceremony. But these were not the only ones that were disturbed. The lady so far from being attired in her bridal robes of white, had no better apparel than an old calico dress, the one in which she had managed to evade the suspicions of her friends, and no shoes nor stockings. Resort was had to the nearest store, the clerk called and shoes and stockings procured, when the ceremonies were performed. The next morning after breakfast the party set out on their return, rejoicing in the success of their enterprise."—Urbana Union, September 14, 1854.

to the labor of the pioneer, he had little to offer his guest, whatever might have been his necessities. The only shelter available to the stranger was the lone cabin of the pioneer, such as is elsewhere described. Its door never refused to open to any one seeking its shelter, nor did its occupants ever refuse to divide their scanty supply with the needy.⁽¹⁾

So, too, though uncultured and rough in manners, these people were not immoral nor given to vices destructive to good citizenship. No church or religious society was organized among them before 1836, but religious teachers were here, both laymen and licentiates, and they did not forget to let their light shine.⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾T. R. Webber, at a gathering of his fellow-pioneers on June 15, 1870, related the following incident, which will well illustrate the claim of the text in favor of the wide generosity of our pioneers. This incident took place in Urbana, within the first building of any kind erected upon the original town plat:

"I built a cabin in Urbana (on the south end of lot 35, across from the Court House, west), in the spring of 1834. It was 16 feet square. Owing to the superfluous house room, we kept boarders. Some times they were three or four deep. One cold winter night, in November, 1834, we went to bed alone, congratulating ourselves that, for once, we had no visitors or lodgers for the night. We, however, had hardly got comfortably fixed before I heard a rap on the door. I asked what was wanted. The party on the outside said he wanted lodging and stated that he had a sick wife. I let them in and stowed them away. Before morning a boy was born to the strangers. The parties remained a week or ten days at my house, and during that time my wife presented me with a daughter. The name of the parties was Shoemaker."

As a parallel incident, at the same time, John G. Robertson, who was in attendance, said that he had a comfortable cabin 18 feet square, in which he entertained forty-nine lodgers one night.

It will be in point to say that the daughter spoken of as born to Mr. Webber, was Miss Susan Ann Webber, afterwards Mrs. Blaydes, who was the first white child born to a resident of Urbana. She was born November 30, 1834, and died in Putnam County, Ind., in 1885.

⁽²⁾Cyrus Strong, who came here about 1831 and settled on the east side of the Salt Fork where the Danville road crosses, and built the house which was afterwards known as "Kelley's Tavern," was a minister of the church known as "disciples of Christ," or "Campbellites," as they were then called. He is said to have, at an early date, even before a church organization of any kind was in existence, and before the formation of the county, held religious meetings in the Salt Fork neighborhoods.

John G. Robertson, a layman of the Baptist Church, who came in 1830 and settled in the Big Grove, is said to have held meetings in the cabins of the early settlers for religious conversation and instruction.

Rev. William I. Peters, a New Light minister of the Salt Fork neighborhood, both before and after the formation of the county, exercised his vocation as a religious instructor.

Rev. Nicholas Devore, a Baptist minister, early settled with his family on the Upper

Early in the settlement of the country, schools were organized by private efforts, for then no system of public schools had been provided by law, and school-houses of the primitive log pattern were provided in Sadorus Grove, on the Sangamon, in the Big Grove and in the Salt Fork timber, in which instruction was given. There yet remain in life men and women who were instructed by Asabel Bruer and his contemporaries, in the rudiments of education, and tradition well establishes the fact that, poor as were the facilities for getting such education, people highly prized even these.

Let no one despise or speak in disparaging terms of these feeble efforts at popular education. From these schools came men able to cope with the brightest and best educated men from the older States, in professional, business and farmer life. The graduates of these humble schools, which, under our greatly improved system of primary education, would not be tolerated for a day, now hold and, for many years have held, the foremost places of the county in professional and business life. Few things were therein taught; but what was taught was well learned, and the sons and daughters of pioneers yet among us have no reason to blush at their success in life's race.

Besides this, whatever of excellence and efficiency is now found in the system of primary education in this State—and there is very much—must be referred, for its origin, to the log school-houses and the unlearned school masters, which prevailed here in the early years.

Sangamon, and was not a silent observer of the religious needs of those around him. His neighborhood early received the name of "Sodom," which it held for many years. What relation the two facts bore to each other is not apparent.

Rev. John Durham, a minister of the United Brethren, residing in Indiana, came early and often to these settlements and preached his doctrines.

Alexander Holbrook, a Methodist exhorter, resident in the Big Grove, is said to have loudly proclaimed his faith to the early pioneers of his neighborhood.

The celebrated Peter Cartwright was the first religious teacher to hold meetings in Sadorus Grove, which he did in going and coming across the country.

A Baptist minister named Mahurin, was here before the Black Hawk War and often preached to the pioneers. He was appointed to the position of Chaplain in one of the regiments which marched against the Indians, in 1832, and never returned to the settlement. He was surely the first of his sect who officiated as a minister here.

Newspapers at that day were few in the State, and none was established in the county until 1852. Before that date, and for some years thereafter, one paper had been published in Danville, to which resort was had for the purpose of giving legal notification of the pendency of suits in court.⁽¹⁾ "The Chicago Democrat," published by John Wentworth, was the paper enjoying the largest circulation here.

Under the general law, as then in force, the election of Probate Judges was within the powers of the General Assembly. The choice for Champaign County naturally fell upon Moses Thomas, one of the two Justices of the Peace of the county and the friend of Senator Vance. The election which followed on the second Monday in April, 1833, at the house of John Light, resulted in the choice of Isaac Busey, Jacob Bartley and George Akers, as Commissioners of the new county, and of John Salisbury, Sheriff. It is probable that the first official act of the newly chosen Probate Judge was to canvass the returns of that election and to issue certificates of election to the successful candidates, which he is shown to have done by the record of the first meeting of the Commissioners held at the house of Philip M. Stanford, as provided by the organic act, on May 6, 1833. As will be remembered, Mr. Stanford's place, where the Commissioners met, was then a cabin situated on Section 28 in Somer Township, where Mr. Daniel R. Roberts now lives.

The first business transacted was the appointment of Thomson R. Webber as Clerk of the Board—a position which he continued to hold by choice of the Board or by election of the people, for over twenty years. Moses Thomas, already a Justice of the Peace and Probate Judge, was appointed Assessor for the county.

A subsequent meeting of the Board was held at the same place on June 3, 1833, at which the Big Grove election precinct—the only one of the county—was divided, and the "Salt

(1) A legal notice, such as is required, to be given to a non-resident defendant, upon the filing of an affidavit of non-residence, published as late as 1838, in a paper published at Paris, Edgar County, is found among the files of a case brought about that time.

A newspaper called "The Enquirer" was established in Danville, the first number of which was issued August 5, 1833. How long it was continued is not known.

Fork Settlement," to include Linn Grove without any other description or boundaries, was established with Moses Thomas, Robert Prather and Capt. William Nox as judges of election. The voting place designated was at the house of James Copeland, then on the State road about two miles east of the creek crossing. At the same time Matthew Busey, Joshua Trickle and John Whiteaker were appointed judges of election for the Big Grove precinct. No other election precinct was created until June, 1835, when the "Sangamon Settlement," to embrace Sadorus Grove, but without definite boundaries or other designation, was created, with John G. Robertson, Jonathan Maxwell and John Mead as judges of election. The voting place was at the house of John Bryan on Section 14, Mahomet, east of the river.

No other material changes in the voting facilities were afforded the electors for more than twenty years. The elections for 1854 were held in these three precincts, as above formed, except that Sadorus Grove had been added to Urbana Precinct. Exact lines of precincts were not needed where the settlers were confined to the timber belts and groves, as was the case to that date.

The matter of the location of Urbana, the county-seat, followed soon after these meetings of the Board of Commissioners. Two of those named in the organic act charged in the law with the duty of giving it a location, met at the house of Philip M. Stanford on June 20, 1833. They were duly sworn to the faithful performance of their duty and, on the next day, reported that the county-seat had been located on the northeast quarter of Section 17, Town 19, Range 9 East, where (and in an adjoining section) thirty-three acres of land for county purposes had been donated by Isaac Busey, Matthew Busey and William T. Webber.⁽¹⁾

Tradition, among the early settlers who have been consulted upon this phase of early history, develops the fact that, in this case as in many another case of the origin of towns with a prospect, there was much contention among those interested as to the location of "Urbana."

It will be remembered that at this time there was no established town or village to claim the boon of the seat of justice, nor was there any densely settled district with influence. The law under which these gentle-

men were to act only required them to "take into view the convenience of the people, the situation of the present settlements, with a strict view to the population and settlements which shall hereafter be made, and the eligibility of the place." The "settlements," and the "people" whose conveniences were to be consulted as then located, were found in three groups: one upon the Salt Fork, another at the Big Grove, mostly upon the Fort Clark road at the north side, and the third upon the Sangamon—the largest settlement of the three being the first, and the smallest the last named. The positions occupied by the first and last named settlements, at opposite sides of the county, excluded both from the consideration of the Commissioners, leaving the Big Grove Settlement at the center of the county alone to be considered. On the north side were most of the inhabitants, including Stanford (at whose house the Commission was required to meet), John Whiteaker, the Brownfields, John Light, Thomas Rowland (the friend of Senator Vance), and many others who had influence. On the south side were Isaac Busey, then the largest land-owner in the county; Matthew Busey (his brother), and Thomson R. Webber, all on the ground with land to give, besides Col. Matthew W. Busey, then a resident of Greencastle, Ind., but a large land-owner here, who was then on the ground seeking, with others with like interests, the location of the new county-seat. So, also, William T. Webber, who had made valuable selections of lands on the south side, then a resident of Kentucky, represented by his son, T. R. Webber, threw his influence into the arena of contest. Those on the north side wished the new town of "Urbana" to be located there, where was then established Van Buren postoffice, the only office in the county.

The Commissioners looked at the location about two miles east of Urbana in Section 15, where Matthew Busey then lived, and, admiring the lay of the land, solicited from him an offer of land for public purposes. The suggestion was repelled by Mr. Busey, upon whose vision the thought of profits, from the sale of corner lots and town sites, does not seem to have made any impression. He declared that he had purchased this land for a farm and a home and was determined to use it as such, which he did to the day of his death, thirty years afterwards. The Commis-

sioners also looked at a very pretty town-site upon the land of John Brownfield near the creek in the Big Grove, believed to have been the geographical center of the county. So, also, the town of "Lancaster," laid out but a year before, as has been told on a previous page, was a candidate for the favor, and not without friends. Noah Bixler, the proprietor, was not a man to remain silent when such an opportunity offered to aid his town. It had many things to recommend its claims. The land there and near by was entirely suitable for a town, and the location was not more than two miles from the geographical center of the new county. Possibly its name was against it, for the law said, "The seat of justice of said county shall be called and known by the name of 'Urbana.'"

The controversy narrowed down to the two points—north of the grove and south of the grove. The former was championed by Stanford, Heater, Brownfield, Rinehart, Light and many other dwellers along the Fort Clark road, who could claim for their settlement age, numbers, the postoffice and only public road through the county, and as being at the front; while the south side was without any of these advantages, and was an out of the way place with no advantages whatever. In fact the south side had nothing to recommend it as a county-seat. It had no roads but bridle-paths and Indian trails. It had no population except the families of Isaac Busey, Jacob Smith, and the Webbers, and it is still told by those who then noted the controversy, that it had no vegetation but the hazel brush, which grew in great abundance and to a wondrous height.

Under these circumstances the contest seemed likely to be easily won by those favoring Stanford's farm as the place. It is related now that the Commissioners had fully agreed upon that point, and that all that was wanting to make that the future "Urbana"—the seat of justice for a large county—was the act of driving the stake, which had then been cut, sharpened and ready for the final blow. Just then the weaker party, represented by Isaac Busey, interfered. He is said to have addressed the Commissioners familiarly thus—using a favorite expletive of his own: "Dod, boys, don't drive so late in the evening. Come, go home with me and stay all night." This remark and invitation was

fatal to the north side and fixed elsewhere, forever, the capital of the new county. The invitation of Uncle Isaac to accept the hospitalities of his cabin was accepted, and this—or some other influence—settled the question before the rising of another sun; for, it is told that, at day-break next morning, in a little opening in the hazel brush where the court house now stands, the stake was driven and the die cast.⁽¹⁾

It was long afterwards darkly insinuated to the writer, by men on the north side who had taken part, that influences akin to those in use in these later years, where official favors are sought, now known as "grafting," were made use of in the Busey cabin that night to aid in the final determination of the Commissioners. Official investigation was not invoked by the defeated majority; so this part of the story has only surmises—which long since died away in the distance—to recommend it for a place in this historical sketch.

(1)The record of this proceeding made by Mr. Webber, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, in the proceeding for June 21, 1833, is as follows:

"This day came Stephen B. Shelledy and John F. Richardson, a majority of the Commissioners appointed to locate the permanent seat of justice for the county of Champaign, appeared in court and made the following report, which is ordered to be committed to record and filed in the Clerk's office:

"We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed to locate the seat of justice in and for Champaign County, do certify that agreeably to 'An act creating Champaign County,' approved January 20th, 1833, we met at the house of Philip Stanford in said county, and after being duly sworn, faithfully and impartially to take into view the conveniences of the people, the situation of the present settlement, with a strict view to the population and settlement which will hereafter be made, and eligibility of the place, proceeded to explore and carefully examine the country, and have selected a site and obtained donation of forty-three acres of land, titles to thirty acres of which we have procured to be executed to the County Commissioners' Court of Champaign County, 19 50-100 of which lies in the northeast quarter of section 17, Town 19 North, Range 9 East, and ten and a half acres in the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 8, Town 19 North, Range 9 East; the metes and bounds of which are particularly described in the deed executed by Isaac Busey and wife; also ten acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 8 and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Town 19 North, Range 9 East; the metes and bounds of which are particularly described in a bond for a deed, under penalty of \$10,000, executed by T. R. Webber and M. W. Busey; also three acres described in a bond for a deed executed by M. W. Busey and T. R. Webber.

"Given under our hands and seals at the house of Isaac Busey, in said county, this 21st day of June A. D. 1833.

"JOHN F. RICHARDSON (Seal)
"S. B. SHELEDY. (Seal)."

This being the extent of the evidence in favor of the charge of "grafting," it will be proper to give the legal presumptions in favor of innocence their full force.⁽¹⁾

Two hickory trees, of the bitter variety, now standing on the Public Square, south of the court house, are the only remaining living witnesses of the location of the county-seat, and also the only survivors of the forest that then covered the ground.

At the time of this official act, which was destined to change the waste of hazel brush and rosin-weed into the city and county metropolis of today, there was little on the site save the aforesaid stake to give a hint of the future. Long use of the ground near the creek and along the line of Elm Street as a camping ground for Indians, had left it bare of underbrush, the only thing left being an occasional lone tree. Further to the east, about where Market Street is located, the timber and hazel brush stretched southward two blocks.⁽²⁾ Isaac Busey lived in the cabin purchased by him from Tompkins, about two hundred feet north of the stone bridge and William T. Webber had another situated on the site of the George Webber home, east Main Street, in which the family of his son, Thomson R. Webber, lived. But few acres of prairie had been broken and the Big Grove presented a dense mass of unbroken timber, pierced only by trails. There were no settlements west of Isaac Busey's cabin until the Sangamon timber was reached; and not more than twenty families were to be found there, Jonathan Maxwell, the first to erect his cabin there, being one of them.

To the east, and not far away, were Jacob Smith, father of Merv. Smith, living on the

same place, Gabriel Rice, Matthew Busey, Mijamin Byers and John G. Robinson, in the Big Grove; and further on, in and about the Salt Fork timber, were Cyrus Strong, Jacob Bartley, William Peters, John Swearingen, David Swearingen, Joseph Stayton, Joseph Thomas, Moses Thomas, William Nox, Robert Prather, John Bailey, Isaac Burris and their families. Those to the north have been mentioned before, while in the southern part of the county, besides Henry Sadorus on the Okaw, Davis and Bouse were at Linn Grove and on the Ambraw. Aside from these named families, and a few who are not named, Champaign County at its birth was an unoccupied and uncultivated expanse of prairie, and timber. Its roads were only trails and, as to the settled portion of the State, it was wholly an out of the way place, a trackless wilderness of hazel brush and rosin-weed. And so we leave it for a consideration of its progress in the years which have since elapsed, to which future chapters will be devoted.

CHAPTER XIX.

COUNTY BUSINESS AND BUILDINGS.

INAUGURATION OF COUNTY BUSINESS—FIRST OFFICERS—CIRCUIT COURTS—FIRST CASES—FIRST ATTORNEYS—JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT — COURT HOUSES—CONTESTS OVER BUILDING—JAILS—POOR FARMS—PAST AND PRESENT COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county having been legally established and its administrative officers chosen, as shown in the preceding chapter, the student of local history will be interested in a brief review of the manner in which these pioneers, mostly wholly unlearned in the forms of procedure to be observed in applying the authority which follows the creation of an organized municipality, made use of their newly acquired authority.

As before shown, our pioneers were from the fields and the woods, and not from established governmental offices. They well knew woodcraft and were thoroughly versed in the practical science of wringing a subsistence from Nature's rude gifts; but in the task then before them, of carrying on the detail work of one of the government municipalities employed by our system, they were unlearned.

(1) "The settlements on the north side of the Big Grove were made a little before those on the south side and a sharp controversy occurred between the two points as to the location of the county-seat of the new County of Champaign. The north settlement claimed it on the ground of the larger numbers of inhabitants, but the commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat decided in favor of the present location for reasons best known to themselves."—Thomson R. Webber, in an interview in 1854.

(2) "It was agreed among the neighbors around the south side of the Big Grove that if we won, and the county-seat was located on our side, we should have a big Fourth of July. Accordingly the hazel brush was cleared away from a plat about where the northeast corner of Race and Water streets, in Urbana, now is, a large floor was laid, the fiddler was called and they danced, sang and had a merry time, you may be sure."—Fountain J. Busey, in "Mathews & McLain's Pioneers of Champaign County," page 99.

How they met and discharged these responsibilities is shown by the brief, but often quaint and crude county records of that day. A comparison of the work then done with that done years thereafter by the same persons, show marked improvement and a strict conformity to recognized forms in use in such proceedings and a conscientious discharge of every duty.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners referred to in the last chapter, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Clerk of the Board, to receive the report of the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice. This meeting was held at the house of Philip M. Stanford on June 3, 1833.

The called meeting was held at the same place on June 21, when Messrs. Shelledy and Richardson, two of the lawful commissioners, met with the County Board and effected the location of the county-seat as shown already. The session of the County Board was adjourned on the 21st without transacting any business, "to the county-seat as designated by the Commissioners to locate the same." The record of the meeting of the following day shows the meeting to have been held "at the house of Isaac Busey." This place must have been the primitive cabin built by Tompkins on the bank of the Bone Yard Creek, and here is where the report of the action of the county-seat commissioners was made. At this session Mr. Shelledy was, by the County Board, allowed \$16.00 and Mr. Richardson \$20.00 for their services. As there were then no funds in the treasury, these gentlemen must have consented to receive and hold the county's orders in satisfaction of the paltry allowances made them. This meeting of the County Board was adjourned back to the Stanford house, where it and the next meetings were held.

The second meeting, held June 3, 1833, before referred to, is distinguished from all succeeding meetings as being the first in this county when the subject of revenue occupied the attention of the Board. It was then determined to raise by taxation, to meet liabilities already incurred and to be incurred, the sum of \$71.37 47-100, this being the amount due as shown by the computation of Moses Thomas, Treasurer.

It only remained for the same Board, at its September meeting, to order the Sheriff, John

Salisbury, to collect this sum, which he seems to have done; for a subsequent report from him shows the application of this sum to liabilities, leaving \$50.99 unprovided for.

The contrast of conditions in the affairs of the county then and now, is nowhere so plainly shown as by an inspection of these records, made seventy years since.⁽¹⁾ The financial budget for the next year, when the sum of \$88.91 only was ordered to be assessed and collected, showed little advance. Sums equal to these are now paid individually by a large proportion of the tax-payers of the county, while hundreds pay these sums many times multiplied.

At the end of the first year's service the County Clerk, for his year's compensation, was allowed \$21.50.

The first license to a merchant issued by the Board was to I. H. Alexander, who was the first to offer for sale such goods as the settlers needed. His store was kept in a log house situated on the lot where the First National Bank now stands. It was but a small building and he was the pioneer of those many splendid institutions in the various towns of the county which now supply the people.

In default of rooms at the new county-seat, it must be presumed, the Board, at its September meeting, 1833, adjourned to meet at the house of Matthew Busey, two miles east of the nascent town of "Urbanna"—as the early records spell the name of the county-seat. Here the meetings were held until March, 1835, when they were adjourned to the house of I. H. Alexander, in Urbana, presumably at the store of that gentleman.⁽²⁾

The first grand and petit jurors were named at the session of the Board held March 3, 1834.

At the March meeting, 1834, the Board ordered that a sale of lots in "Urbana" take place on the last Wednesday in April following, and subsequently fixed the prices of the lots as follows: Corner lots on the public

⁽¹⁾At the September meeting (1834) of the Board, this appears among other orders then made:

"Thomas S. Freeman having bidden off the office of Assessor and Treasurer at \$12.50, he is hereby appointed to that office, and thereupon gave bond and security according to law."

⁽²⁾Mr. Alexander was a resident of Danville. The store owned by him was operated by T. R. Webber, and was also his office as Clerk of the county.

square, \$30; corner lots elsewhere, \$20; lots, not corner lots, \$20; back lots, \$10; out lots, \$15. It is probable that the sale of lots held as above, did not meet the expectations of the promoters of the city of great expectations, for another sale was ordered at a subsequent meeting of the Board, to take place on July 4, 1835.

No greater interest can attach to any part of the early history of the county than that which the average citizen will feel in the record of the first few sessions of the Circuit Court—then the only court in this State having a general common law, chancery and criminal jurisdiction.

For some years before 1835 the mother county, Vermillion, was within the Fourth Judicial Circuit. The act creating the county of Champaign was silent as to the relations judicially which it should sustain; but a law "regulating the terms of holding the Circuit Courts in this State," approved March 2, 1833, supplied the necessary provision. This law provided that, "when the counties of Iroquois and Champaign shall be organized under the provisions of the acts of this Legislature, then the Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit shall have power to change the time of holding courts in the county of Coles, so as to suit the time of holding courts in the said counties of Champaign and Iroquois."⁽¹⁾

At that time there was no "Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit," properly so called, for by law the Judges of the Supreme Court (four in number), with one Circuit Judge, Richard M. Young of the Fifth Circuit—which included all that part of the State lying north and west of the Illinois River—held the Circuit Courts. By law Judge William Wilson of the Supreme Court was required to hold the courts in the Fourth Circuit, which he did not do. On January 19, 1835, Justice Harlan, of Clark County, was commissioned Judge of the Fourth Circuit, under a new law, and, presumably by previous notice, and under the statute above quoted, on April 6, 1835, opened the first term of the Circuit Court of Champaign County "at the house of Isaac H. Alexander."⁽²⁾ With the Judge appeared Andrew Stevenson, Sheriff, who had been chosen to succeed John Salisbury, the first Sheriff. No

Clerk having previously been chosen—because no court had been held—the Court, under its constitutional authority, appointed Thomson R. Webber to the position, which office Mr. Webber held, under like appointment until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, and after that by election by the people, continuing in said office until succeeded in 1857 by William H. Somers.

A Grand Jury was impanelled and sworn, consisting of Jacob Bartley, foreman, with Samuel Wilson, James Copeland, Jonathan Maxwell, William Jackson, James Osborn, John Bryan, Benjamin Dulemy, John Bailly, Sr., John Jayne, Larkin Deer, George Bartley, Isaac Busey, Charles Busey, Charles Hapstonstall, Joshua Trickle, Matthew Busey and Joshua Taylor as members. No petit jury was called.

The official bonds of the Sheriff, Clerk and the Coroner, Adam Yeazel, were approved.

Only two cases—that of McDonald Osborn vs. William Phillips, action on the case for slander, and the same plaintiff vs. Nathaniel Hanline for the same offense, appear in the record. Both cases were continued for want of service.

On the same day of the convening of the court the Grand Jurors reported that they had no presentments to make, whereupon they were discharged and the court adjourned until court in course.

The second term was convened "at the house of Israel Knapp," which means the same place as before, Alexander having vacated the mercantile business in favor of Knapp, on October 10, 1835. Judge Alexander F. Grant, of Shawneetown, Judge of the Third Circuit, appeared and held this term, which occupied two days. Juries were called, Mijamin Byers being sworn as foreman of the grand jury.⁽³⁾

(1)"The building now occupied by James Munhall, as a cabinet shop, was once used as a room for the Circuit Court. On account of its small dimensions it could not afford room enough for the Grand Jury. In lieu of a suitable room a small patch of hazel brush in close proximity was used as a grand jury room."

—T. R. Webber, in an interview, 1854.

The early terms of the Circuit Court were held, in default of a court house, at private houses, as has been seen. No jails or other buildings for the detention of persons charged with crime were in existence. It is related that, on one occasion, a prisoner, having been tried and while awaiting the verdict of the jury then considering his case in a nearby thicket of hazel brush was detained by the Sheriff in this manner: "His hands were tied behind him, and his feet were tied together; a small sapling

(1)Revised Laws of Illinois, 1833, page 165.

(2)Justin Harlan was an uncle of the late United States Senator James Harlan, of Iowa.

At this term the first jury trial of the county was held. It occurred on this date in the case of Osborn vs. Phillips, already noted. After the overruling of a demurrer, the first in the judicial history of the county, the trial proceeded, resulting in a verdict for the defendant.

The names appearing on the list of petit jurors were: Jacob Heater, John Jayne, Nelson Powell, William Corray, James Copeland, John Bally, Sr., Hiram Rankin, Frederick Bouse, Garret Moore, Isaac Burris, William Galliher and Hiram Johnson.

What would have been the next term in course—April, 1836—seems not to have been held.

Judge Harlan appeared at his post at the October term, 1836, and this term witnessed the first judgment by default in the history of the court. It was rendered against Isalah Corray and in favor of one Chesnut, for, \$265.

Col. M. W. Busey, then but a few months a resident of the county, for the first time appears on the court records as foreman of the Grand Jury. One indictment was returned into court at this term, the first in the criminal history of the county. This indictment was written by State's Attorney Aaron Shaw, and charged one John H. Busey with having disturbed the peace.

A *capias* was ordered by the court, the defendant brought in at a subsequent term and the cause "laid over until tomorrow morning," after which, at the April term, 1837, the indictment was quashed by order of the court.

The record shows the October term, 1836, and the April term, 1837, to have been held "at the court house in Urbana," whereas, all prior terms were held at private houses. This court house was the temporary court house ordered by the County Commissioners hereinafter referred to. It seems to have accommodated only two terms of the court, for the September term, 1837, is shown to have been convened at the house of Isaac Busey, which was the log house recently removed to Crystal Lake Park from Main Street, Urbana, long known as the "Wilkinson House."

The first attorney shown by these interest-

ing records to have participated in the doings of the court, was Samuel McRoberts,⁽¹⁾ who, at the October term, 1835 (the second term), made a motion to quash the recognizance of a client. The motion was sustained. Mr. McRoberts, with his partner, Cravens, brought the first suits, those of McDonald Osborn above noted.

Other early attorneys whose names appear as practitioners in the Circuit Court of this county were G. B. Shelledy, Aaron Shaw, of Clark County; O. B. Ficklin, of Charleston; John J. Brown, of Danville; Augustus C. French (afterwards Governor of the State), and Matthew Van Deveer.⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾Samuel McRoberts was at this time a citizen of Danville and the Receiver of the Danville land office. He was afterwards, in 1841, elected to the Senate of the United States, where he served acceptably until his death in 1843. He served as one of the Circuit Judges of the State from 1825 until 1827. He then resided in Monroe County.

⁽²⁾The records of the Circuit Court of Champaign County, from which these bits of its early history have been gleaned, afford a most interesting study for the historian and antiquarian. The records were originally written, not in a book, but, as it would seem, upon loose sheets of paper such as was in use generally at that date. No ruling appears upon the sheets as manufactured, the lines followed having been made by a ruler and lead plummet. The paper is rough and coarse, and has apparently been since bound into book form, with subsequent records.

The record of the first term is in the hand writing of Judge Harlan briefly written, but generally in the approved forms of judicial records. The record of the second term is largely in the handwriting of Judge Grant. Subsequent records are partly in the handwriting of the Clerk, Mr. Webber, and partly the work of others, presumably of the judges or lawyers for some years, but finally wholly the work of the Clerk. Judge Treat wrote much of the record of terms held by him in his well known strong hand. With this Judge in 1841 came a bound book of a better quality of paper, ruled in the manufacture. There came also the use of forms in the record which more nearly conform to those in use in later years.

During the first twenty years of the life of the county a singular repetition of the same names in the juries called appears—they being mostly the names given in previous chapters of this sketch, as those who came early to the county. New names keep dropping in every year. Each day's record is duly signed by the presiding Judge, and as the terms usually lasted but two days, the record must have been actually written up as the business of the court proceeded.

The last work done by Judge Harlan in finishing up his long term of service in the county, was the writing of a decree of divorce of nine lines, whereby he forever divorced Robert Prather, the owner of "Prather's Ford," from his wife, Letitia. According to modern lights on the divorce question the merest tyro in law forms would hold that, for all of this decree, Robert and Letitia, long since dead, died in the bonds of holy wedlock.

Another feature of interest in the record is the small number of indictments found by the

was then bent down and fastened to his feet, which, being left free, raised the legs of the prisoner their length from the ground, in which position he was about as secure as if behind modern bolts and bars."—Haddock's Reminiscences, in the Champaign Times.

Judge Harlan continued to hold the courts of this county until 1841, when by a reorganization of the courts of the State by the General Assembly, which body under the Constitution of 1818 elected all of the Judges, Judge Samuel H. Treat was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who, by the law then in force, also held the Circuit Courts. Judge Treat was assigned to hold the courts of this, the Eighth Circuit, which embraced all of the counties, fifteen in number, lying between the Illinois River and the Indiana line, and including Sangamon on the South and Livingston on the north. These courts he most satisfactorily held until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848.⁽¹⁾

Judge David Davis, a resident of Bloomington and long a practicing attorney at this bar, was the first Judge for this Circuit under the Constitution of 1848. He came to his position at the May term, 1849, and held every term until the conclusion of the April term, 1861, when, by the division of the circuit, Champaign County was set off from the Eighth and became a part of the Twenty-seventh Circuit.⁽²⁾

Oliver L. Davis was chosen Judge of the Twenty-seventh Circuit at the first election held in March, 1861, at which time Joseph G. Cannon, then just commencing his professional career in the new county of Douglas,

was chosen Prosecuting Attorney. Judge Davis also served the people very acceptably. He resigned his office after five years and was succeeded by James Steele of Paris, who held but one term before the county was detached from the Twenty-seventh Circuit and added to the Seventeenth Circuit, over which that eminent "nisi prius" Judge, Charles Emmerson, then presided.

In 1867 Arthur J. Gallagher was chosen to succeed Judge Emmerson and served very acceptably until succeeded in 1873 by C. B. Smith, who was a great favorite with the people of the circuit, insomuch that he was twice re-elected, and rounded out the unprecedented term of eighteen years of judicial service, embracing the period of the greatest pressure of judicial business in the history of the county.

Judge Smith was succeeded by Francis M. Wright, whose second term had not been completed when he was called to a position on the Federal Court of Claims by appointment of the President.

Both of the last named Judges were chosen from the local bar and, during their long periods of service, gave great satisfaction to the bar and the people.

Solon Philbrick, another local attorney, has succeeded Judge Wright, being chosen to the position without a dissenting vote in the county which he is most to serve. It is expected that his judicial career will fully justify the confidence universally reposed in him.

A marked change in the manner of selecting Judges has taken place within a few years. Neither Judge David Davis, the first Judge to be elected by the people, nor any of his successors down to the last term of Judge Smith, which commenced in 1885, were chosen as the candidates of a political party. All were chosen solely with reference to personal fitness for the office in view. Indeed, to have suggested to Judge Emmerson or to either of the Judge Davises, the idea of being the nominee of a political party for the office held by them, would have been to invite an indignant refusal. Yet, when the Legislature elected Judges under the Constitution of 1818, none but those in harmony with the political views of the majority elected to that body, were considered eligible. A notable instance of a political judiciary under that system came about in the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841. Since the year 1885 the judi-

Grand Juries. Not until more than three years of the life of the county was the first indictment returned into court, and only twenty bills were found during the first ten years. These were for offenses most likely to occur in a new country. The offenses charged were: Disturbing the peace; obstructing a road; passing counterfeit money; assaults of various kinds; selling whisky without license; kidnaping; larceny, and carrying deadly weapons. Only two convictions followed.

(1)Under the Constitution of 1848 Judge Treat was chosen a Supreme Judge, where he served until his appointment in 1855 as Federal Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, in which capacity he served until his death in 1887.

(2)The last term held here by Judge Davis was a notable term for other reasons than the fact that it severed the strong ties which had bound the upright jurist to the people and the bar of the county for many years. At this term was heard the second murder trial in the history of the county, that of John Murphy, indicted for the murder of S. S. Rankin. It was the first criminal case prosecuted by the Hon. J. G. Cannon, then just elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit, and then entering upon the public career which has led him so near the head of the nation. While Mr. Cannon was making his closing address in that case, Beauregard opened fire upon Fort Sumter, and set in motion a force which only ended after four years of bloody war. This term ended with the call to arms, north and south.



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cial office has been held to be assets belonging to the political party holding the majority of votes. Locally it can not be claimed that the public service has materially suffered by reason of this fact, although sometimes the losing party to a controversy before the court, in summing up the causes of defeat, has reckoned the fact that he votes a different ticket from that voted by the Judge of the court, as the cause, rather than the fact that his cause was a weak one from a legal standpoint.

Soon after the holding of the first courts, the necessity of a building for court purposes was seen, as no place in which the courts could be held was in existence other than the few cabins used as private residences. To meet this want the County Commissioners, in January, 1836, ordered a temporary court house of hewn logs, twenty-four feet long and twenty feet wide, to be erected upon one of the county lots fronting on the public square. In compliance with the terms of this order the contract for the work was let to John Craig, the lowest bidder. This building was completed so far as to permit its use at the September term, 1836; for the record of that term, and of the succeeding term, shows that they were held "at the court house in Urbana." No further use for county purposes seems to have been made of this "temporary court house," as the next and several succeeding terms were held at private houses.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾The lot upon which this temporary court house was erected, being lot No. 27 of the town of Urbana, as laid out by the County Commissioners in 1833, was, with the corner lot No. 25, sold to Asahel Bruer, March 1, 1841, who removed the building to the corner lot where it was clapboarded and became the hotel of Mr. Bruer, which he called the "Urbana House," and which hostelry was long the best the county-seat afforded. In it were sheltered and fed many times the Judges of the Court, Treat and afterwards Davis, the members of the bar who went from county to county with the Judge, among whom may be named the eccentric and brilliant U. F. Linder, Abraham Lincoln, Leonard Swett, J. W. Fell, Kirby Benedict, Josiah Lamborn, D. B. Campbell, J. A. McDougall (afterwards United States Senator from California), Josiah N. McRoberts, Asahel Gridley, Amzi McWilliams, O. L. Davis, John Pearson, afterwards Circuit Judge; and many other foreign attorneys in attendance upon the terms of the Court who attained great fame as jurists and statesmen. In it the writer found his first home and rest in Urbana, as did many who were, like him, here first as adventurers and afterwards as permanent citizens.

The building, as thus inaugurated, was from time to time added to as public demands increased, and its name changed, until it became the well known "Pennsylvania House," of the middle 'sixties, under the veteran caterer, Samuel Waters. Before him, besides Asahel Bruer—the first to open its doors to the public—were

Not until the May term, 1841, when the term is shown again to have been held at "the court house," did the Circuit Court have a home of its own.

The court house, so occupied, was a one-story building of wood, forty by twenty feet in size, and nine feet from floor to ceiling. It had a court room twenty by twenty-six feet in size, the residue of the interior space being divided into two jury rooms. Its cost was \$340.⁽¹⁾

In this building Judge Treat held the terms of the Circuit Court during his period of service, and in it men of the bar, then of as humble life as any beginner of to-day, yet who later attained great fame, attended the court as attorneys.

The third court house was a very pretty building built of brick and wood, thirty by forty feet on the ground, two stories high with a bell-tower on the center of the roof, stone floor and window sills, and caps. It was built in 1848 by E. O. Smith, of Decatur, contractor, at a cost of \$2,744. In the lower story was a hall eight feet wide running from front to rear, with two offices on each side. In the upper story were the court room and two jury rooms.⁽²⁾

John H. Thomas, C. M. Vanderveer, and others whose names are not now remembered.

These lots have now again passed to the ownership of the county and are now occupied by the third jail built by the county.

⁽¹⁾This building, after serving the double purpose of a school house and the county as a court house, became the first exclusive school house for Urbana. It was removed in 1848 to make room for its successor, to the lot now occupied by the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In it for several years Urbana's youngsters received the mental training which prepared them for greatness under such teachers as John Wilson, R. P. Carson, John Campbell, Samuel C. Crane, Noah Levering, William Sim, Joseph W. Sim and others.

Again the building was removed to a vacant lot at the corner of Elm and Vine streets, where after being used again as a school house, it was sold at auction to the highest bidder, February 19, 1859.—Our Constitution, February 12, 1859.

⁽²⁾In this building were delivered many of Mr. Lincoln's great speeches, which, with others, gave to him the reputation of being, before an audience of average people, one of the strongest men who ever appeared upon an American platform. One of these speeches he delivered here on the evening of the 24th of October, 1854, it being third in order of his speeches delivered against Mr. Douglas' celebrated "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrine. Major Whitney thus referred to this speech on page 215 of his "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln."

"On the evening of October 24th, 1854, the writer hereof called at the old Pennsylvania House, on the east side of the public square, in Urbana, where he found Mr. Lincoln and Judge

Here for the first time were furnished by the county office-rooms for county officers. Until the completion of this building the Clerk, Mr. Webber, had kept all papers and books pertaining to the public service at his own house or at the store of Mr. Alexander, of which he had charge. True, until 1848, the accumulation of records and papers was small, and there was little need for public offices or repositories for records which had only begun to exist.

This building stood with the end to the north, occupying the center of the public square. When built, and for some years thereafter, the grounds about the court house were unfenced and contributed their share of pasturage to the support of the cows and pigs of the town.

This house gave place, in the autumn of 1859, at the close of the October term, to the third permanent house of the county, which most citizens of this day will remember, and so little need be said of its character. It was built of brick, stone and iron, by B. V. Enos, a contractor, of Indianapolis, at a cost of about \$30,000. It was so far completed as to receive the county officers into their respective apartments in the autumn of 1860, and to permit the holding of the August term (1861) of the Circuit Court in the court room. The building was not a success in its exterior appearance, but, barring the acoustical qualities of the court room, was well calculated to accommodate the courts and executive offices of the county at that time. This it did for forty years. When built it was exceeded in excellence by few in the State, but the growth

of the county from 1860 to 1900 was such as to expand all departments of the public service far beyond the capacity of the building, although many changes in the interior had been made from time to time to accommodate the growing demands.

It is reported that each of these four enterprises called forth denunciations upon the heads of the authorities which carried the enterprises through, on account of the alleged extravagant outlays of the money of the public. This opposition was particularly marked and bitter in the latter case. West Urbana—since called Champaign—had reached a position in population and influence equal to that of Urbana, and its ambitious citizens had aspirations after the county-seat. The authorities of the county were friendly to Urbana and probably thought, as did the citizens of Urbana, to set to rest at once and forever the county-seat question by the erection—even in advance of the wants of the county—of a court house so complete as to render another building unnecessary for many years to come, and so costly as to make it improbable that it should ever be discarded for another. This evident intention to forestall public needs and opinion for the benefit of Urbana met with fierce opposition in West Urbana, from which it radiated to other parts of the county and operated to overthrow the County Board, which was then made up of the County Judge and two associates, who had inaugurated the new court house movement, by the adoption of the system of township organization at the November election in 1859, followed by the choice of a Board of Supervisors.⁽¹⁾

Davis in their plainly furnished bed-room, upon the hearth of which was a comfortable wood fire. It was my first interview with either of those distinguished men, but I was put at complete ease, at once, by the cordiality of my welcome by both. . . . I at once mentioned to Mr. Lincoln the fact, which had just appeared in the papers, that he and Douglas had had an encounter the previous week at Peoria, to which he answered, 'Yes, the Judge and I locked horns there.' After some further conversation and a few preliminary arrangements, the old court room opposite shone resplendent in the coruscation of eleven tallow candles, glued on the top of the nether sashes of the windows, to which place we adjourned, and where, with no preliminaries, Mr. Lincoln delivered to a full house, the following speech, never before published and it being the third speech he ever made on the mighty issue of slavery in our nation."

"On Tuesday evening Hon. A. Lincoln, of Springfield, addressed a large assembly at the court house, in opposition to the Nebraska Bill."—Urbana Union, October 26, 1854.

(¹)Up to this epoch in the history of the county all its fiscal affairs were managed by a Board of three citizens chosen for the purpose. From the organization of the county to 1849, a board of three members, known as the "Court of County Commissioners," which was made up of the three County Commissioners, and was declared to be a "court of record," but having no real judicial authority among its legal powers, seems to have been somewhat of an anomaly.

At the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, this body was superseded in all of its powers by the County Court, made up of the County Judge and two Associate Justices. At the time above referred to, this court consisted of Edward Ater, of Urbana, County Judge; John P. Tenbrook, of Sadorus, and Lewis Jones of Salt Fork, Associate Justices. These gentlemen were old residents and were chosen with reference to the work which they did. At this time the germ of local emulation between the two towns had well developed and the county-seat was being contested for between the old and the new elements.

The passing away of the County Court as

The controversy caused by the order and contract of the County Court for the building of this court house was probably the warmest and most bitterly conducted ever carried on in the county. Two newspapers in West Urbana—both conducted by able editors who were masters of vituperation of the billingsgate brand—turned themselves loose upon the members of the County Board, as individuals, and for months gave them no rest. The effect was to stir public sentiment to its foundations, and even to move some to acts of lawless violence. On May 29, 1860, a member of the offending Board—an Associate Justice, who was a farmer—drove his carriage, containing his wife and other members of the family, to West Urbana. Upon entering the town he was, without warning, assailed by a party of zealous citizens with a shower of eggs, which spattered the carriage and the party. The sequel of this riotous act was the raw-hiding of the leader of the egging party by the official who was assaulted, and the infliction of heavy fines upon both.⁽¹⁾

When the newly organized Board of Supervisors came together in obedience to the mandate of the people, a searching investigation was made into the acts of the late County Court, touching the contract for the building of the new court house, which occupied the three days of the session, with the result that all acts were unanimously approved, and the construction of the new building went on to completion without a ripple, and public sentiment was at rest.

The new century in this county was commenced with a new court-house, with which the younger readers of this sketch will probably long be familiar. The character of the structure and its high adaptability to meet the public wants, even of a much larger population, and consequent business to be pro-

vided for, renders it probable that another half-century will pass before the authorities will be called upon to meet the court-house question again.

Upon the site where was driven in the early morning of June 21, 1833, the first stake by the commissioners named in the organic act, charged with the duty of locating the county-seat, has at last arisen a Temple of Justice, the lineal successor of the little wooden building of 1840, for which the fabled blind Goddess—were she to unhoodwink herself for once—need never blush; nor need those guardians of the public welfare, the County Board of Supervisors, responsible for its existence, offer Her Highness any apologies. The public records are well and safely housed, and public business may be conducted with comfort and dignity.

The attention of the reader need hardly be called to the contrast between the first and the last structure; for contrast between the then and now confronts him at every turn in the story of his county. It is but the story of American life repeated for the thousandth time. One building cost \$34,000 and aroused a storm of complaint at the wanton extravagance of the Board; the other building cost \$150,000; and awoke no word of complaint from a constituency which commended the outlay.

On the fourth Monday of September, 1901, Hon. Francis M. Wright, a citizen of Champaign County, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, opened the first term in the new court-house; as it happened, it was very near the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the August term, in 1861, by Hon. Oliver L. Davis (then Judge of the Twenty-seventh Circuit), in the public building which gave way to the present building.

The history of that other public building—the jail—is more briefly told than is the story of the various court-houses.

As has been seen, various were the expedients resorted to by the officers for the detention of persons charged with crime before the construction of a county jail. Fortunately, it seldom happened that a prisoner who was unable to give bail for his attendance to answer a charge of crime or of misdemeanor, came to the hands of the Sheriff. The records before 1840 show but few indictments, and those which were returned

the manager of the fiscal affairs of the county and the coming in its place of the Board of Supervisors, marked the passing of a system adopted by the early settlers of Illinois in vogue in Virginia and Kentucky, whence they originated, and the adoption in its place of the New England ideas and plan of county management. The former in public matters acted by counties, while the latter acted through the township, as the smallest unit of government. The County Court system was favored by the people of Southern Illinois, while the latter was brought here by the New Englanders of Northern Illinois.—See "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," Vol. II., page 32.

(1) See Urbana Clarion, June 2, 1860.

into court were for petty misdemeanors only. The need, however, of a place of detention was upon the County Board; so, at the January meeting, 1838, the plans and specifications were agreed upon for a county jail and entered at large upon the record. The building was to be built of hewn logs, squared and closely adjusted, dove-tailed at the corners, in size eighteen by eighteen feet, and two stories in height. The specifications show abundant care on the part of the designer to safely hold a prisoner unarmed with any tool less offensive than a common pocket-knife, but the building could offer little obstruction in the way of the wanderings of a prisoner armed with a good-sized gimlet or an ordinary auger. Such it proved to be. The construction of the building was awarded to Col. M. W. Busey, at the March term, 1839, of the Board, at the price of \$850, he being the lowest bidder. Not until the September term, 1840, was the work completed and accepted by the authorities. The sum of \$20 was allowed by the Board for extras incurred in the construction.⁽¹⁾

In this dungeon William Weaver, the convicted murderer of David Hiltibran, was held awaiting the death penalty, which, by the judgment of the court, he was to suffer on the 27th day of June, 1845, when, a few days—or nights rather—before that set for his execution, a friendly auger passed to him afforded the means of escape. Just then delays were dangerous to poor drunken Bill Weaver, for Sheriff Lewis had the rope and scaffold ready, so he did not await a farewell word from friends, but sped away to

the North, as the winds go. At that time the tangled forests and the untramped prairies afforded unexcelled means for seclusion and escape, and the condemned man, once a mile from town, might well bid farewell to every fear of being caught and hanged, as he doubtless did. Years afterward Weaver was heard from in far Northern Wisconsin, a useful, law-abiding citizen. No effort was ever made to bring him back from his delicious exile. The widow of the murdered man, Mrs. Margaret Hiltibran, lived here until a few years since.

Until about 1857 this jail answered the purposes for which it was built, as to mild offenders who went in empty-handed, and for men committed for petty offenses. In it young Johnson, a son of a foster-brother of Abraham Lincoln, was committed in 1856, charged with a felony, and it was within its walls and through the afore-mentioned trap-door, that Mr. Lincoln held the interview with the young man, as told in Major Whitney's "Life on the Circuit."⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾This interesting reminiscence of Mr. Lincoln is thus told by Major Whitney on page 475 of his "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln." "In the summer of 1856, when he was one of the electors-at-large on the Fremont ticket, a crippled boy was aiding a drover to drive some horses to the northern part of the State. They stopped over night at Champaign; and, while there, this boy went to a small watch-maker's shop, kept by an old decrepit man named Green, upon an errand, and stole a watch. The theft was discovered in time to cause the boy's arrest at their noon stopping place. He was brought before my father, as a Justice of the Peace; the case being made out, he was committed, but the boy had requested that the case be left open, till he could send for his uncle, Abraham Lincoln, to defend him; that being denied him, he wanted it continued till I should return home. But the case seeming too clear to be aided by lawyers, my father committed him to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Upon my return home, I was informed of the circumstances, but paid no attention to it at all, and forgot all about it at once.

"Not long thereafter, a mass meeting was held at Urbana, our county-seat, to which Mr. Lincoln came as one of the speakers, and, as soon as he saw me, he said: 'I want to see you all to yourself.' When we had got beyond the hearing of others, he said: 'There is a boy in your jail I want to see, and I don't want anyone to know it, except us. I wish you would arrange with the jailor to go there, on the sly, after the meeting, and let us in.' I then recollected this crippled boy and Lincoln explained to me that when his father married his second wife she had a boy about his own age (John D. Johnston); that they were raised together—slept together—and loved each other like brothers. This crippled boy was a son of that foster brother, and he was tending to the bad rapidly. 'He is already under the charge of stealing a gun at Charleston,' said Mr. Lincoln, sadly; 'I shall do what I can for him in

⁽¹⁾This building was standing and in use by the Sheriff for the detention of prisoners in 1853, when the writer came to the county. An outside stairway afforded the means of reaching the second story, where, by the only door of the building, access and egress were had. Through it prisoners were taken for confinement, and from the second story a trap-door in the floor gave access to the lower story, where the worst prisoners were placed. The prisoner was sent down the ladder, which being removed, he was considered safe. The only light was admitted through narrow grated windows in the lower story. No means of heating either story existed. The writer, when acting as a Justice of the Peace in 1855, in the case of a person charged with horse-stealing, found in the evidence probable guilt, and, as required by the letter of the law, committed the unfortunate to this bastille in the dead of winter, with no means furnished but an abundance of bed-clothing to keep him from freezing. The law would have been more honored in the breach than in the observance in that case. The prisoner did not die of cold, however, but met his fate in another manner.

The second jail was built of brick and iron in the public square, and stands in a modified form to this day, though soon to be superseded by one more modern and better calculated to detain, as well as to protect, men charged with crime. The latter quality has become a necessity, owing to the disposition to dispense summary and informal justice on the part of mobs of regulators in these days.

The present jail was at first considered a safe repository for offenders, from the amount of brick and boiler iron employed in its construction, but some of the early inmates committed to the cells gave to the county authorities lessons in jail construction which proved of value in the repairs which were soon made necessary. The first cost of this jail, and jailor's residence attached, was about \$7,000; but additions and reconstructions since made have greatly increased this amount. Both the jail proper and the jailor's residence have been more than doubled in capacity.

This jail has witnessed one capital execution—that of Richard Collier, convicted of the murder of Charles Freebriant, which took place on December 16, 1898.

At first, and until about the year 1858, the care of confirmed paupers was sold to the

lowest bidders at auction, and temporary relief granted from time to time by overseers of the poor. During that year eighty acres of land, in Section 7 of St. Joseph Township, was purchased and devoted to the care of the county's poor. Only a pioneer log house was on the farm and the facilities for caring for paupers were very limited. The distance from the county-seat rendered this location inconvenient and, in 1865, a farm about a mile east of the court-house was purchased, where substantial and convenient buildings have been erected. Incurable insane paupers, returned to the county from the State hospital, are now provided for there.

It will be of interest here to name those who have served the county from its organization to the present time in the capacity of judicial and executive officers.

Under the statute, as then in force, the county business was transacted by three Commissioners from 1833 to 1848, when the adoption of a new Constitution and law changed the organization. The Commissioners from the first were: John Brownfield, William Nox and Daniel T. Porter; in 1836, Cyrus Strong, Hiram Johnson and William Nox; in 1838, under a change in the law, James Clements was elected for one year, Daniel T. Porter for two years and Jefferson Huss for three years. After this, one Commissioner was elected each year, as follows: James Clements, 1839; Daniel T. Porter, 1840; Jefferson Huss, 1841; James Clements, 1842; William Taylor, 1843; John W. Swearingen, 1844; Archa Campbell, 1845; B. F. Harris, 1846; William Nox, 1847, and James Clements, 1848.

Here came in the change of administration when the county affairs were transacted by the County Court, constituted of the County Judge and two associates. The Judges are named hereafter. The associates who sat with Judge Thomas, Judge Harkness and Judge Ater, from 1849 to 1861, when the system was changed to the present, were J. W. Jaquith and Matthew Johnson, for the first four years; M. D. Coffeen and William Stewart for the second term of four years, and John P. Tenbrook and Lewis Jones. The latter, dying in office, was succeeded by F. L. Scott, for the last four years before the adoption of township organization.

these two cases, but that's the last. After that, if he wants to be a thief, I shan't help him any more.' The jail was a rude log-cabin structure, in which prisoners were put through a trap-door in the second story—there being no other entrance. So Lincoln and I were secretly admitted into the small enclosure surrounding the jail; and, as we approached the one-foot square hole through which we could converse with the prisoner, he heard us and set up a hypocritical walling, and thrust out toward us a very dirty bible, which Lincoln took and turned over the leaves mechanically. He then said: 'Where was you going, Tom?' The boy attempted to reply, but his walling made it incoherent, so Lincoln cut him short by saying, 'Now, you do just what they tell you—behave yourself—don't talk to any one, and when court comes I will be here and see what I can do. Now stop crying and behave yourself.' With a few more words we left, Lincoln being very sad; in fact, I never saw him more so."

"Broke Jail.—Mackley, the chap who was confined in our jail, charged with stealing money, bade adieu to his limited domain on the night of Thursday last. He broke jail by means of a saw, with which some sympathizing friend had furnished him. . . . In this connection, we deem it our duty to say to the people of our county, that it needs a jail better adapted to the detention of those committed to its cells than the one we now have. It might answer for the imprisonment of infants, or of men who are badly crippled, but will not do for the detention of rascals."—Urbana Union, January 11, 1855.

The Probate Judges were: Moses Thomas, by two elections, from 1833 to 1837. He was succeeded by his son, John B. Thomas, for two years; M. W. Busey, in 1839; John Brownfield, 1841; Daniel T. Porter, 1843 to 1848; Archa Campbell, 1848, until superseded by the County Court.

The County Judges have been as follows: John B. Thomas, 1848 to 1853; Elisha Harkness, 1853 to 1857; Edward Ater, 1857 to 1861; J. O. Cunningham, 1861 to 1865; A. M. Ayers, 1865 to 1873; Joseph W. Sim, 1873 to 1877; James W. Langley, 1877 to 1890; Calvin C. Staley, 1890 to the present—still in office.

Moses Thomas was the first County Treasurer and served from 1833 to 1837. Those following were: Green Atwood to 1839; Jacob Bradshaw to 1843; M. W. Busey until 1851; Elisha Harkness until 1853; Dr. W. H. Pearce until 1855; Chalmers M. Sherfy until 1857; Rev. William Munhall until 1859; Pleasant M. Parks until 1861; Robert T. Miller until 1865; Maj. George W. Kennard until 1869; James M. Davies until 1871; John W. Hill until 1873; Thomas A. Lewis until 1886; James W. Davidson until 1890; Paul W. Woody until 1894; Dr. E. A. Kratz until 1898; Ellis M. Burr until 1902; Daniel P. McIntyre until 1906. John H. Savage has filled the office of chief deputy in this department since April, 1871, most acceptably to all.

The Sheriffs of the county have been: John Saulsbury, chosen in 1833; A. H. Stevenson, in 1834 and 1836; David Cox, 1838, 1840 and 1842; Wilson Lewis, 1844, 1846 and 1848; Edward Ater, in 1848 and 1850; Penrose Stidham, in 1852; Francis M. Owens, in 1854; Penrose Stidham, in 1856; N. M. Clark in 1858; Randolph C. Wright, in 1860; Nathan Towle, in 1862; John D. Johnson, 1864; Thomas J. Scott, in 1866; Peter Myers, in 1868; Henry C. Core, in 1870 and 1872; John D. Johnson, 1874 and 1876; James E. Oldham, 1878 to 1882; James C. Ware, chosen in 1882 for four years; P. B. Burke, 1886 to 1890; Samuel C. Fox, 1890 to 1894; Daniel D. Cannon, 1894 to 1898; Ernest Lorenz, 1898 to 1902; Cyrus S. Clark, 1902 to 1906.

The School Commissioners were: John Meade, elected 1838; Moses Thomas, 1840; John B. Thomas, 1846 and 1848; William Peters, 1850 to 1853; Paris Shepherd, 1853, re-

signed, and John B. Thomas, served until 1857; Thomas R. Leal, 1857 to 1873; S. L. Wilson, 1873 to 1877; Calosta E. Larned, 1877 to 1881; George R. Shawhan, 1881 to 1902; Charles H. Watts, 1902 to 1906.

Thomson R. Webber served as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court from the organization of the county to the change in the County Board in 1849, when he was elected County Clerk and served four years, to be succeeded by Thomas A. McLaurie, who served until 1857; Solomon J. Toy, 1857 to 1865; Capt. Nathan M. Clark, 1865 to 1869; John W. Shuck, 1869 to 1873; James S. McCullough, 1873 to 1896; Thomas A. Burt, 1896 to 1906.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 the Attorney General was also Prosecuting Attorney for this circuit. Following this, and until his death, T. H. Campbell, of Springfield, filled the office. Succeeding him, by appointment, Amzi McWilliams, of Bloomington, acted in that capacity until the election of Ward H. Lamon, in 1856. Mr. Lamon, as Prosecuting Attorney for the Eighth Circuit, represented the people until 1861. After the creation of a new circuit, the Twenty-seventh, including Champaign County, Joseph G. Cannon was twice elected for the circuit, his term expiring with the year 1868. Martin B. Thompson was elected in 1868, and served until 1876. Before this time the law was so changed as to provide for the election of a people's attorney for each county. Under this law, Milton W. Mathews held the office from 1876 to 1884; Lewis A. Smyres, from 1884 to 1892; Randolph C. Wright, from 1892 to 1896; Andrew J. Miller, from 1896 to 1904; F. A. Coggeshall, 1904.

County Surveyors.—Garrett Moore, 1833; James S. Wright, 1838 to 1850; John L. Somers, 1850 to 1857; John Thrasher, 1857 to 1859; R. C. Wright, 1859 to 1861; L. T. Eads, 1861 to 1863; John Thrasher, 1865 to 1867; T. B. Kyle, 1869 to 1875; F. M. Price, 1875 to 1879; T. B. Kyle, 1879 to 1900; Joseph O'Brien is the present incumbent.

County Coroners.—James Myers, 1847 to 1854; A. M. Kerr, 1854 to 1856; B. Thrasher, 1858; W. S. Garman, 1860; A. M. Kerr, 1862; W. J. Foote, 1864; H. Miner, 1866; W. J. Foote, 1868; J. M. Tracy, 1870; S. K. Reed, 1872 to 1876; George W. Burr, 1876 to 1880;

Jacob Buch, 1880 to 1892; W. B. Sims, 1892 to 1896; H. S. Penny, 1896 to the present.

CHAPTER XX.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

COMING OF THE MINISTERS OF CHRIST—EARLY PREACHERS—JOHN DUNHAM, WILLIAM I. PETERS, JOHN G. ROBERTSON, J. D. NEWELL—ELDERS TAYLOR, REESE, CARTER, RILEY, FARR, PASELEY, M'PHERSON, COMBS AND GLEASON—REV. CYRUS STRONG—REV. JAMES HOLMES—FIRST METHODIST CLASS—REV. ARTHUR BRADSHAW—HIS CIRCUIT—BUILDING OF THE FIRST CHURCH—THEOLOGY AND DISCIPLINE OF EARLY PREACHERS—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH ORGANIZED—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—FIRST CHURCH BELL IN THE COUNTY—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—MIDDLETOWN CIRCUIT—UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Ever since our race followed the Star of Empire westward, the Herald of the Cross has pressed hard upon, or even preceded its migrations, in its endeavors to lay the foundations of every new community upon the rock Christ Jesus. As long since as the seventeenth century, the Catholic fathers, in their zeal for Christianity, had taken their lives in their hands and, literally without purse or scrip, had set up the banner of the Cross in the Illinois country, before the white man had reared a cabin. Of converts they had but few, for their audiences were gathered from the pagan tribes who roamed these prairies and erected their wigwams beside our rivers and creeks. But it remained for another people and another faith to take permanent possession of this beautiful country, and to honor the God who made it, by the establishment of a civilization as advanced and permanent as any the world ever saw; for in 1763 the fortunes of war transferred all this country from the actual possession of the French and from Catholicism to the English and to Protestantism—but to a tolerant and liberal Protestantism.

Again, in 1778, by the fortunes of a frontier war carried on by the little army of Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia, the same territory became the conquered territory of the new American Republic, and, of course,

was soon actually occupied by the frontiersman. Closely following Clark, in all cases, came the preachers and religious teachers.

To this rule the early settlement of our own country and community formed no exception. The first settlers, who were squatters upon Government lands without other title than occupancy, were scarcely settled in their cabins before the itinerant made part of the circle about their cabin fires, and, faithful to the injunctions of his divine commission, he "reasoned of righteousness, temperance and of judgment to come."

In 1831 one John Dunham, an itinerant of the United Brethren denomination, preached at the house of Matthias Rhinehart, probably the first sermon ever delivered in the territory afterwards formed into this county. That was two years before Urbana or Champaign County contained a habitation or had a name, and while this was a part of Vermilion County. His ministrations were repeated at frequent intervals as he passed through after this date. It is related of him that he rode an ox from point to point, and that, while the itinerant roared and bellowed within, the ox, tethered to a sapling, roared and bellowed without.⁽¹⁾

Rev. William I. Peters, who lived in the Salt Fork Timber, used to travel and preach much over the country. He preached a "free salvation" literally, for he never asked any compensation for his labors. He did not, however, strictly observe the injunctions given the early disciples, that they carry "neither purse nor scrip" in their wanderings; for it is said that he sometimes carried with him, when upon a preaching tour, a barrel of whisky for retail among the people. He could buy whisky on the Wabash by the barrel at twenty cents a gallon. He sold it out at his appointments and on the road at a "bit" a quart, or fifty cents a gallon; and the income thus realized gave him as good a support as the average pastor then received. The people not only regarded this practice as unobjectionable, but thought it a religious duty to buy their whisky of "Uncle Billy," as he was affectionately called, thereby assisting to spread the gospel and at the same time securing a good article of whisky.

⁽¹⁾ James S. Wright, at a meeting of old settlers.

As has been elsewhere said, John G. Robertson, an early immigrant to the Big Grove from Kentucky, a zealous religionist of the Baptist church, held meetings for religious instruction soon after his arrival here, and was, to the day of his death, a strong influence for good, both in that grove and upon the Sangamon, to which he subsequently removed.

The labors of this good layman doubtless resulted in the organization of the Urbana and Mahomet Baptist churches—the former having been organized at the Brumley school-house, two miles east of Urbana, in September, 1838, and the latter in March, 1839, at Mt. Pleasant (now Farmer City), but soon changing its place of meeting to Middletown, now Mahomet. Samuel Brumley and wife, James T. Roe and wife, Nancy Cook, widow of Isham Cook, David Cox, an early Sheriff of the county, and wife, all elsewhere named as early settlers in the Big Grove, were among the members of the first, and John G. Robertson and wife, Fielding L. Scott and wife, Preston Webb and wife, and Mrs. Dr. Adams, early settlers of the Sangamon, were of the membership of the latter.

Rev. J. D. Newell, then residing at Waynesville, DeWitt County, was the organizer of both churches.

It is fitting to say that, among the early ministers who served these charges were Elders French, Taylor, Reese, Carter, Riley, Farr, Pasely, McPherson, Combs and S. F. Gleason, the last of whom has literally spent his life in the service of the Mahomet church and others nearby. The Mahomet Baptists built a church in 1844.

So also Cyrus Strong, an early settler upon the Salt Fork, who was a licentiate of the Disciples of Christ Church, and was the first minister whose name appears upon the marriage records of the county as officiating at a marriage ceremony, early in the history of that neighborhood, exercised his gifts in behalf of a religious life. Samuel Mapes, a resident at Hickory Grove, of the same denomination, preached at different places in the county and was instrumental in the organization of a church at the school-house in his neighborhood, which finally became the St. Joseph church or churches—for there are two there.

These were the earliest churches of this

denomination; and among the earliest pastors laboring there since then, may be named Elders Martin, McKinney, Hess, Yates, Bastian, Maupin and Clark. The church at Homer of the same denomination grew up subsequently, largely under the same leaders.

The first Methodist who put his sickle into this harvest was Rev. James Holmes, who came to the settlement in 1835. Mr. Holmes, while probably an ordained minister—for he officiated at weddings among the settlers—does not seem to have held active relations with any conference. He was a millwright by occupation, and, like Paul, wrought at his craft. The settlement was without any adequate milling facilities, without traveling beyond the Wabash River, and Mr. Holmes came here to build a grist-mill for John Brownfield. Seeing the opening for evangelical work, like a true missionary, he accepted the call and set about proclaiming the gospel. Near Brownfield's house was a school-house. It is described by Martin Rhinehart as "built of split logs, with puncheon floors, basswood bark loft, greased paper windows, half log benches (flat side up), and cost, furniture and all, not to exceed \$25." In this house—or in the cabins of the nearby settlers—Mr. Holmes preached the doctrines of his Divine Master to the frontiersman, and soon after—probably in the winter of 1836—organized the first Methodist class in Champaign County. That class, while not in Urbana, was the germ of the subsequently formed Urbana Mission, Urbana Circuit, Urbana Station, and of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Urbana, as now existing.

The names of the persons who were thus united in this first class of the denomination, now so numerous in this county, so far as remembered were Walter Rhodes, leader, and Mary Ann, his wife; Lewis Adkins and Nancy, his wife; Susan Trickle, subsequently the wife of James Kirby; Sarah and Ann Brownfield, Alexander Holbrook and the preacher, Rev. James Holmes, and his wife. This organization was effected in 1836. A camp-meeting, held at Haptonstall's mill, on the creek a mile below Urbana, in 1839, under the charge of Rev. S. W. D. Chase, Presiding Elder of the Bloomington District, is pointed out by those who remember it as marking an epoch in the religious history of the county, on account of its immediate ef-

fects upon the community and for the reason that, from that time—1839 and on—Urbana became a point upon the map of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Before that time neither it nor any other point in the county had been recognized by the conference as a field for its work. It then became known upon the Conference Minutes as "Urbana Mission," and Rev. Arthur Bradshaw was appointed to assume charge.

Previous to that time, there had been no organization of Methodists in Urbana; and, in fact, no flock to be ministered unto. The sheaves harvested by Rev. Chase at the camp-meeting were to be gathered together, and the parish—which embraced the settlements in the Big Grove upon the Okaw, the Ambraw and the Salt Fork, down nearly to Danville—was to be established.

The last field of this first settled pastor of the county was a large circuit down upon the Wabash River, from which place he removed to Urbana in the autumn of 1839. How he came and what was the character of his first experiences in this new field, the pioneer preacher may, by the following extract from his own writings,⁽¹⁾ tell the readers of to-day:

"My next appointment (1839) was Urbana Mission. This caused a move of one hundred and fifty miles. We were compelled to move in an ox-wagon, camp out about half the nights and take the weather as it came; so we had rain, mud and storm. When we arrived in Urbana our goods were all wet, a fierce wind blowing from the northwest and no empty house in town. We took up lodging for a few days with Simon Motes, in his cabin in the north part of the village. The little society and friends had put up the body of a hewed log cabin with rafters, but no roof, floor or chimney.

"I organized a society four miles north of Urbana at Esquire Rhodes'; another east of Rhodes' three miles at the house of John Gilliland; another, down east of Urbana ten miles, at Widow Bartley's; and still another east of that on the main road leading to Danville, at Pogue's. Then to old Homer.

"My first visit to Homer was on Sabbath morning, hunting a place to preach, but

there was neither hall, school-house, church nor empty house; so the prospect was gloomy. At last a gentleman remarked: 'Do you see that little white house in the north part of the village?' I said, 'Yes.' 'Well,' said he, 'they have dances there; maybe you might get in there.' So I went and stated my business. 'Well,' said the doctor (Dr. Harmon Stevens), 'we have dances twice a week here. I don't know how that would work. What do you think of it, wife?' 'Well,' said she, 'I don't know.' I said, 'You don't dance on the Sabbath.' 'No,' said the doctor. 'Well, then,' I said, 'let me preach on Sunday; we'll have no friction.' So they consented. Before the year was out the doctor and his wife professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we organized a society. I never knew what became of those dancers.

"I then organized a church in Sidney. I went from Urbana to Sadorus Grove, fifteen miles, without a house to stop at, making it a cold ride in bad weather. Nine miles below, or south of, Sadorus, at John Haines', we had a small society. Five miles below on the Okaw was where William Brian lived in a small cabin. Here we organized a society. Continuing down the river five miles, we came to Old Father West's. Here we organized another society. Still continuing south we came to Flat Branch, where we organized another society in the cabin of John and Sarah Poorman. We are now forty miles south of Urbana. This entire round was made every three weeks.

"In 1840 we put up the frame of a small church, thirty by forty feet, in Urbana and inclosed it; and in the fall, as I was leaving for my next appointment, I was sued for the shingles that went on the church.

"It was at a camp-meeting, one and one-half miles east of Urbana (at Haptonstall's), that Jake Heater, said to be the bully of the county, got under strong convictions. He was told to go to the altar and pray and he'd feel better. So Jake went and kneeled down, and his prayer was: 'Oh, Lord God, rim-rack and center shake the devil's kingdom.'"

It was in this manner, and with such a field and the material furnished by the rough pioneers, that this pioneer preacher laid the foundations for the Christian civilization we now enjoy.

(1) A brief sketch of the Life and Labors of Arthur Bradshaw, Pioneer Preacher 58 years.

Some of the names of the persons who formed the first class organized in Urbana, as the result of the Heptonstall camp-meeting have been preserved and gathered from the recollection of contemporaries, and are as follows: Jacob W. Slater and Rebecca, his wife; Samuel Motz and Sarah, his wife; Noah Bixler and Matilda, his wife; Mrs. Benedict and Simeon Motz. Others there doubtless were, but the names have not been preserved.

The "parsonage," partly prepared, was finished with a split-board roof, floors of the same kind and a mud and stick chimney, and here the pastor and his family were housed when the first church built within the county, elsewhere referred to, was commenced and so far completed as to be occupied. A short sketch of this enterprise must prove of interest to the reader, as typical of similar enterprises elsewhere.

A lot on the south side of Elm Street, Urbana, between Market and Race, where a stable now stands, was obtained, being a gift from the County Commissioners. So far as known, no subscription paper figured in the transaction, perhaps for the reason that there was little money in those days with which to meet obligations. In Mrs. Nancy Weber's timber was plenty of material, and the muscle necessary to transform it into a building was at hand. So pastor and people, alike muscular and zealous, turned out and, with axes, went to the woods, cut, scored and hewed out the timbers, studding and rafters from the standing trees. Logs for lumber for siding were likewise cut and hauled to Colonel Busey's saw-mill—then doing business upon the creek just above Crystal Lake Park, from the water-power there furnished—and the siding produced. The shingles were bought upon a promise to pay from a manufacturer nearby, and in a few weeks the structure spoken of above was reared and enclosed, but neither floored nor plastered, except that the pulpit space and the "amen corners" were floored.

In this condition, with neither windows nor doors and with no other seats than those afforded by the uncovered sleepers or joists, hewn upon the upper side, was the structure occupied by a worshipping congregation for the first summer and, perhaps, for a longer period when the weather permitted. It was not until 1843 that the building was finally

completed according to the original plan, being floored, plastered and seated with rude slab benches. This final work had been done by free contributions of labor and materials. It is said that Colonel Busey gave the flooring, Archa Campbell the glass, and Matthias Carson, a skilled mechanic, the window sash and door.

In its finished condition it was unpainted, both inside and outside, until two zealous sisters—Harriet Harvey and Susan Cantner—with discriminating zeal for outside appearances, unassisted by any one, whitewashed the entire outside of the house as well as the rough plastering on the inside, using a preparation of lime and other ingredients, including among them salt. The building looked well in its coat of whitewash, but the town cows, then quite numerous, lost to all reverence for the sacred character of the structure, were tempted by the salt to lick the clapboards, which they persisted in doing so long as the saline taste remained. At times, owing to this practice of the cows, a worshipping congregation was disturbed, and, to secure their legal rights, it became necessary to station a guard of boys upon the outside during service.

This church building, in the condition above described, was alternately used as a place of worship, as a school-house and, in cases of great necessity, it housed homeless and destitute families until the stress of circumstances passed and they could be housed elsewhere.⁽¹⁾

It is said that the first minister who occupied this, the first church building erected in the county, after its completion, was Rev. W. D. Gage, who was appointed to the Urbana circuit in 1843. This building continued the one church house of the county for some years, open, as occasion demanded, to the use of such other denominations as desired its use, until the year 1856, when a new building

(1)Mr. James Kerr, of Urbana, relates that when, in the autumn of 1851, he with his father, A. M. Kerr (for a term of years Coroner of Champaign County), came with a family of ten persons, immigrants from Tennessee, to Urbana, they found no friendly door opened to them, and in their distressed condition—most of them being sick—were very glad to avail themselves of the permission given by those having this building in charge to spread their beds upon its floor and remain until, somewhat recovered from their weariness and chills, they were enabled to find other accommodations.



GYMNASIUM—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

was erected, and the old one was converted into a livery barn.⁽¹⁾

The class, formed in the neighborhood north of Urbana by Rev. James Holmes, subsequently built a small church building for their use which was erected near the center of Section 27, in Somer Township, and was the first of the many country churches erected in the rural districts of the county.

Arthur Bradshaw was followed at Urbana by others of the pioneer pastors. The theology and church discipline enforced by these early preachers was of the most stalwart character, and tolerated no failures to attend the "means of grace" or other lapses from Wesley's rules.⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾**"Gone.**—The old Methodist Church, which was, for many years, the only sanctuary in this place, and whose walls had for fifteen years echoed the preached gospel and the shouts of the pioneer Methodists, was a few days since sold at auction for \$350, and is now going through the necessary alterations preparatory to becoming a livery stable. It was built mainly through the exertions of a few zealous and devoted persons, among whom was Rev. Arthur Bradshaw, now a superannuated minister of the Illinois Conference, living in our place, who, we are informed, when not on his circuit took his axe, and, with his lay brethren, resorted to the woods, where he assisted

"To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them."

"By means of a few days' work contributed by one, and a stick of timber by another, and a small lot of lumber by a third, this structure was completed and, with hearts swelling with zealous love, they dedicated it to the Living God.

"Since that period Eternity alone can reveal the results of the labors witnessed there. Year after year has rolled away; the servants of God have come, performed their allotted work and gone away. Revival after revival has been witnessed; souls have shouted aloud their newly begotten joy and passed away, either to other scenes of labor in the church, or to receive the 'Well done good and faithful' in the church triumphant.

"But during this time how changed are all things around! The little town for whose accommodation the old church was built is fast taking on the airs and importance of a city. The beautiful rolling prairie around, upon whose wild turf it was built, which then and for ages past blossomed only for the timid deer and feathered songster, has been invaded by thousands of ambitious and restless souls who have conquered and made it subservient to the base uses of gain.

"Of the pioneers, who each Sabbath morning met here to return thanks, but few remain. Some have gone to people other western wilds while others have emigrated to the silent city. The wants of the society have reared, but a few rods away, a beautiful structure of graceful proportions, which will soon be made to echo the songs of the worshippers. But while this has taken the place and name of the old house, and it is consigned to baser uses, around the old church will linger pleasant memories of by-gone days."—Urbana Union, July 31, 1856.

⁽²⁾Elias Kirby, a member of Walter Rhodes' class, relates how he was called to account for his failure to attend class-meeting, by Rev. Lewis Anderson, one of these preachers, who sharply reprimanded him, although the record convicted him of but two failures.

During the next few years after the coming here of these pastors, it is remembered that two other camp-meetings were held in the Big Grove—one upon or near the Big Spring, at the Stewart school-house, two miles north of Urbana, and one at John Gilliland's, in Section 1, Urbana. Few incidents of note are remembered in connection with either of these gatherings, except the coming to both of Mrs. Landers, with her two daughters, Mary and Frances, who lived upon the Danville road in the edge of Vermillion County, attended both meetings and delighted the audiences with their fine singing. One of them, Mary, afterwards became the first wife of William H. Webber, of Urbana. It is also related of the former meeting, that its peace was much interfered with by rude fellows of the baser sort, who put green buckeyes under the sisters' boiling coffee-pots, and that the explosions which followed made no little disturbance in the culinary department of the encampment. It was claimed that the preacher in charge of the meeting made unmerited criticisms of the conduct of some of the attendants, and that the buckeye exploits were in the way of retaliation.

Rev. N. S. Bastian, the Presiding Elder, had charge of the latter meeting, and by skillful management avoided offending any one. This gentleman subsequently became a convert from the theories and doctrines of John Wesley to those of Alexander Campbell, and so joined the "Disciples of Christ" organization, in which he was for many years very conspicuous in this part of the State.

The Baptist society, already spoken of as having been organized at Brumley's in 1838, held its meetings there for ten or twelve years, when a change took place and it became the First Baptist Church of Urbana, and for more than half a century has been a strong social and religious force in that city. In 1855 this society erected the second church building for Urbana upon the site of the present edifice, and, in the same year, before the building was finished, hung in its belfry the first church bell ever heard in the county.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾**"The Bell.**—The bell for the new Baptist church has arrived and will soon send forth its mellow peals to vibrate over the prairies as often reminding us of the persevering and noble-hearted efforts of the ladies of Urbana, through whose efforts alone, the purchase has been made. The bell is one of beautiful tone and will

The First Presbyterian Church of Champaign, now one of the strongest religious organizations of the county, was organized in September, 1850, by Rev. John A. Steele, under the authority of the Presbytery of Palestine, holding territorial jurisdiction over this county. The names of those persons who united in the covenant are given as Robert Dean and Martha A., his wife; Solomon Campbell and Tamar, his wife; Adam Karr and Rebecca, his wife; John J. Rea and Sarah B. his wife. Among its early ministers were Rev. E. K. Lynn, Rev. H. F. Bowen and Rev. R. H. Lilly.

Soon after the building of the Illinois Central Railroad and the establishment of the new town of West Urbana, to better accommodate the membership, many of whom lived in the Sangamon timber, the place of holding services was changed to the new town, and worship was held in the new depot building. That was before the running of Sunday trains. A church building was erected for the use of this church in 1855 upon the site now occupied.

The First Congregational Church of Champaign was likewise organized in Urbana, and from citizens residing there on November 1, 1853, under the ministrations of Rev. W. W. Blanchard. The names of those embraced in its first membership were John T. Rankin and Mary A., his wife; Moses P. Snelling and Caroline, his wife; Tamar Campbell, Jane Higgins and Alethea Snyder. This church likewise changed its location to West Urbana, where in 1855 and 1856 it erected a house for its use at the northwest corner of University Avenue and First Street, but subsequently erected a more commodious structure on West Park Street, which having been destroyed by fire, the present structure was built in 1875. Among its early pastors were Rev. W. W. Blanchard, Rev. W. H. Halliwell, Rev. S. A. Vandyke and Rev. W. G. Pierce.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Champaign was first organized at West Urbana in 1857, partly from the Urbana membership residing in that locality. Soon thereafter a church building was completed upon the site

now occupied by the congregation. Its first pastor was Rev. P. N. Minnear, and among its early pastors were Rev. A. C. Armentrout, Rev. G. R. McElfresh, Rev. E. D. Wilkin and Rev. W. H. Webster.

From 1843 the Methodists of Middletown belonged to the Monticello circuit, but in 1855 the Middletown circuit was organized, which embraced all of the Sangamon settlements within the county. Soon after this the denomination built its first place of worship, completing it in 1856, which was the first church-house erected at Mahomet. Among the earliest members there were James W. Fisher, B. F. Harris, James C. Kilgore, Hezekiah Phillippe and their families, to which number were added the next year the names of F. B. Sale and family. Mr. Sale subsequently became a local preacher of his denomination, and was influential in the establishment of other circuits and stations higher up the Sangamon, where he resided.

Among the early pastors of this church along the Sangamon timber may be named Rev. A. S. Goddard, Rev. J. A. Brittingham, Rev. L. C. Pitner, Rev. J. C. Rucker, Rev. A. R. Garner, Rev. C. F. Hecox and Rev. A. Bradshaw.

In 1858 the Presbyterians resident along the Sangamon timber, who were affiliated with the West Urbana Church, were dismissed therefrom for the purpose of forming an organization at Middletown, which subsequently was effected in due form and a church building erected.

The origin at Homer of a society of Methodists has already been given in the words of the pioneer preacher, Bradshaw. It will be proper further to say that Homer, from that date, became one of the preaching places upon the Urbana circuit, and so continued until 1853, when it was set off as a station by itself and has so continued. Before this date some years the society had built a suitable church building, which was the first erected in the place. All this took place at what is elsewhere styled "Old Homer," and when, in 1855, the people concluded to move their town to the line of the railroad, this church went with them there and served its purpose for many years.

The early preachers at Homer, after it set up for itself, were: Rev. William Sim, Rev. J. Cavett, Rev. J. C. Long, Rev. J. Shinn,

tend much to enliven our place, especially on Sabbath mornings when we shall, henceforth, be greeted by the welcome sounds of the 'church going bell.'—Urbana Union, September 27, 1855.

Rev. Peter Wallace, Rev. Isaac Groves and Rev. G. W. Fairbank.

Sidney was also named in the extract from Rev. Arthur Bradshaw's narration as one of his appointments where a Methodist class was formed. Not until 1879 did it become a station by itself, although, as early as 1858, it had erected a substantial brick church.

The Universalist Church at Urbana deserves notice as among the oldest and most influential in the county. For many years prior to 1859, services were held in the court-house in Urbana by ministers of this denomination; but until that year no church organization had been formed. Early in that year a discussion of the essential questions which divide Universalists from the so-called orthodox churches, took place in Urbana, Rev. W. W. King, of Chicago, appearing on the part of the Universalists, and Rev. R. N. Davies, a Methodist minister, on the part of those of the orthodox belief. Few matters connected with the ecclesiastical affairs of the county have produced greater excitement among the people than did this controversy. People came from other places and listened to the debate to the end. As usual, both sides were, in their estimation, winners.

Soon after a Universalist Church was organized, embracing over fifty members, and a pastor was called. Services were held in the court-house for several years, and until the erection, in 1871, of a very creditable brick church upon Green Street, Urbana. At first this church encountered the usual prejudice, but its people have so conducted their church affairs as to disarm this, and the church is now regarded by all as a force for the upbuilding of humanity. Among the early pastors of this denomination here may be named Revs. E. Manford, T. C. Eaton, Josiah Davis and D. P. Bunn.

The English Catholic Church of Champaign, known locally as St. Mary's, was the pioneer church of that faith in this county and in all of this part of Illinois. Until the great work of building a railroad over the wide expanse between the southern end of Lake Michigan and the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, had been entered upon in 1852, and the services of himself and his spade began operations, few of Ireland's sons ever trod

our prairie soil; but hard upon the trail made by Colonel Mason's engineers, who ran the levels and stuck the grade stakes for the Illinois Central Railroad, came the Irish laborers, and closely following them came the priest of his faith to admonish, chide and advise the merry workers. No church building then existed of any kind along hundreds of miles of the line; so resort was of necessity had to the temporary dwellings erected near the works along the line. These houses were often quite extensive and housed large colonies of workmen.

Soon after the location of Urbana Station, and as soon as lots were platted, a location—that where St. Mary's Church of Champaign now stands—was secured for future occupancy. The subsequent growth around it, and the location within one block of the site of the University of Illinois, shows the selection to have been a wise one. The parish was at first known as "Urbana Mission," and such it remained until in the subsequent change of names it conformed to that chosen for the new town. Those chiefly active in this work were those well-known pioneers, Bernard Kelley, Larry Murphy, Thomas Nolan, Robert and Jacob Blum, John Rising, Michael Ivers, Patrick Coffey, Michael Doyle, John Sullivan, Cornelius Sullivan, John Kenney, James Cowley, Patrick and Maurice Fitzgerald, David Conden and Joseph O'Brien.

About 1861 a church was completed, which has since been supplanted by a better one, and the property has been extended to cover an entire block, and, besides the church edifice, now includes a rectory, a school and a home for the instructors. Rev. Ryan, of Paris, Ill., was the first priest to come along the unfinished railroad, being succeeded by Revs. Lambert, Force, Scanlon, Thomas Ryan, Noonan, Pendergast, Toner and Wagner—the last of whom is now in charge of the parish.

The facts connected with the individual churches of any civilized country always constitute a large and important part of the history of that country, and so it has been here. But it will not be expected that complete histories of all of the many churches which, in the natural growth of the country, have come

up to bless every community in the county, can here be furnished, nor that even brief notices of each can be given. To do either would too greatly encumber these pages. From the many, these few have been selected as typical pioneer organizations, where pioneer means of growth and pioneer practices have prevailed, leaving to others the work of particularizing and extending local church history. Sufficient has been told to show that our pioneers were in all cases true to the traditions and religious teachings of the race, and that the needs of the community along this line were only made to await the opportunity.

When and where the first Sunday school was held in the county, is a matter of uncertainty. One report says that Charles Fielder, son of the first white resident, at one time gathered the young people at the north side of the Big Grove, on Sundays, for religious instruction. To what extent this continued is likewise uncertain. That it was done at all reflects credit upon these humble people.

Rev. Arthur Bradshaw, the pioneer preacher, at an Old Settlers' meeting held in Urbana in 1886, said that in the spring of 1840, the next year after his coming to Urbana, he organized a Sunday school there, in which people of other denominations than his (the Methodist Episcopal) took part, and especially named one Milton Vance, a dry-goods merchant of Urbana.

A church record kept as the history of the official transactions of the Urbana Methodist Mission and Circuit, beginning with June 30, 1840, and continuing up to 1853 and later, now before the writer, shows that in Urbana and at other points upon the circuit, these schools were kept up in some manner, feeble at times, but that the purpose of instruction of children in religious matters was always kept in sight. The disciplinary question, "Have the rules respecting the religious instruction of children during the last quarter been observed?"—uniformly asked at each quarterly conference—always met with answers which prove the existence of such schools in some condition—generally weakly and with winter intermissions—but in no case do they show a failure of some effort.

CHATER XXI.

A FIRST VIEW OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

CHAMPAIGN AS FIRST SEEN BY THE WRITER
—ARRIVAL AT URBANA—FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF A PRAIRIE COUNTRY—A FRONTIER COUNTY TWENTY YEARS OLD—URBANA AS IT THEN APPEARED—STOCK AND POULTRY RAN AT LARGE—NO SIDEWALKS BUT WOOD-PILES—ONLY TWO BRIDGES IN THE COUNTY—TWO LAWYERS—SOMERS AND COLER—WEBBER CLERK OF THE COURTS—BUSINESS MEN—ONE NEWSPAPER—MAIL FACILITIES—HOMER AND MIDDLETOWN—COUNTRY WHOLLY OPEN—BIG GROVE—PEOPLE LIVING HERE—MANNER OF LIFE—HOMESPUN CLOTHING—STAPLE PRODUCTS—MANNER OF CULTIVATING AND HARVESTING.

It was near the close of a very sultry day in June, 1853, after a two days' tiresome journey in a loaded lumber wagon from one of the Wabash towns, that the writer first saw Urbana and became a guest at the "Urbana House," then kept by C. M. Vandever—one of two hotels of the place, the other being known as the "Champaign House," kept by Asa Gere. The hostelry was the metamorphosed and added-to first court-house of the county, made up largely of back and front porch, standing at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets, upon the new jail lot.

The day—his first upon the great western prairies, about which so much had been told him by school-books and in Western tales—had been one of surprises to the writer. Along the road from Danville, as then traveled through the then Homer village to the eastern line of this county, were well cultivated farms and fair farm buildings; but beyond this belt of improvements bordering the Salt Fork Timber—and all the time within the observation of the traveler—was the boundless, unbroken, flower-decked, prairie, rolling away in the distance and shimmering under the summer sun.

After crossing the Salt Fork at Kelley's Tavern, eight miles east of Urbana, the open prairie—the real thing of wonder and admiration—was entered upon. Now, for the first time, immediate contact was had with the prairie of song and story. Looking in any direction except to the rear was a boundless view of space, made up of a soil black as night, covered with unknown plants and

grasses, and seemingly inviting the husbandman to sudden and certain wealth. A single, unfenced trail led from the ford of the Salt Fork to the westward, pointing to a low timber line miles to the northwest, which he was informed was the "Big Grove," and that far along in its southern skirts was situated Urbana, the place of his destination and possible future home.

Far off to the south, sitting like a feudal castle upon an elevated peak, was Linn Grove glistening in the June sun; while farther to the west, but nearer by, was the little tuft of timber, then known as "The Tow-head," but long since destroyed and forgotten by most, which, like a verdant plume, also reflected the sunshine—both being early landmarks for the traveler over the trackless expanse of prairie. To the north, two miles away, was also seen the scant fringe of timber which, with Corray's Grove, borders the eastward trend of the Salt Fork, and which connected the Big Grove with the main body of timber along that stream. Beyond and still to the northward could be seen the elevated prairie in Stanton Township, whose solitude was unbroken for a hundred miles in that direction, as was the view to the southward. Over these prairies then, and for some years thereafter, roamed herds of deer and wolves, while the tall shelter of the prairie grass afforded protection and breeding places for thousands of prairie chickens and others of the grouse families.

The view described, as seen in the passage of the seven or eight miles intervening between Kelley's Ford and the Big Grove, on that June afternoon fifty years since, was unbroken, save by the groves and belts of timber alluded to and not to exceed half a dozen houses of venturesome home-makers, who had challenged the popular belief of the country that, to live away from the protection of the timber in winter was to invite sudden death by freezing, and had set up their cabins away out on the prairie.

Though in this view, as then seen, we have but superficially described the territory of that part of this country then traversed, we have at the same time described typical conditions which, at that date, applied to the entire county and to its adjoining counties. Vast, undulating expanses of prairie were seen upon every hand.

"These are the Gardens of the Desert, these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful.
. . . I behold them for the first,
And my heart swells, while the dilated sight
Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo! they
stretch

In airy undulations, far away,
As if the ocean, in his gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

The county was then twenty years old as a municipality, and its settlements ten years older; yet, within all of its borders not twenty homes were to be found one mile from the protection and convenience of a grove or belt of timber. From the northern line to the southern, by avoiding the timber groves, one might have passed without even having seen a farm or improvement to turn him from his course. Probably as much as two-thirds of the lands of the county were yet owned by the Government, and the solitude and stillness of Nature was almost universal.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾The following taken from the correspondence of the "Chicago Press," written a few months after the date above alluded to, will further illustrate the appearance of the country at this time:

"Urbana, Champaign County, April 25, 1854.—Messrs. Editors: From Hickory Grove, near the southeast corner of this county to this place, thirty miles, is a wild, rich, boundless and almost entirely unsettled prairie. Drove after drove of plover, numerous flocks of wild geese which could not be counted, with numerous pairs of sandhill cranes, stalking about in occasional sloughs, constantly meet the eye throughout this distance. To Lost Grove is ten miles, without a house or improvement. Away to the left, on the ridge, twelve miles from Urbana, is seen Linn Grove on the sources of the Embarras; over to the right as far as the eye can reach over the grassy waste, can be observed the woods skirting the Salt Fork of the Vermilion.

"After leaving Lost Grove we reached Sidney in the edge of the grove, on the Salt Fork of the Vermilion, eleven miles from Urbana, containing a few small stores and residences. From this to Urbana is an excellent body of unsettled prairie, held at prices from \$4 to \$5 per acre, to within five or six miles from town. Where there are improved lands, double this price is asked. Two large, well cultivated stock farms, adjoining Urbana, with some timber are held at \$25 and \$27 respectively, per acre.

"Urbana, the county-seat, and Champaign, the county, were named by a gentleman in Edgar County, a brother of ex-Governor Vance of Urbana, Ohio, who assisted in the organization of the county. Three years since there were but 200 inhabitants in this town, and about 2,000 in the county. Urbana now contains upwards of 1,000 inhabitants and is just beginning to grow and feel herself strengthening with the impetus given by the Central Railroad passing through its borders. It is located in the borders of the Big Grove, which contains 22,000 acres, or about

Before the year 1853 the planting of orchards in the county had become quite common, and much more of the ordinary domestic fruits were produced by the farmers than was necessary for domestic uses. The variety of apple trees was small, and most orchards were monopolized by the universal "Milam," few other varieties having been introduced. The insect enemies of domestic fruits, which have since made their production so uncertain and the quality so poor, in some cases, were little known at that time in Illinois. Peaches were grown in places in the greatest abundance, but in most cases from seedling trees. The quality, however, was not inferior to the boasted varieties since sold as superior. Wild fruits then, and for many years thereafter, were grown spontaneously in the greatest abundance. The margins of all the timber belts and groves for some rods—and many isolated groves, where not interfered with by clearings or pasturage of stock—were taken up by plum thickets, where the wild plum grew in the greatest luxuriance and produced its fruits in an incredible abundance. There any one—the freeholder or the landless—might freely forage upon this spontaneously grown and luscious fruit. The quality was not inferior to that of the same fruit now brought to our markets from the

far-off southern fields, yet was allowed to rot upon the ground in immense quantities, unheeded. So, within the dense woods grew the juicy blackberry, without care, culture or selection, the superior of any now found in the fields of any fruit farm in the county. Nature seemed to have plainly marked the country as the home of all the domestic fruits.

Some persons yet remember the practice of the early housewives of drying for the northern markets some of their surplus apple crops, which in many cases, constituted a large part of the loads of produce hauled to Chicago in the early times. So also of the surplus peach crop.

The settlements which, as before noted, were along the timber belts and around the groves only, were sparse and connected alone by traces across these prairies, which cannot be dignified as roads, for they were only makeshifts which were unimproved and were generally abandoned as the country became settled. In fact, in all respects save its position in a populous State and surrounded, not far away, by populous counties, Champaign County fifty years ago, was a frontier country.

One line of mail stages crossed it from east to west, save which no public conveyance served its people. All merchandise intended for use here was brought from eastern cities to some

a township of very superior timber. It is 127 miles by railroad to Chicago and 122 to the junction with the main Central. The buildings are yet mostly small, and of frame, expecting the court house, which is a good building of brick. Brick are on the ground and other materials ready for the erection of the Urbana Male and Female Seminary, and the walls of a large round-house, workshop, etc., for the railroad, are up and progressing to completion. Indeed, brick of a superior quality can be made from the clay here, and as lumber is very scarce, though two large steam-mills are constantly sawing, it is remarkable that more brick are not made and used—they would command \$8 per thousand. There are three respectable sized two-story frames for hotels (one not yet occupied), two of which recently sold for \$3,000 each—a rent of \$700 per annum is paid for one.

"In addition to the two saw-mills is a steam lath-mill, bass-wood or linden being used in making lath. In the yards of those mills I noticed logs from the grove varying from one to four feet in diameter, much of it being black walnut; the residue oak, ash, etc.

"Agriculture and mechanics flourish. An annual fair of the Champaign County Agricultural and Mechanical Association took place here in October last, at which there was a good display, particularly of fine stock. You will recollect it was B. F. Harris, Esq., of this county, that last year fed a lot of 100 head of cattle, that weighed on an average 1,965 1-2 pounds, gross, which took the State Fair premium, and were pronounced the heaviest and best lot for so large

a number, that were exhibited at the Crystal Palace. His cattle have been surpassed a few pounds this year, by a similar number fed by Messrs. Jacoby & Califf, drovers of Piatt County, but Mr. Harris says he is bound to beat them in his turn. He resides a few miles west of this town on the north fork of the Sangamon. These cattle of Mr. Harris were purchased by Mr. Rennick, a great cattle-raiser and drover of Pickaway County, Ohio. The lot fed in Piatt were purchased by the same Rennick's brother, for \$100 per head, and shipped last week to New York via the Illinois Central Railroad. Speaking of stock, I would mention a commercial fact, that Mr. Rennick, with whom I have just been traveling, is now transporting 3,000 head of fat hogs in the same way, which he purchased at \$3 per hundred pounds, gross weight, in this and adjoining counties. It will probably cost \$1.50 per hundred pounds to transport them, and \$6 per hundred will be received for them, at least, in the New York market.

"The railroad station and buildings are located, one and a half miles west from Urbana. It is thought by some that the grounds intervening will be built up in time. Forty acres of lots adjoining the depot grounds, were sold last winter, at from \$12 to \$200 per lot, or \$6,000 for the whole. Other sales of lots are being made and a commencement is seen of houses for business, etc., in the vicinity. Water is obtained in all this region at a depth of 18 to 20 feet.—Yours C. D."

near Wabash town, by lake, river and canal navigation, and wagoned thence to its destination. So, in some cases produce of various kinds was transported by local farmers over the one hundred and thirty miles of prairie dividing the county from Lake Michigan, for sale there, in earlier times, to the United States garrison, and later to commission merchants of Chicago, the return journey being utilized in bringing home supplies of salt and other necessities not produced here.⁽¹⁾ The necessities of life not produced at the homes of the people were not numerous, and the transportation business of the kind above indicated was not large.

Urbana, the county-seat and principal village of the county, consisted only of the court house, the second permanent structure for this purpose, as elsewhere described, and of about seventy-five other buildings of all kinds, mostly one-story frame dwellings of two to four rooms, all within a radius of one-fourth of a mile from the court house. Among these were a dozen or more houses built of logs, yet remaining from pioneer times. Not half a dozen of the houses in the town had cellars, and no greater number had attic chambers or upper rooms. On the east we include the Webber house, a small frame near the big elm on Main Street, and on the west the Busey home, a one-story frame building, where now stands the home of Colonel Busey. Race and Elm Streets, with a dozen houses each, with those on Main Street and a few each on Market and Water Streets, made up the town. William Park's saw and grist-mill was the principal industry, and a little unpainted weather-beaten church building, about 25 by 40 feet, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, the only outward sign of spiritual life.

The old wooden court house which, five years before had been removed from the public square, to make room for a better house, then standing where the First Methodist Episcopal Church now stands, was the only school

building at the county-seat, and that temporary only.

Cows and pigs, chickens and geese ranged the streets and alleys as free as the sovereign citizen; and fences of boards or rails were everywhere in evidence for the protection of gardens and yards from their incursions. The free range afforded by the near-by open prairie and timber pastures, made the keeping of domestic animals popular; and few families, with means enabling them to own a cow, but enjoyed that luxury. This being the case, the human population of the town—not exceeding five hundred, it is thought—was equaled, if not exceeded, in numbers by its domestic animals.

Dog fennel⁽²⁾ and other noxious weeds held joint possession of the streets.

This condition of freedom continued for many years.⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾Commonly called May-Weed (*Anthemis Cotula*.) The weed was not indigenous to Illinois, nor the West, but from growing along the highways of the Eastern States, was brought gradually to the West by the seed being carried upon the wheels of wagons along the highways. Archa Campbell, who made his home in Champaign County early in the 'forties, said that, when he came here the weed was unknown to the country; but that it made its appearance a few years thereafter, first in the State road a few miles east of Urbana, and finally took up a permanent abode here and sent its seed farther west.

⁽²⁾"As things now are the most miserable state of confusion imaginable exists. There is not a street in town but is more or less blocked up by wood piles of various dimensions, with piles of rubbish; or, if not these, by huge piles of stable manure, which after having sent forth, all summer long, a health destroying miasma, are in a condition to daub and besmeer every unlucky foot passenger along our alleys and streets. Drove of swine, too, infest every street and ally and besiege every gate, running their mischievous heads in everybody's business in order to get the wherewith to keep life in their half-starved carcasses.

"This disorder and confusion is not the result of any intentional error on the part of any one; but because there is no law against it, and it is convenient, is the reason why wood-piles and rubbish are stowed in the streets, and why pigs are allowed to run at large. Nor is it the fault, of few, but of many, if not all of us.

"We appeal most earnestly to all, if they would not be better pleased were the wood-piles and other rubbish kept within proper bounds, and our streets supplied with safe and convenient sidewalks? Would it not be more to our comfort and convenience, to say nothing of the credit we would gain in the eyes of those who from time to time, visit our town?

"Let us then, at the approaching session of the Legislature, obtain an act of incorporation, and then go to work right and expel from our streets these things which render us ridiculous. Let us require every man to harbor his own hogs and establish in our midst order, which is the first law of Heaven, and should be of this part of the earth."—Urbana Union, November 23, 1854.

⁽¹⁾Men are yet living here who made these journeys in their youth and relate the particulars. The journeys occupied from ten days to three weeks, according to the season in which they were undertaken. It is also remembered that merchandise was, in some cases, purchased by merchants in St. Louis and either wagoned from that city to the county, or shipped by steamer up the Illinois River to Pekin, or some other convenient port and from thence transported by teams to its destination.

Not a side-walk had been constructed in the town but in the proper place for such conveniences were wood-piles, often banked to a considerable height by chips, the accumulation of years.⁽¹⁾

"Hogs.—The great crying (squealing) evil of our town is hogs. Is a gate unintentionally left ajar for five minutes, your door-yard or garden is at once infested with a drove of devouring swine. The smallest crack or cranny in your fence is carefully searched out by juvenile porkers and, until said crevice is made airtight, no rest is left for chasing away this staple article of commerce. Every mud-hole is by them made larger, and every clean place infected with their filth. To assert and protect the rights of humanity over this portion of the animal creation, certain of our citizens are discussing the question of a municipal ordinance prohibiting altogether the running at large of hogs, and a petition to the Common Council to this effect is receiving the names of three-fourths of our citizens, and we confidently hope that such an ordinance may succeed. We are well aware that it would clash with the interests of a few, who carry on pork-raising in connection with other business, but this number is much in the minority, and it is wrong for them to ask that the majority be made to suffer for their interests. Every individual is more or less annoyed by these animals for the benefit of the owners, besides they are no ornament, it must be admitted."—Urbana Union, August 13, 1857.

This is told by a local paper: "A Bull in a China Shop.—This kind of exhibition has always been regarded as ludicrous and even dangerous, but the feat was successfully performed at Mr. S. Rea's china store, last Wednesday evening, with slight variations in the program, the attraction in this instance being a female bovine. The cow entered at the back door and gracefully promenaded the entire length of the store passing the mountains of glass-ware, queensware, etc., without accident. At the front door she halted and proceeded to make a critical inspection of the premises, her approval of which was manifested by making a meal of some of Mr. Rea's sample potatoes. At this time our friend Bovington, who had witnessed her progress with bated breath, nervously confronted "Bossy" and prevailed upon her to retire in good order. No damage was done except the smashing of a large pane of glass, and the consumption of a few potatoes."—Urbana Democrat, Nov. 13, 1868.

In the summer of 1868 cattle in many places in the county became infected with what was known as "Texas fever," from some droves of Texas cattle driven across the country, and so prevalent and fatal was it here that every cow in Urbana but one died of the contagion.

⁽¹⁾**"Clean Up.**—A person cannot help noticing in many parts of this town, the culpable neglect of too many in allowing their yards and alleys to be filled full of filth of all kinds. In walking through a part of the town rather unfrequented, the other day, we were surprised to see the neglect of the people. Around every stable and pig-sty, manure has been allowed to accumulate for the last year, until the amount is so great that it must result in consequences detrimental to health of those living in the neighborhood, unless soon removed. A dollar or two spent by those near by, in removing these accumulations from the streets and alleys, may save them much sickness. Certainly, those inhaling the fumes from these filthy masses near their dwellings, for any length of time, must fall victims to disease in some form. Then, why not go about it at once. Iest, as the warm weather comes and with

Wood gathered from the Big Grove was then the only fuel in use for domestic purposes, and in almost all cases the head of the family or one of his big boys, was relied upon to reduce the "sled-length" timber, as hauled from the Grove, to "stove-wood," for use in the home. This was generally done as the article was needed, so wood-chopping was one of the necessary industries of the town. It was not until some years after the date referred to, that any "stone-coal" was used except in the black smith shops, where at first only the manufactured charcoal was used.

The Bone Yard Creek, at the then west end of Main Street, had been bridged a few years before, until which the crossing of westward travel was at a ford of the creek a little north of Water Street.⁽¹⁾

Besides this, only one bridge over a considerable stream had then been constructed in the county—that over the Salt Fork at Homer. All other creek crossings were effected either by fords at a low stage of water, or by ferries when the high stage of water made it necessary. Ferries were maintained at Mahomet and at Kelley's Ford.

Besides the two hotels spoken of, there was one small drug store kept by J. W. Jaquith, who was also Postmaster; two grocery stores kept by S. M. Noel and H. M. Russell, the latter having a bakery also;⁽²⁾ four general stores kept by Campbell & Ater, Clapp & Gere, Gessie & Sherfy and Alonzo Lyons; one tailor-shop by W. S. Garman; one hardware

it disease, you rue your neglect in this matter."—Urbana Union, June 13, 1854.

"Clean Up.—Upon this subject we made a few remarks not long since, as we deemed it our duty to remind the people of this town that they were keeping in their yards and around their houses, piles of filth which, if not removed, would bring to their homes disease and death. How true those remarks were, let the history of those families living upon filthy streets and alleys, tell. Let the marks of death in families in this town who have lived in unhealthy locations, be appealed to by those who doubt our words. Our streets, too, are filled with herds of swine, which may justly be regarded as the greatest breeders of pestilence of any cause with which we have to contend."—Urbana Union, July 13, 1854.

⁽¹⁾This bridge was supplanted by another wooden bridge in May, 1859, and it by an iron bridge in November, 1867. The later gave way to the present stone bridge in 1898.

⁽²⁾Henry M. Russell is one of the few business men of Urbana of 1853, now living. He came here in 1847 and soon after entered into active business in Urbana. With the exception of a period of about four years, during the War of the Rebellion, he has been in business in Urbana all the intervening time.

and stove store and tin shop by W. H. Jaques; one furniture-shop by James Munhall and one harness-shop by J. D. Wilson. Stephen Wood had a blacksmith-shop, as also had Asa Hays.

Two lawyers were on the ground, William D. Somers and William N. Coler. These gentlemen, together with the ambulatory bar which followed the court from county to county, around the Eighth Judicial Circuit, divided the small legal patronage between themselves. Only about four days in each year were occupied by the two terms of court, when the cavalcade of Judge and lawyers moved on, generally in their own conveyances. Thomson R. Webber, who had been the first to erect a house upon the plat of Urbana and the first Clerk appointed, still held the clerkship of both courts, besides being also Master in Chancery for the Circuit Court. He, with slight assistance, performed the duties of the clerkships and of Recorder of Deeds.⁽⁴⁾

One newspaper, the "Urbana Union," having been commenced in October, 1852, was being conducted by attorney Coler with a small circulation, no other newspaper nearer than Danville, Bloomington, Decatur and Charleston being its competitor.

A mail stage brought the mail matter of the people twice a week from the east and the west, no direct postal facilities from the north and the south existing, so that some days were consumed in the transmission of papers and letters from Chicago. In fact, Cincinnati was the nearer mart and supplied the country hereabouts with its merchandise. All supplies were brought to the county by wagons from Perysville and Covington, Wabash towns, where they were laid down from canal packets and river steamers.

Homer and Middletown, now Mahomet, were the only other villages in the county and, with Urbana, had the only postoffices of the county. Sidney, though before then a platted town, could scarcely be called a village, and was then without a postoffice.

What has been said of Urbana business houses may be said of those of these villages.

M. D. Coffeen & Co., of Homer, were by far the largest dealers in the county, and drew their patronage from all parts of the county and beyond.

As has been seen, the county was sparsely settled except about the groves, and could have been passed in any direction, from end to end, without encountering any obstacle to turn the traveler from his course. So the landscape views were intercepted by no intervening "improvements," such as buildings, artificial groves or orchards; but, unless intercepted by a range of natural ridges or timber growths, nothing prevented one's view from extending across the county in any direction. As a matter of actual experience, one could then stand upon Main Street in Urbana and see the Salt Fork timber on the east, and—but for the ridges encircling the town on the south and west—the Sangamon, Okaw and Ambraw timber belts were in full view. The high ridge, some miles west of Champaign, was plainly visible from this point, and every house erected thereon could have been counted. On the north of the town the Big Grove, then but slightly infringed upon by the demands of the settlers for rail and building timber and fuel, reached away to the northeast from a line in places a little south of Main Street, as fine a body of useful and ornamental trees as could be found west of the Allegheny Mountains, thus cutting off all view in that direction.

The Big Grove was bisected by two diagonal roads, then and now known as the "Heater Road" and the "Brownfield Road," but little in advance of the original "traces" over which the inter-locking boughs of the contiguous trees cast a dense shade. Another road ran northerly along the western margin of the same grove, the deeply worn bed of which may yet be seen crossing the Crystal Lake Park, but which, by relocation, has become what is known as North Lincoln Avenue, and its extension to the north part of the county.

On the other sides of the town the unbroken prairie crowded closely upon the town plat and "lanes," or fenced in roads, were here as elsewhere in the county almost unknown. The "settlements" were, as described in former chapters, around the timber groves, isolated by the unbroken prairie and known only by the names given the groves.

The people found here were mostly those

⁽⁴⁾It would be safe to say that, at this time, all the records of Champaign County might have been easily carried in one wheelbarrow, and one small office room in the court house well served Mr. Webber as an office. It is remembered that the court papers pertaining to cases before the court, were carried to the court room at the beginning of each term, in one small trunk.

whose names have been given in former chapters, as those who early entered and occupied the lands. Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, furnished most of the original stock with which the county was peopled, and who occupied it at the date here written of; North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia were frequently represented, while Ohio and Indiana furnished their share, most of whom traced their origin to the other States named. The scarcity of families originating from New England sources was a striking peculiarity of the people. Probably not to exceed one hundred of the population merited the name of "Yankees," by which term they were designated and known.

In Urbana, fifty years since, society was somewhat divided along State lines. A large element of the young people traced their origin to a North Carolina parentage, which had immigrated from the region of Tar River in that State. This element naturally, from old associations, or from their similar tastes, became segregated in their associations, somewhat exclusive, from which another element, not counted in by these people, good naturedly called them "the Tar River crowd." The epithet was accepted and, not to be outdone in generosity, the name of "the Pea-Nut crowd" was, in turn, applied to the other element. The appropriateness of this latter name will be seen, when it is said that prominent among the latter element were Sam. Noel and Chal. Sherfy, both of whom were engaged in the sale of all sorts of goods, including the much esteemed peanut of commerce. These names were much bandied about and served to designate unmistakably, the two elements of the little village society, for some years.

The exact number of people living here fifty years since cannot now be told, though it might closely be approximated by consulting the census returns before and since that date. It is probable that the numbers did not vary far from 4,500.⁽¹⁾

The manner of life of the people then here was not unlike that of most remote settle-

ments of that day, nor strikingly different from that of the earliest pioneers here as before written. Advancement in all lines had not been great, but all were living comfortable lives. Many—perhaps the majority—yet lived in their pioneer log houses; but these had been made more comfortable by the addition of glass windows, the more careful closing of the spaces between the logs and by better floors. Better chimneys had been built and, in many cases, the log-house had the cooking stove as a household convenience. So, many had built small but comfortable frame houses, mostly one story, and one case is remembered of a brick farm house, the first probably in the county. This was the home of James C. Young on Section 29, in Somer Township. The existence of a few saw-mills in the county, and the abundance of native timber, made it comparatively easy to procure the lumber used in frame houses; while the presence of limestone boulders found in many places on the surface, and the ease with which they were converted into lime, furnished the other necessary materials.

Very few good barns had then been built in the county, and the log stable and contiguous hay-stack and corn-crib were seen near every house.

Fifty years ago the flax-brake, hatchel and flax wheel, the hand cards, spinning wheel and hand-loom were found in nearly every home, and told the story of how the people were then clothed. The best farmers and their sons appeared, when abroad, in "Kentucky jeans," made wholly, except the cotton "warp," by the wives and sisters at their homes, from flax of their own fields and from the wool from their own flocks; and these same wives and sisters prided themselves in their home-spun checked gowns, radiant with high colors and well set off upon forms not disfigured by "stays" nor corsets.

Thus attired in their home-spun fabrics, they had no need to feel embarrassed, nor did they so feel when they appeared in town, at church or in court. It was the apparel of all, and while people of today might stare, even beyond the bounds of good breeding, our pioneer would have stared at one otherwise clad.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾This table shows the population of Champaign County at each Federal and State census since its separate existence as a county:

1835	1,038	1865	21,124
1840	1,475	1870	32,737
1845	2,041	1880	40,863
1850	2,649	1890	42,109
1855	6,565	1900	47,642
1860	14,629		

⁽¹⁾Archa Campbell first came to Urbana, as a transient ambulatory merchant in February, 1835, and found it convenient to pass the Sabbath



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The reader whose observation does not extend to a state of society approximating in these respects to the condition above described, may shrug his shoulders and congratulate himself that he lives in an advanced state of society. Well, that is true; but let no one speak depreciatingly of those people of very homely and humble ways. We have made progress; but while in our progress from those earlier times we may have gained something, it is by no means certain that we have not also lost.

Tariffs and prices current, market quotations and Board of Trade events troubled them not, for what they ate and wore was of home production, and the surplus products were either fed to their own or their neighbors' droves, so the prices paid or received by the farmer depended but slightly upon what was being paid in London or Liverpool.

Then, as now, corn, cattle and hogs were the staples of the country. The only advance seen in the half century has been in the manner of their production, the manner of marketing the products and the prices received therefor.

Before the coming of the railroads across the county there grew up a large trade between the farmers in this county and a manufacturer of woolen goods in Joliet. The farmers, instead of working up the wool grown by them at home, would load the clip of a neighborhood into a wagon and haul it to that thriving town, where it was exchanged with the manufacturer for jeans, dressed woolens and other heavy goods for men's wear, and for linsey-woolseys for the women. These journeys were made across the intervening unsettled prairies, a journey of one hundred miles.

Then no corn-planter had invaded the county and the reaper was unheard of. The corn crop was planted by covering the hand-dropped seed with a plow, and was cultivated by a one-horse cultivator or plow, while wheat and oats were harrowed in upon plowed ground

in Urbana. He went to church, held in a small house standing in the rear of the "Urbana House," known for many years as the "B" house. While there he noticed many persons looking intently at his boots, about which there was nothing in particular except that he had that morning well blacked and polished them from a "kit" which he carried with him. The attention thus given to him he said was extremely embarrassing, and taught him a lesson to dress in accordance with the customs of the country.

and harvested and threshed by hand. No elevators were there at hand ready to take the grain from the wagons, and no railroads to transport the grain and fattened stock to the markets of the country. The distance to Lake Michigan and the Wabash were too great to allow much exports of grain. So the corn was fed to cattle and hogs, partly fattened upon the wide ranges of free pasture, and the cattle driven on foot to the eastern markets. The hogs not needed for domestic use were driven on foot to Perrysville or Eugene, Ind., then the principal markets for this county, and the cattle driven likewise to the eastern markets.⁽¹⁾ Thus were the surplus products converted into cash.

At the date referred to few school houses were to be found in the county.⁽²⁾ As pre-

⁽¹⁾B. F. Harris, the venerable farmer and banker of Champaign, came to this county in 1836 and ever since then has been engaged in raising and shipping cattle. From his first coming he drove his cattle to eastern markets until the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad. His droves generally went to Philadelphia when not sold to drovers at home. He has personally driven nine droves from his house on the Sangamon in this county to Philadelphia, and one drove to Boston.

Mr. Harris was an exhibitor of fat stock at the World's Fair held at the Crystal Palace in New York, in 1853, where his products received deserved recognition. Press notices below but speak of some of the affairs in which he has excelled.

"Champaign Against the World.—We learn from the New York Tribune, that the best lot of common blooded cattle on exhibition at the World's Fair, were those taken to the New York market by B. F. Harris, of this county."—Urbana Union, November 10, 1853.

From the following extract from the "Champaign Times," of June 18, 1904, it will be seen that Mr. Harris, now a veteran of more than 92 years still keeps up his reputation as a producer of the best beef cattle:

"B. F. Harris of this city, the veteran cattle feeder of Central Illinois, is again congratulating himself on the record he made this year. The matter is best described by the following extract from the Chicago Examiner of June 16: 'While the shippers discovered several weak spots in the cattle values yesterday a drover of 84 head of corn-fed sold up to \$6.70, the high point of the season, and there was an urgent demand for such cattle.'

The deal embraced a drove of 84 head of fancy short-horn steers from the feed lot of B. F. Harris in Champaign County, Illinois, noted in market circles for the excellency of its output. The cattle averaged 1,616 pounds, and went to fill an order for the Boston trade, which is exacting. The price per head was \$108.27."

"Mr. Harris necessarily was delighted with the result of his shipment, and to a Times reporter said: 'I have 350 just as good or better to ship.'"

⁽²⁾"In 1857 there were but forty-six schools in the county, twenty-seven of which were kept in log school houses, and the remainder in small frame school houses or in dwelling houses, with the exceptions of Homer, Urbana and Champaign."—T. R. Leal's Report.

viously stated an old court house was then doing duty as a school house in Urbana, no house ever having been erected here for that purpose nor for some years thereafter. Here and there along the edges of the timber were to be found log school houses, which were then more numerous than the frame school houses. In fact, no law was then to be found upon the statute books of the State providing for a general system of schools. The small revenue then accruing from loans of money arising from the sale of the school lands of each township, constituted the only certain fund for the employment of teachers, and that was insufficient for the support of any school. True, the law permitted the people of any school district, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the legal voters, to lay a tax not exceeding fifteen cents upon each hundred dollars' worth of property in the district, according to the assessed value, for the support of schools; but even with this uncertain aid, few schools could be sustained many weeks in the year anywhere. So, what was known as "pay schools" were maintained in places, where the teacher was paid by subscriptions made by patrons, which contributions supplemented the small public fund at hand, and thus kept up the semblance of schools in most settlements, for three or six months of each year.⁽¹⁾ These schools, it need hardly be said, were generally very elementary. Such a thing as a free school was almost unknown anywhere in the State of Illinois at that date.

Few of the congressional townships of the county, having then the requisite fifty inhabitants to authorize the sale of Section sixteen, most of the school lands of the county remained unsold, and so continued for some years.

The only State supervision of the common schools was by the Secretary of State, who was declared by law to be ex-officio State Superintendent of Common Schools.

The law also provided for the election of a School Commissioner for each county, to whom was committed the care and sale of the school lands and the examination of teachers; but no

legal county superintendence of the schools was charged upon him. Fifty years since this office was filled by William Peters, of the Salt Fork, a man of excellent business qualifications as a farmer and one of more than average intelligence, but wholly unqualified to pass upon the merits of a candidate for the position of a teacher of youth. The same class of citizens filled this office from the organization of the county to 1857.⁽¹⁾

It will therefore be seen that the schools of the county, at that time—such as they were—lacked all supervision except such as might be given by each neighborhood to its own school. These local educational facilities were, in a manner, supplemented by seminaries which were conducted at Danville and Georgetown, in the adjoining county of Vermillion, to one or the other of which many of the young people of the county resorted from time to time, with great benefit.⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾The following is a report of an examination of a teacher in the old times. The candidate called on the School Commissioner (whom he found in the yard), when the following conversation ensued: "I have engaged a school in your district, and understand that it is necessary to get a certificate from you before I can draw public money?" "Yes," said the Commissioner, "you can't git nothin' fer teachin' 'ithout a certificate from me. Come in and set down. Do you see them show bills up thar on the wall?" "Yes." "Ware you to that show?" "No." "What big long word is that up thar on that show bill?" "That is Phantasmagoria." "Is that so? Well, anybody that can pronounce that word can teach school in this deestric. I've been tryin' to pronounce it for some time and couldn't make it. I'll give you a certificate."—Leal's Report.

⁽²⁾When the writer first came to Urbana a school was being conducted in the old court house building previously referred to, by William Sim and Noah Levering, two young men from Knox County, Ohio.

Mr. Leal's Report already referred to, which is now regarded as of the greatest value as affording a history of the schools of the county from its organization to 1873, gives the names of many of the early teachers in all the townships. For the purposes of this chapter, we here name only those teachers whose services antedated the year 1853, as given by Mr. Leal.

In former chapters the names of several early teachers have been given.

In 1832 Claudie Tompkins, a son of the first inhabitant of Urbana, taught, a school in what is now known as the Stewart neighborhood, two miles north of Urbana, and at the same time Asahel Brewer taught in the Brumley neighborhood, two miles east.

Thomas Freeman taught in Ogden Township as early as 1839, and was succeeded in the same neighborhood by Sarah Laird and William Jeremiah.

The first school taught in Homer Township was taught by Abram Johnson in 1829. Its location was in the neighborhood where Moses Thomas first made his home, about three miles northwest of the village, near which were also settled Thomas Freeman, Isaac Burres, John Bailey and others heretofore named. The school

⁽¹⁾The total revenues of the county for school purposes, for the decade ending with the year 1851, as shown by T. R. Leal's report to the Board of Supervisors, was \$2,064 or a yearly average of \$206.40 all of which came from a distribution of State interest on the school, college and seminary funds.

At the date referred to no such thing as a Teachers' Institute had ever been held in the county, and no organization or associated movement of teachers in the interest of common schools had ever been had.

The reader will understand from what has here been told of educational facilities then in existence, that Champaign County was not then regarded as an "educational center."

At the date referred to there were church organizations in Homer, Urbana and Mahomet, and in the St. Joseph and Sidney neighborhoods. These were: in Homer, the Methodist

was taught in a log house which had only greased paper windows. It was a "pay school" and was patronized by fifteen pupils at \$2.50 per term.

In 1831 when the territory of Champaign County was part of Vermillion County, the late James S. Wright of Champaign—twice elected a member of the General Assembly, once to each house—helped in the organization of the first Sunday school of the county. It must have been near where the first day-school was taught. The next year the same neighborhood organized and maintained a singing school.

The first school taught on the Sangamon River in this county was taught by Charles Cooper in 1835. It was taught in a log cabin, 16 by 18 feet, located about half a mile south of the village of Mahomet. It was patronized by the Robertson, Maxwell, Scott, Osborn and Lindsay children. All these names will be recognized as those of pioneers heretofore named.

In 1838 Henry Sadorus employed James F. Outten, afterwards County Clerk of Platt County, to teach a school in his own house for the benefit of his own and his neighbors' children. The Platt children attended this school. After this a Miss Lyons, a daughter of Dr. Lyons who laid out the village of Sidney, taught in a log school house north of the village of Sadorus. Thomas Hunter and Miss Julia Coil, afterwards Mrs. Dr. Leal, taught in the same neighborhood. Miss Margaret Patterson about 1843 taught a school in a log school house built by William Rock, about four miles south of Sadorus.

The first school taught in Sidney was taught by Andrew Stevenson (probably the same who was the second Sheriff of this county), in the winter of 1833, in the house of William Nox. George Acres and George Nox were also early teachers in that neighborhood.

Moses Argo, John B. Swearingen and Mrs. Joseph Peters were early teachers in St. Joseph.

Levi Asher taught a school at Lewis Kaders, in Kerr Township, during the fall and winter of 1837. Another school was also taught on the other side of the Middle Fork at Sugar Grove. C. W. Gulick, now of Champaign, was an early teacher in that part of the county.

Besides those already named as teachers in Urbana, there are remembered Mr. Parmenter, Mr. Standish and Samuel C. Crane.

Jeptha Truman, now of Kansas, but who came here with his father's family (John Truman), in 1830, remember, about 1837 or '38, attending a school at the town of Byron, an account of which is given in another chapter, which school was taught by "Billy" Phillips. It was taught in a log house which had before then been used as a store room. To it the children of Jacob Heater, Lewis Adkins, Charles Heptonstall, and of other families resident in the Big Grove, went.

Episcopal—which had a small frame meeting house, the only one in the village—the Baptist and Presbyterian; in Mahomet, the Baptist (having a small church) and the Methodist Episcopal; at St. Joseph and Sidney, the Disciples of Christ.

The next day after his arrival in Urbana, being Sunday, the writer attended service at the only church building then here, and listened to a discourse from Rev. W. W. Blanchard, Congregationalist, whose business in the settlement was to organize the scattered members of his faith here into a church, which he effected a few weeks thereafter; the organization so gathered being the germ of the present large and influential First Congregational Church of Champaign.

The circuit preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church was Rev. John C. Long, who died here some years since. Rev. Hiram Buck was then the Presiding Elder, in charge of the Danville district.

The Baptist Church—which some years before had been organized among the residents about the Big Grove at the school house east of Urbana, known as the "Brumley" school house, by Elder Newell—had changed the place of holding its meetings from that place to Urbana, and was then ministered to by Rev. Ira H. Reese, who was the first settled pastor of that church.

The Presbyterian organization had no stated pastor at this time. Two years thereafter it changed its location to West Urbana, and is now the First Presbyterian Church of Champaign.

While religious matters within the county, at this time, were weak and the people were almost destitute of church buildings, yet a move for the establishment of the "Urbana Male and Female Seminary," an educational institution to be located in Urbana, was then being much agitated among the people, and a considerable sum had been subscribed toward the enterprise.

The year 1852 marked an epoch in the history of Champaign County. It was during that year that the Illinois Central Railroad, which had been incorporated the year before, after the running of preliminary lines of survey, became finally located upon a line which bisected the county from north to south into two nearly equal divisions. It also then became known that Urbana, the ambitious but impe-

cunious county-seat, was to be avoided by the line and that the most important station within the county was to be located two miles away from the court house, upon the almost untrodden prairie. The county, which had been heretofore remote from transportation facilities, and hence shunned and passed-by by the immigrant seeking a home, was to be reached and served by the lines of the greatest railroad corporation then existing upon the western hemisphere, and placed within easy reach of the markets of the world. It then, for the first time, became within the possibilities that the rich lands of the county, which for a score of years had gone begging for purchasers at the bed-rock price of \$1.25 per acre, would finally be wanted by somebody, sometime. The hopes of many who, years before, with faith in the future of so rich a section of the country, and a longing for the coming of a better time, when its merits should be appreciated, and when politically, financially and socially it should come to be something more than a "pawn," were apparently to be met. These hopes and prospects then soon began to attract attention, and a gradual coming of new elements to the county was seen.

In September, 1852, W. N. Coler, then a young lawyer, settled at Urbana, the second of that profession to come to the county, and, full of hope in its future, brought here the first outfit for the publication of a newspaper; and, on the 25th day of that month the first number of his paper, the "Urbana Union," was issued.

Work along the line of the railroad began in earnest and a real line of communication with Chicago and the lakes was opened. As an earnest of what might be expected in the way of immigration in the near future, already men were following the trail of the road-builders from the north and taking part as contractors or helpers. Many of these men became permanent and valuable citizens and great helpers in the development of the new county. The possibility of a railroad, though it had not brought to the county a single passenger nor a pound of freight, in 1853 had produced the greatest unrest and expectation.

The mail stages from Danville and the East were generally loaded to their capacity with men whose attention had been turned hither by reports of the great things to be expected upon the coming of the road. The hotel

accommodations were taxed to their extremity by new-comers, and every house and hotel in the village was full. Rents of houses capable of sheltering a family were never so high before nor since that time, and the town began to realize its first boom.⁽¹⁾

At the time here written of, not one person in fifty of all the people of Champaign County had ever seen a railroad or a railroad train; and, in common with the people the country over, who knew nothing of this new agency except what they had read in books and newspapers, were big with expectancy and curiosity at the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was to be the event in their lives and in the history of their country. Few could go as far as Kankakee to see the wonder, so that every bit of news from the front was eagerly sought for, and any one who had been far enough north to have actually seen and heard the locomotive, was listened to with alacrity. News concerning the railroad found a prominent place among the news items of the one local newspaper, and constituted the talk on the streets and at the stores and shops.⁽²⁾

(1) "The number of buyers is increasing rapidly in this place. Every stage and hack is loaded down with passengers who are on the lookout for a place to settle. In this number are men of all occupations and professions. We are glad to see them come, as our town is to be peopled, and our county filled up with tillers of the soil. We are confident that no better opening can be found in the State."—Urbana Union, May 11, 1854.

"People outside of Urbana are not really aware how crowded everything is here. Everything capable of holding a family is the domicile of at least two families. We, however, were not aware that the town was so crowded until a day or so since, while walking around, we noticed that an abandoned lime kiln, perhaps ten feet square, long since left to cave in, had been covered over with boards and is now the home of a family of Germans.

"But the embarrassment occasioned by the scarcity of houses, is fast giving way to the enterprise of our citizens. Large numbers of houses are being built in the outskirts of town, small of necessity, but very much needed.

"Houses of small dimensions, with no more than two or three rooms, rent for \$10.00 per month readily. Everything, else is proportionately high. A barrel of flour cannot be had for less than \$10.00 per barrel.

"This will show how great a necessity there is for acting and working men here. We want mechanics to prepare material and build houses, and farmers to turn up the rich prairie and grow produce. The town demand one year from this time will be twice as great as now, and must be supplied either by our farmers or by those from abroad. No one need be afraid of raising too much."—Urbana Union, June 6, 1854.

(2) "The depot buildings of the Illinois Central Railroad at this point were commenced last week and will be pushed on to completion with the utmost rapidity."—Urbana Union, July 21, 1853.

It will readily be conceded from what has been written in this chapter, that the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad was then regarded as the greatest event in the history of the county, which time has proven. Well might the people hail its coming as deliverance from the thralldom of isolation and neglect.

At the time referred to, the corps of civil engineers in charge of the work upon the Illinois Central Railroad, consisting of Jeffrey A. Farnham, Nathan M. Clark, Charles Ball, Benjamin Hewitt and their assistants, had their offices and headquarters in a suite of unused rooms of the court house, in Urbana, from which they made daily visits to the various working parties engaged upon the work of construction between the Middle Fork and some miles below the present location of Tuscola. These gentlemen were mostly Eastern men and well accomplished in the science of their profession. Colonel Mason, of Chicago, was the chief engineer of the road.

As the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad was then the great looked-for event in

this county, and the event which had attracted the writer from the obscure position of a "Hoosier Schoolmaster" to the Illinois prairies, curiosity as to what it was to be and as to where its nearest station was to be located, led him, only two days after his arrival, as stated in the opening of this chapter, on a tramp westward from the town to see the designated site of "The Depot."

One can hardly imagine, looking at the Champaign of to-day, the uninviting scene of June 20, 1853. A leisurely walk of a half hour brought the writer, with an accompanying friend, to where a streak of turned up fresh earth, extending from a northerly to a southerly direction, but having no visible beginning or end, gave a hint of a graded way. This was declared to be the newly graded line of the great interstate highway, which was not only to break up the isolation and silence which then, and for untold ages, had brooded over the surrounding prairie, but was to become the road over which would soon come the people and the wealth necessary for the development of these same prairies. Here was to be the road and here, upon a piece of wet prairie

"Work on the Railroad.—The work on the tenth and eleventh sections of the Illinois Central Railroad is in a fine state of progress, and will, we are told, be ready for the rail in a few weeks. This work has been under the supervision of N. M. Clark, engineer in charge, and from the first has been pushed along with a rapidity that reflects credit upon his ability as an engineer. The culverts between this point and Mink Grove (Rantoul) were completed last week, and if the work between that and the Kankakee was as far along, we should expect to hear in a few weeks the snort of the iron-horse."—Urbana Union, of Sept. 8, 1853.

"The Illinois Central Railroad is nearly finished to Spring Creek (Del Rey), forty miles from this place, to which point passenger cars will be run in a few days. We understand that a line of hacks will then be established to this place, designed to accommodate passengers between here and Chicago. This will be a great accommodation to the people living in this vicinity, as it will make the trip to Chicago much more desirable than by the way of Bloomington."—Urbana Union, Nov. 24, 1853.

"The progress of the railroad, in our direction, is rapid. It is now only twenty-five miles to the end of the track, and the track-layers are putting down rails at an average of half a mile per day. We are glad to learn that the good work is progressing so rapidly, and that we shall soon have a connection with the rest of mankind, in some other way than by wagon."—Urbana Union, April 6, 1854.

"The track of the Illinois Central Railroad is laid thirteen miles south of Bloomington."—Urbana Union, Jan. 12, 1854.

"The work of laying the track on the Illinois Central Railroad is progressing finely. The construction train now runs some distance this side of the Mink Grove (Rantoul), and from Urbana about twelve miles. A few days more and the snorting of the iron-house will salute our ears. It is expected that the road will be

finished to Urbana as soon as the middle of July. We anticipate a better time for our people when the road is finished, as then merchandise can be gotten without hauling fifty miles."—Urbana Union, June 6, 1854.

"The whistle of the locomotive may be distinctly heard in Urbana."—Urbana Union, July 13, 1854.

"Last Monday morning we joined a company of our citizens at the depot for the excursion on the first train on the Illinois Central Railroad from Urbana to Chicago. We noticed on our way up that each of the numerous stations is supplied with a passenger and freight house, although at none of them is there any prospect of any other improvements at the present. Kankakee, however, exhibits signs of a rapid improvement. At the appointed time, viz., 2 o'clock, 50 minutes, we arrived in the metropolis of the Northwest, all apparently highly pleased with their journey. We found business of all kinds rather dull on account of the great panic occasioned by the cholera. Many of the merchants and business men have left the city, but will probably return as soon as their fright subsides, as there is really now no cause for fear existing.

"While in the city we enjoyed the opportunity of calling upon our excellent friends, Messrs. Scripps & Bross, of the Press, who are in every sense gentlemen of great merit. We also fell in with Sloan, of the Garden City, who conducts a sprightly little sheet which is a great favorite.

"On Tuesday evening we again took the cars and a few hours ride brought us to our own circle again, well satisfied with the excursion.

"The road between this and Chicago, for a new road, is quite smooth; and the traveler, under the care of Messrs. Wyman and Thayer, the conductors upon the morning and evening trains, may make the trips with much ease."—Urbana Union, July 27, 1854.

a quarter of a mile south of the road leading from Urbana to Bloomington, was to be the station which the authorities of the road called "Urbana Station." A little to the east and south lay the forty-acre farm of John C. Kirkpatrick, the northwest corner of which, enclosed by a rail fence, marked the junction of the center of University Avenue and the center of First Street, as now seen. Mr. Kirkpatrick's house occupied a place near the center of the tract, and was a small one-story cottage. To the northwest, bordering on the Bloomington road, was the farm of Curtis F. Columbia, and across the same road was that of James Myers. The former occupied a story-and-a-half house, and the latter a one-story frame cottage. Little ground upon either farm was enclosed, and rail fences served both. To the southwest, and near the junction of Neil Street and Springfield Avenue, at the northwest corner, was the farm of John P. White, an eighty-acre tract bounded on the east by Neil Street, and on the south by Springfield Avenue. A little farther west, and upon the south side of the latter street, was the forty-acre farm of David Deare. Both these farms were partly fenced and had very indifferent houses for the accommodation of the families. Upon the ground now occupied by the round-house, was a homely shanty, built of refuse ties and of small dimensions, but the home of the family of Patrick Murphy, whose name sufficiently describes his nationality. With his family were domiciled a number of boarders who were engaged upon the construction work of the road. At the deep-cut, a mile and a half south, about where is now the Catholic cemetery, were extensive shanties and stables for the accommodation of a large force of Irish laborers and teams employed in the work of grading the line there and to the south, the work north being ready for the ties and the culverts in course of construction.

To the east could be seen the distinctive outlines of the Big Grove, and faintly the few small houses of Urbana and its court house. No bush or tree was upon the intervening ground to obstruct the view. So to the west, the high ridge, now occupied by the finest residence property of the city, joined the unobstructed horizon at the north and south, all covered with prairie grass and flowers of the most gigantic growth. Especially was this true of the land now embraced in the park,

where a slough was conspicuous for its size and density of this kind of vegetation. Another similar slough diagonally crossed the square upon which is situated the First National Bank building and others of the best business blocks of the city, and along it grew the wild prairie grasses and plants in the greatest luxuriance.

The Springfield road—now so elegantly paved for more than a mile in length—stretched away through a vast prairie plain to the Sangamon timber in the neighborhood of the home of B. F. Harris, before a single dwelling was found, after leaving the cabin of David Deare, already spoken of. It was little more than an unimproved trail and gave the traveler no hint, north or south, of any intended improvements.

The Bloomington road showed little more of human occupancy on the route to Middletown. At what was known as "The Ridge" was the hospitable, and, for this country then, the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deane, where so many were made welcome, with but one little cabin by the wayside, east of it—that of Aden Waterman. Half way to the ford of the Sangamon River was the "tavern" of John Lindsey, made necessary to accommodate the large travel which, each summer and fall, passed over that road.⁽¹⁾ The Bloomington road was then the stage road over which the mails were carried and over which was conducted, then and for many years before, the great line of immigration to the West. It had supplanted the Fort Clark road entirely.

The ground now occupied by the round house and shops was staked out for the building soon after commenced, which some years since gave way to the present buildings; but aside from this and the almost indistinct line of grading, no signs of the future station, nor of the coming of the thriving metropolis of trade and capital was visible. Prophecies as to the future were abundant, as to both the old and the new towns, both of an optimistic and of a pessimistic type; but the present, after half a century of realization, sees the former over-realized, and the latter entirely lost in the brilliant success of both towns.

At the period referred to (1853) the politics

⁽¹⁾John Lindsey, the proprietor, called his house "The Banquet House," and upon a card which he had printed and circulated as an advertisement, quoted from the song of Solomon, "He brought me to his Banqueting House, and his banner over me was love."

of the county was very quiet, it being the year succeeding the triumphant election of Mr. Pierce to the presidency, at which the county cast 606 votes, giving the successful candidate 88 majority. The leading Whigs of the county may be named as W. D. Somers, Elisha Harkness, T. A. McLaurie, B. F. Harris, William Stewart, F. L. Scott, William Elliott, James S. Wright, John B. Thomas, M. D. Coffeen and Joseph Kelley. Those recognized as Democratic leaders were: W. N. Coler, S. H. Busey, T. R. Webber, J. W. Jaquith, Henry Sadorus, Penrose Stidman, R. P. Carson, William Peters. Others in both parties were influential, but neither party had ever been very aggressive in the county.

The writer, upon coming to this county in 1853, found many of those who may justly be regarded as the pioneers of Champaign County still in life and occupying lands for which they held government patents. But thirty years had then elapsed since Runnel Fielder made his home in the Big Grove and Henry Sadorus, claimed to be the oldest citizen of the county, had been but twenty-nine years here. Fielder and his contemporary squatters were gone westward along with the Star of Empire; but there still remained the men who displaced these "avant-couriers" of civilization, living witnesses of the facts in our earliest history herein sought to be told.

At the Big Grove were John Brownfield and his sons, William, Benjamin, John, Jr., Joseph, James and Thomas, and his kinsmen, Robert, John R., Samuel and Joseph, all of whom came early in 1832. Matthew Busey, the patriarch of a large family of sons and daughters, among whom may be named, of the sons, Fountain J., Roderic R., Isaac, John S., and, of the daughters, Mrs. Stamey, Mrs. Phillippe, Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Littler—whose coming dates in 1829—still lived. Stephen Boyd and his son, James W. Boyd, came in 1831; Asahel Bruer, in 1828; James Clements and several sons, 1834; Paris Shepherd 1836; John, Elisha and Isaiah Corray, sons of William Corray, 1833; James Myers, 1837; Daniel O. Brumley and his brothers, William H., and others, sons of Samuel, 1830; Tarleton L. Truman and his brothers, Gideon and Jephtha, sons of John Truman, who came in 1830; James Kirby and his brother Elias, sons of Elias Kirby, 1829; Jacob and Harrison Heater, 1828; William H. Romine, 1837; Simeon H., John S., Samuel T. and Matthew D.

Busey, sons of Col. Matthew Busey, who came in 1834, but had died in 1852; Thomson R. Webber and his brothers, William H. and George G., who came in 1832; and we may also name Matthias Rinehart, his son, Martin, and his son-in-law, Walter Rhoades, 1829; Lewis Adkins, with a son of the same name; William Adams, James T. Roe, 1831; Collins and his son, Hiram; the Somers brothers, besides Dr. Winston and William D., living in Urbana. As previously told, there were James L., John L., Abner W. and Waitman T. Somers, living north of the Big Grove; John Gilliland, Jacob Smith, James Johnson, James C. Young and his sons, Walter and John C. Kirkpatrick, 1849; Penrose Stidham, 1848; George W. Burton, 1852; David Cantner, 1839; William S. Garman, 1850; Archa Campbell, 1839; Edward Ater, 1830; Albert G. Carle, 1847; Zachariah E. Gill, 1852; the Gere brothers—Asa, John, James S. and Lyman—who came about 1846; the Harvey brothers—William, Moses D. and Samuel A.—who came to Urbana in 1839; Asa F. Hays, 1851; Barnard Kelley, 1850; Thomas Lindsey, 1841.

In the Salt Fork Settlement, besides those already named as residing in the village of Homer, there were Hiram Rankin, 1832; Abraham and James Yeazel, 1835; Harrison W. Drullinger, 1830; James and Benjamin Bartley, 1832; Moses, Benjamin, David and Alexander Argo, 1835; John K. Patterson, 1836; David Swearingen, 1831; Samuel Mapes, 1834; Thomas Richards, 1832; Michael Firebaugh, 1837; John J. Swearingen 1839; Thomas Swearingen, 1835; Joseph T. Kelley, 1831; James S. Wright, 1830; David B. Stayton, 1830; Randolph C. Wright, 1830; William S. Coe, John Bailey, James Hoyt, Christopher Moss, William Peters and his sons Joseph and Robert, 1830. Thomas L. Bueler, 1828; Giles F. McGee, 1852; Dr. W. A. Conkey, 1843; Noah Nox, 1828; Benjamin Coddington, 1830; John H. Strong, Ambrose Strong; Orison Shreeve, 1834; James Freeman, 1832; William Parris, John B. Thomas, 1830; Dr. Harmon Stevens, Lewis Jones, John R. C. Jones.

The Sangamon settlements had lengthened out northward so as to have reached nearly to the extreme limit of the timber growth, but had spread little to the adjacent prairie. Most of those named in another chapter as among the purchasers of land direct from the Government, were still there and in the occu-

pancy of their pioneer homes; however, in a few cases the cabin had given way to a better house of the frame and clapboard variety, lathed and plastered, with good brick chimneys.

The list of names of these early settlers, whom the writer found here in 1853, is well begun by the name of John G. Robertson, who is named elsewhere as a resident of the Big Grove as early as 1830, but who, as early as 1834, moved to the Sangamon; Jonathan Maxwell, who about 1830 was the first to make his home there; also John Bryan, who came about the same time. Of the other pioneers, then residing in the county, it will be proper to name Mr. B. F. Harris, 1835; Solomon Osborn, 1834; James S. Hannah, 1834; Isaac V. Williams, 1834; Joel Hormel, 1834; Jacob Hammer, 1834; Fielding L. Scott, 1835; J. Q. Thomas; George Boyer; William Stewart; Adam Kerr; Joseph T. Everett; William H. Groves; Jesse B. Pugh; Robert Fisher; Augustus Blacker; Jefferson Trotter; William Peabody; Benjamin Huston; Samuel Huston; Jesse W. Pancake; Nicholas Devore; Thomas Stephens; John Phillippe; Alfred Gulick; Abel Harwood; John H. Funston; John R. Rayburn; Robert P. Carson; William Dawley; Samuel Koogler; B. F. Cressap; John Lindsey.

Of those grouped in and about Sadorus Grove are to be named those always first remembered in connection with that locality: Henry Sadorus and his son, William, the former then seventy years old, the patriarch of the county in years as well as in citizenship. The name of William Rock, a contemporary of the Sadorus men during most of their residence, comes next to mind; then Walter Beavers, 1837; John Cook, 1839; the Miller brothers—Isaac J., James, John and Benjamin, 1837; William Ellers; the O'Bryans—William, Joseph and Hiram; E. C. Haines; the Rices—Bloomfield H., David and Arthur; Zephaniah Yeates; John Hamilton and his sons, Miles and Carey; John P. Tenbrook; David L. Campbell; Hugh J. Robinson; Paul Holliday.

It is particularly interesting at this distance of time to review the names and subsequent history of the young men of Urbana of the years 1853 and 1854, found here by the writer upon his coming, or who joined the array soon thereafter. Very few old men, or men of advanced years, were then to be found here. Best remembered of those young men then

here, or coming soon after, were: William H. and James W. Somers—the former twice elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, now prominent at San Diego, Cal.; the latter, in 1861, appointed by President Lincoln to an important government position at Washington which he held under all the succeeding administrations, with repeated promotions, for near thirty-five years, but lately deceased; Samuel T. Busey, subsequently Colonel of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and Member of Congress; William N. Coler, subsequently Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Illinois and Member of the General Assembly, now a resident of New York City, whose son, Bird S. Coler, has achieved a national reputation; William Sim, long a prominent druggist of Urbana, now deceased; James J. Jarvis, who became a Colonel in the Confederate army and is now a wealthy resident of Fort Worth, Texas; William B. Webber, since then a member of the General Assembly of Illinois, and now a prominent attorney of the Champaign County bar; J. C. Sheldon, since then chosen a member of both houses of the General Assembly, with six years of service therein; Nathan M. Clark, who since then was elected both as Sheriff and County Clerk of the county, and who served with distinction as Captain of a company in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers for three years, losing an arm at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and who died in 1869; Thomas R. Leal, who afterwards, for sixteen years, filled the office of County Superintendent of Schools for this county, and was regarded as the father of our present high-grade school system, being for eight years a member of the State Board of Education; Henry M. Russell, then the pioneer groceryman and baker, and now the oldest continuous business man of the county; Joseph W. Sim, for many years afterwards a prominent lawyer and Judge of the County Court; George W. Gere, for nearly forty years prominent as a lawyer here, and now at the head of the bar of the county; Jasper W. Porter, now serving his fourth term as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Champaign County; Dr. Joseph T. Miller, then just commencing a medical practice, which has lasted over half a century, and which he still continues; Dr. C. H. Mills, also a young practitioner in medicine whose popularity has outlasted the half century; Dr. James Hollister, who for many

years sustained a high reputation as a professional man; Chalmers M. Sherfy, then in the mercantile trade, afterwards County Treasurer and for a long period prominent in the banking and business circles of Champaign; Myron S. Brown, then employed by H. M. Russell in his grocery and bakery, afterwards Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment, for many years, and until his death in Danville in 1900, a prominent physician both in Urbana and Danville; George W. Flynn, a printer, also at one time (in 1853) in the employment of Mr. Russell, afterwards and before the war one of the proprietors of the "Urbana Union," then Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Clark, became Adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, serving three years, when he became one of the owners of the "Champaign Gazette," and from this connection united in the organization of the Illinois Printing Company at Danville, at the head of which he remained until his death in 1888; George N. Richards, also a printer and one of the publishers of "The Union," afterwards holding a like position as one of the establishers of "The Constitution" before the War of the Rebellion; upon the breaking out of the war became an officer in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, where he served three years, after which he became one of the publishers of "The Gazette," now occupies the position of Judge of the County Court of Benton County, Mo.; John S. Busey, elected a member of the General Assembly in 1862, and long an influential citizen of the county, where he died in 1886; James S. McCullough, came here a lad in 1854, served three years in the Seventy-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, from which he retired with the loss of an arm, was County Clerk from 1873 to 1896, and is now serving his third term as Auditor of Public Accounts of this State; Hugh J. Robinson, then in the employ of the firm of Culver & Gere, engaged in the manufacture and delivery of railroad ties along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, came in the autumn of 1852 and now a successful farmer of Sadorus Township, has been twice elected to the lower house of the

General Assembly; Solomon J. Toy came about the beginning of 1854 and at once became the deputy of Thomas A. McLaurie, discharged the duties of County Clerk during that term and was afterwards twice elected to the office, the duties of which he discharged until succeeded by Captain Clark in 1865, later was prominent in business at Paxton and at Denver, where he died; Edwin T. Whitcomb, was a lad here in 1853, but after service as a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, was twice elected and served as Clerk of the Circuit Court, his brother, Alonzo L., then a boy, has since become a physician; L. A. McLean, a lad of the town in 1853, served several years as Deputy Circuit Clerk under O. O. Alexander, for many years has been prominent in the politics of the county as one of the editors of "The Herald," and, from 1892 to 1900, as its manager; Calvin C. Staley, who came in 1854, became a well known lawyer of the county and has honored the bench of the County Court since his election in 1890; Frederic E. Eubeling, with his parents (a German immigrant family), came in 1853, served three years in the army, has been a most successful business man, for many years serving with great credit upon the Board of Supervisors; A. P. Cunningham, came in 1853, was a Lieutenant in the Seventy-sixth Regiment during the war, and, after many years of successful business as an assistant cashier in the Grand Prairie Bank and, as a druggist in both towns, died in 1893; Thomas B. Carson, twice elected to the General Assembly of Illinois, and for many years prominent and influential in the politics of the county; William G. Brown, twice elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and for near forty years a useful man in the court house; Robert A. Webber, for many years Secretary of one of our Loan Associations, and a prominent business man until his death in January, 1905. Three of those boys—James M. Goodspeed, Charles B. Taylor and William E. Stevenson—have become prominent as ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this vicinity.

CHAPTER XXII.

WHY TWO TOWNS?

EXISTENCE OF TWO TOWNS AT THE CENTER OF THE COUNTY A MATTER OF SURPRISE—NOT DUE TO DESIGN—SURVEYS AND LOCATION OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—ECONOMY IN CONSTRUCTION DECIDED LOCATION—COL. M. W. BUSEY'S OFFERS OF LAND—URBANA STATION—BILL TO INCORPORATE THE CITY—OPPOSITION THERETO—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN—LOCAL JEALOUSIES—URBANA WITHOUT SHIPPING FACILITIES—A LOCAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE—EFFORTS OF URBANA CITIZENS TO HOLD THEIR OWN—COUNTY BOARD FAVORABLE TO URBANA—ROADS POINTED TO URBANA—FAVORABLE ATTITUDE OF NEW COUNTY BOARD IN 1857—COURT HOUSE CONDEMNED BY THE GRAND JURY—RUSE WHICH RESULTED IN A NEW COURT HOUSE—LOCAL JEALOUSIES INFLAMED—EFFECT ON ELECTIONS—ATTEMPT TO ATTACH UNIVERSITY TO CHAMPAIGN.

The existence here, at the center of the county, of two towns—or rather two cities—with two business centers and two municipal organizations, is often referred to by the stranger as a matter of surprise; first, that such a thing should ever have occurred, and second, that it should be continued. This condition was not originally due to a desire on the part of any resident to build up two towns or to have here—infringing upon each other and, to a certain extent, rivals—two municipal corporations, but rather to circumstances over which the residents hereabouts, fifty years ago, had no control.

The first line for the Illinois Central Railroad, run by its engineer through the county, passed not far from Homer. Three others were run, one passing Urbana a few rods west of the stone bridge on Main Street, one crossing the Bloomington road not far from the present location of St. Patrick's church, and the final line—the one selected—two miles west of the court house. The selection of the latter line not only determined the location of the station, but, in effect, made the two towns inevitable. Had one of the lines nearer the court house been selected as the line of the road, the population of the county would have been better accommodated, and what we now see and regard as an evil—two rival towns—would have been avoided.

Why the westernmost line was accepted and two towns were made possible—if not inevitable—has long and often been misunderstood, and—though not intentionally—misrepresented.

Passing over the Illinois Central Railroad through this county, it will be observed that the line from Rantoul to the deep-cut, two miles below Champaign, passes over a level plain, where few unimportant streams are crossed, with no deep cuts or fills—an ideal line for a railroad. Let the same observer diverge from the line at a point near Leverett Station or farther north, with a view to following one of the other trial lines which ran nearer the court house, and he would—besides crossing the creek several times—encounter considerable valleys and depressions to be filled, ridges to be cut through before reaching the town, and, immediately south of town, a series of ridges of considerable breadth would be found in the way, necessitating either a cut of a mile or more in length or the climbing of a hill. This same ridge was encountered at the deep cut south of Champaign, but in less than half a mile was passed with but a fraction of cutting.

At that time, economy in the construction of the line was of much greater importance to the Company than was the running of the line nearby a ready made town—especially so unimportant a town as was Urbana at that time. This question of economy in road-building decided the location of the road, and nothing else.

Col. M. W. Busey then owned all of the land in the vicinity of the town along all these lines, and had offered the engineers the right of way for either line and twenty acres of land for depot purposes wherever they might choose, and was equally interested in the land bordering all of the three lines.⁽¹⁾

It was probably no part of the wish or intention of the railroad authorities to make another and a different town from Urbana—that city already having a location and a name—for they named their station "Urbana," and

⁽¹⁾A similar condition of things, both at Bloomington and at Clinton, fixed the location of the line farther from the business centers of both towns than was thought desirable by the citizens, and caused much unfavorable comment and complaint. In both these cases the locations of the line, while far out on the prairie, the distances were not so great as to cause the building up of new towns.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

so-called it and sold tickets to it for many years, although the new town and postoffice were called "West" Urbana. Its citizens, however, strenuously petitioned the railroad authorities for a change of name of the station by adding thereto the prefix "West." The Company and others platted additions to Urbana, and the records show a large part of Champaign to be made up of additions to Urbana. Not until after 1860, when, in consequence of the existence of two towns with two names and the newer town had been given the name of the county, all hope of union had passed, did the Company recognize the inevitable and erase the name of Urbana from its list of stations.

In January, 1855, with the concurrence of the Illinois Central Railroad, then as now largely interested in the future of this point, a bill was introduced into the General Assembly, then in session, for the incorporation of the "City of Urbana," which bill named as the territory to be embraced within the new municipality, not only the territory now embraced in Urbana, but also the territory now within the city of Champaign, or the larger part of it. No sooner had the news of the contemplated legislation reached this locality, than the few then resident at "the Depot," as Champaign was then called, raised a storm of opposition and sent a representative to Springfield by the slow mail-stage, then making its two trips a week, charged with the duty of strangling the infant city. The opposition succeeded so far as to fix the center north and south line of Sections 7 and 18 as the west line of Urbana, thus leaving all territory west of that line free to be organized later into another municipality.

In this amended form the charter became a law and was accepted by a vote of the citizens of Urbana, the village of West Urbana, a year or two thereafter, being organized under the general statutes of Illinois, including the territory stricken from the bill as introduced for the organization of Urbana. In this manner there came to be two towns instead of one.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾The following, from the "Urbana Union," of January 11, 1855, published during the discussion of the question of the incorporation of the locality, is suggestive of the history of that event:

"**The Incorporation.**—We have not heretofore said much upon the subject of the incorporation, from the fact that it has not excited much

It required but a few years of growth on the part of West Urbana, and of practical stand-still on the part of Urbana, to show the good but short-sighted people of the new town their mistake. Probably, in less than three years, the inhabitants of West Urbana considerably exceeded those of Urbana, with a voting capacity capable of controlling all municipal measures, had they been organized, as at first proposed, in one city.⁽¹⁾

discussion. But now that it has come to be so much of a town talk, it may not be amiss to allude to the matter.

"A charter has been prepared which embraces Urbana proper and the Depot, together with a large scope of country around town. John Campbell has gone to Springfield to urge its passage through the Legislature.

"We learn that much opposition exists to the measure among some of the citizens at the Depot, because they have been included in the charter. What the grounds of their opposition are we do not know, but suppose it is because they are desirous of separate incorporation, whenever they think it necessary. Perhaps it would be better for each to incorporate separately for the present, until such times as the intermediate space shall become settled, when, by an act of the Legislature, they could be annexed under one name; but it seems not so to us. By separate incorporations in such close proximity to each other, feuds and jealousies would naturally arise, which would operate to the disadvantage of both, while the expense of two incorporations would be double that of one, as two sets of officers must be supported. The objection is urged, too, that the old portion of the town, being the strongest, would monopolize the other by appropriating the public moneys to the benefit of its streets, while the other portions are left unimproved. We think that no person who is acquainted with the citizens of this part of the town would harbor such an idea, as our people, we think, have too good an estimate of honor and justice to allow such to be the case.

"The advantage which must accrue to us from having one common interest, one municipal government, must be apparent to all. Instead of two little insignificant town corporations, with hardly the power to shut up a truant pig, we may assume the authority and importance of a city, having power to make those precious scamps who, from time to time, impose upon our good nature and helplessness, feel that there is a power higher and stronger than public opinion, that will visit wrath upon their crimes. We need some defense other than that which the general law gives, against rowdies and itinerant devils, which this city charter, for which we now ask, alone can give."

⁽¹⁾"**Town Organization at West Urbana.**—The citizens of West Urbana have recently organized themselves into a body corporate, under the statute, by the name and style of "The Town of West Urbana." An election for Trustees took place last Monday, which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen: J. W. Baddeley, A. M. Whitney, E. T. McCann, J. J. Sutton and J. P. Gauch. The Board thus chosen will, no doubt, prove an efficient one, as the gentlemen, without exception, are thorough business men."—Urbana Union, April 30, 1857.

"**Census of West Urbana.**—The census of West Urbana was taken last week, revealing the fact that there are in the place 1,202 inhabitants. The last time the census was taken, in August, 1855, about sixteen months since, there were 416 in the town; increase in sixteen months, 786.

It is easy now to see that, had the few residents who had settled in the new town permitted the charter, as introduced, to become a law, there would have been but one town; tickets on the Illinois Central Railroad would have been sold to Urbana, as in the beginning, and the western part, from its much greater number of inhabitants, would have controlled in all measures. The Urbana of today would possibly have been included in two or three wards of the greater Urbana, and under this or some other name, with a population greater than both, and with a territory stretching a distance of four miles or more from east to west, it would have occupied a commanding position among Illinois cities. It is also easy to see that the one possible city, divested of and unhindered by the corroding jealousies and animosities of half a century, must have shown much greater growth, both in population and in wealth, than has been realized. Although it may be difficult to say where or in what respect local jealousies have injured the growth of either town, it is a well recognized fact known to all, that such is the case.⁽¹⁾

nearly two hundred per cent. We doubt very much if there is another town in the West that can show as favorable a state of things as that. The number of children over four years of age and under twenty-one is 357.

"We are also furnished with the following as an exhibit of the business facilities of the town: Number of houses, 234; Dry-goods stores, 8; Clothing store, 1; Drug stores, 3; Hardware and stove stores, 5; Furniture stores, 2; Shoe stores, 2; Millinery stores, 3; Lumber yards, 6; Jewelers, 2; Saddler shops, 2; Blacksmith shops, 3; Bakeries, 2; Warehouses, 4; Flouring mill, 1; Livery stable, 1; Schools, 3; Churches, 2; Physicians, 3; Dentist, 1; Clergymen 4."—Urbana Union, January 8, 1857.

"L. T. Eads, Esq., has just completed the census of West Urbana. He furnishes us with the following figures: Population, 1,298; males 743; females, 555; children, 474. The value of the past season's improvements amount to \$54,271. This will do for a town that has only had a local habitation and a name some four years."—Urbana Constitution, January 9, 1858.

(1) "The question is frequently asked, both by strangers and by citizens, 'which is to be the place of business, the Old Town or the point at the Depot?' The matter is at present considered by most as quite problematical, and various and conflicting opinions are held and expressed. Some there are who seem to think that all that is necessary to build up a town is the immediate presence of a railroad with its necessary buildings, and that consequently as the Depot possesses these requisites, suppose that it must in its growth far eclipse the older portion of the town, and that, to use their own expression, 'Urbana will soon be a cornfield.' These sentiments, we may add, are held mostly by those whose property is at the Depot. Others there are who hold quite different opinions relative to this subject. These see in the Old Town the only elements of lasting prosperity, and suppose

In the beginning of this dual existence, Urbana, with the advantage of being the county-seat and with a more thorough acquaintance with the dwellers throughout the county, had, and for some time maintained, its advantage in trade; but gradually and imperceptibly the advantage of buying his supplies where he marketed his products, won the farmer, which, together with a desire on the part of newly arrived citizens to be near to a railroad station, gradually sapped and finally arrested the growth and business of Urbana, and gave life and strength to its rival. Fifty years' experience with these influences have produced what we see today.

From 1854—the date of the completion to this point of the Illinois Central Railroad—to 1870, the date of the completion of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, Urbana was without shipping facilities and enjoyed little growth. Meanwhile it struggled against a popular clamor from the more recent additions to the population in favor of the removal of the county-seat to the new town. This came mostly from the western

it will continue to be the principal business point in the county, while the Depot will be merely a place where the Illinois Central Railroad will receive and discharge freight for various points in the county, and that, in the meantime, Urbana proper will, in the use of its present facilities, continue to grow to the dimensions and importance of a city. There are doubtless partial grounds for assuming these two positions. For instance, with the first named class, we may say that the facilities always added to a point by the building of a railroad, with its passenger, freight and machine houses, and other advantages which our Depot possesses, is sufficient to give an impetus to a town possessed by few towns of older growth and with more natural advantages.

"And, with those in the old town, we may say, possessing as we do the county-seat, the natural advantages of living water, the location of the Urbana Seminary, together with already a large and rapidly increasing trade, and population, we are bound to take and continue to hold the lead in business perpetually.

"But from observation we are firmly of the opinion that neither of the ultra positions are correct. Each point possesses advantages peculiar to itself, and but few in common with the other; hence, they must be mutually dependent. So long as the Old Town is the county-seat of a large and fertile county, like Champaign, the seat of an institution of learning, such as ours will be, and enjoys the facilities which it now does in trade, it must and will command attention. So of the Depot. In the possession of the advantages which it enjoys, it will be a point of no little importance; and of each we may say that, being dependent on each other, and in such close proximity, they must and will grow up together, a help to each other.

"Efforts to get up a rivalry between the two points will always be found futile, as their interest is one and ought to be at once incorporated under one charter."—Urbana Union, June 29, 1854.

portion of the county and from those parts of the north and south portions contiguous to the Illinois Central Railroad, which sections would have been better accommodated by the change. There can be little doubt that, had the question of removal, uninfluenced by any question of the cost of new public buildings, been submitted to a vote of the people, the county-seat would have followed the course of empire westward.

It was due to the general fear of the removal of the county buildings, and to Urbana's efforts at staying this tendency of public feeling, that about 1858—all other efforts at obtaining railroad accommodations having failed—its citizens began the agitation of the question of themselves building a railroad from the Illinois Central Railroad to some point southeast, passing through Urbana to connect with the Wabash system. This resulted in the passage of a charter by the Legislature, at its session in 1859, chartering the Urbana Railroad Company. Charters were a cheap commodity in those days and very plentiful—especially charters which held out hopes to Urbana—and so this charter would have meant as little as its long line of predecessors, but for the courage and determination put into it by the people of the town, who had learned to depend upon themselves.

Organization under this charter was effected with Archa Campbell as President. Many citizens, in their enthusiasm and determination, turned out and worked upon the grading and bridging, with no other incentive than that of helping their town to a railroad connection. Within a few months the grading and bridging were completed, and ties were on the ground ready for the iron—all done by voluntary contributions of money and labor by the citizens most interested. Efforts were then made by President Campbell to interest capitalists so far as to furnish money for the iron, but without success. The general collapse of financial matters at the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1860 and '61, put an end to all progress, and the little line of work, two miles long, lay a victim to storms and weather until the beginning of 1863, when one Nathan Randall of Cortland, N. Y., a man of capital and resources, was induced, under a promise of the entire ownership of all right of way, grading, bridging and ties on the ground, together with contributions of contiguous lands

and lots, with much money given by Urbana's citizens, to furnish money sufficient to purchase the iron and complete the road. This was done, and on the seventeenth day of August, 1863, the one car—the total of the rolling stock of the corporation—propelled by a team of mules, rolled into Urbana from the west. The long looked-for railroad connection of the town was realized.

This railroad, built by the means contributed by the citizens, but given to one who had the ready money to put the project in motion, was worth more than it cost to Urbana; and was, without doubt, the means of staying and of finally defeating the agitation for the removal of the county-seat. It effectually laid the closeted ghost, which for years threatened to materialize in the destruction of the town.⁽¹⁾

It might have been wiser for the little population of Urbana, in the early 'fifties—when the location of the Illinois Central Railroad two miles away had shown, beyond a doubt, the coming of a strong rival which was to outgrow and eclipse the old town—to have accepted the situation, and like Old Homer at the east side of the county, followed the trend of events to the railroad; but they thought and acted otherwise. They might with no great expense, as did Homer, have put all buildings worth removing upon runners and set them down near the depot grounds, and have left the question of the removal of the county-seat to a vote of the people, which, with Urbana's opposition overcome, would easily have followed. Many would have done so at once; but a few men, such as William D. and Dr. Winston Somers, J. W. Jaquith, Elisha Harkness, Asa, John and James S. Gere, Edward Ater and a few others—men of strong individuality—placed themselves in opposition to moving the town and maintained their position. For years the outcome was in much

(1) Two grain warehouses were built in Urbana, one by the Nichol Brothers, and one by Eli Halberstadt, where grain was bought and shipped for some years, and until the building of the Big Four line.

The freight cars of the Illinois Central Railroad, as needed to bring freight intended for Urbana, or to receive freight to be shipped elsewhere, were set upon a contiguous side-track of that road, and from thence hauled to Urbana to discharge or receive freight, as the case might require, by horse or mule teams, and returned in the same manner. In this way the local merchants were greatly accommodated. A track was run across Main Street to the Halberstadt building.

doubt. West Urbana grew rapidly and Urbana stood still. The work of maintaining the position taken was hard and, at times, very discouraging on the part of Urbana. The members of the County Board, however, being old citizens of the county and friends of the people of Urbana, lent their aid, so far as official acts and influence would go, in aid of the older town. When the railroad was located, and for years before, all county and State roads of the vicinity pointed to Urbana; and, to reach West Urbana, without first going to Urbana, made new public roads a necessity. The citizens of West Urbana complained, and not without some reason, of the failure of the County Board, which then, under the law, had discretion in the matter of exercising the power vested in it of laying new roads, to grant their petitions for roads pointing to the new town. This and other reasons determined the newly-made citizens to appeal to the ballot for a remedy.

At the election in 1857 a County Board was to be elected consisting of a County Judge and two Associate Justices of the Peace, which, under the law as it then existed, had the control of the county affairs and of the erection of public buildings. West Urbana had three candidates for the chief place, between whom a fierce war was waged until a week or two before the election, when Urbana brought out Edward Ater, a former Sheriff and a strong man. Word was passed out to all the settlements that he was the choice and was to be voted for. The returns showed Ater elected over all, with John P. Tenbrook and Lewis Jones as Associates—all old citizens and friends of Urbana.

The court house then in use, as has elsewhere been stated, was a fair brick building, large enough for the public demands at that time, but unsafe for the protection of the public records. Each Grand Jury for the next two years condemned the building for this defect and called upon the county authorities for the erection of fire-proof offices. These demands of the Grand Jury were favorably commented upon by the court and ordered certified to the County Board. It is quite certain that little more than the erection of fire-proof offices, such as were then in use in Vermilion and other counties, were intended by the court and jury in their recommendations; but the County Board placed upon them a much more

liberal interpretation. An architect was employed and plans for additions to the court house were submitted and approved, which, in the execution, razed the court house to its foundations and erected thereon a fire-proof building. It is also certain that this movement was, as charged by those who advocated the interests of West Urbana, intended by the County Board and its Urbana friends as a measure for quieting the clamor for county-seat removal, by providing a court house which would anticipate, by many years, the needs of the county, and thus remove that need from among the reasons for removal.

It need hardly be said that local jealousies were inflamed to the greatest extent ever known between the old and the new town, so much so as to cause more than one personal conflict. The newspapers published in West Urbana poured forth the vials of local wrath against the county authorities, and aroused the county as it has never been aroused since over the issue, unless the location of the University or the war epoch of 1861 are made exceptions.

These local jealousies were carried into local politics and, for some years, neither political ties nor personal qualifications were considered by many voters in both towns; but the place of residence of the candidate—if in either town—often determined the choice of the town voters irrespective of other considerations. An inspection of the published returns of local elections, for several years, show the extent of this rivalry and its effect upon aspirants for office.

This was most noticeable in the returns of the November election, 1861, when a member of a Constitutional Convention was to be chosen in addition to county officers. Both of the principal political parties had a full set of candidates representing party principles, intensified by the admixture of the issues of the Civil War, then in its first year. Thomson R. Webber, of Urbana, and James B. McKinley, of West Urbana, were the opposing candidates for Delegate to the Convention. Both gentlemen were unexceptionable in character and qualification, and entirely acceptable to their respective partisans. The returns of the election held in the two towns, however, show that partisanship in both towns was very largely disregarded and that local feeling, in the case of both candidates, controlled a large pro-

portion of the voters in their choice of candidates.

Candidates for county offices were, in most cases also, residents of the two towns, and shared in the local slaughter, although none were in any manner connected with the erection of the new county buildings. The people of both towns seem to have been alike the victims of the local mania, neither being exempt. Not until many years had elapsed, and the actors in early local contests had passed off the active stage, did this prejudice, even in politics, cease to show itself. Partles in making nominations for offices had to take it into account and reckon with it.

In 1868, Dr. John W. Scroggs, of Champaign, was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from this legislative district, and took his seat in January, 1869. With a view to settling many local questions—but chiefly that of the location of the University, which at the prior session had been located by the organic act in Urbana—Dr. Scroggs introduced a bill in the lower house, disconnecting all that part of the territory of Urbana lying west of what is now known as Lincoln Avenue, and attaching it to the corporation of Champaign. The news of the introduction of this drastic and far-reaching measure soon carried to Springfield an influential lobby, by whose influence the committee to which the proposed law was referred, reported it back with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out, which was done.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE AWAKENMENT.

REVIEW OF CONDITION—COMING OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES—THE LAND RAPIDLY TAKEN—INCREASE IN POPULATION—HINDRANCES TO POOR MEN—TALK OF DRAINAGE—EARLY FROST—BREAKING OUT OF THE WAR OF SECESSION—DEALINGS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD WITH LAND PURCHASES—PRE-EMPTIONS—GRADED LANDS—SWAMP LANDS—CURRENCY—STATE CREDIT.

The observer of the advanced condition of Champaign County at the beginning of the twentieth century, rich in all the elements which enter into the term Greatness, when

applied to a State or Community, will readily concede that a great advancement from its condition at the middle of the last century, as gleaned from the preceding chapters, has taken place. To no one cause can this change from the lethargic sleep which was imposed by Nature and circumstances be referred, but to many causes. The same soil and the same climate prevailed in both periods, and, without both of these, little progress would have been made.

The Age of Steam, which, in Illinois as elsewhere, came in to supply so many of the wants of the inhabitants, has been the most potent physical agent in the renaissance over which all rejoice. The half-century period here referred to, at its beginning, saw nothing here but a frontier county with a population of 2,649; but without a railroad within one hundred miles which had advanced beyond the charter period; without schools, churches or any of the social organizations, aside from a few feeble church societies; without roads or bridges; remote from any public transportation; with a population so sparse as to have failed to attract the attention of anybody but the ever-alert tax-gatherer and the census-taker—in fact, a county ignored and shunned, but with an expanse of undeveloped prairie soil which palpitated with its intrinsic wealth, and beckoned to the plow and the hoe as the means of necessary development. Fifty years ago the possibilities of Champaign County were unknown and untried, and only awaited the coming of population to roll back the inertia of ages.

The construction of the Illinois Central Railroad across the county, from north to south, with its northern extremity resting upon the Great Lakes of the North, and its southern upon the Gulf of Mexico, was one of the two great events to which the awakening may be traced. By its construction the markets of the world were opened to the remote settlements of Central Illinois, and assurance given that its surplus products would be wanted and called for. Its food-producing animals, instead of being driven, as in case of neat cattle and horses on journeys of months to Philadelphia and Boston for market, and its hogs, instead of being driven on foot to the Wabash towns for slaughter, were shipped from our doors with the interval of only a few hours until the market was reached. The

fruits and cereals, which before could only be sold at the termination of long and tiresome journeys by wagons, employing weeks of time, were dumped from the wagons into the elevator at a nearby station, and the returns carried home the same day.

So with the merchandise brought in to supply the wants of the country. No more semi-annual caravans of farmers to Chicago, bearing a few bushels of wheat with dried apples, furs and feathers to exchange for salt, and the dreary return, encountering rains, floods and green-head flies; but the barrel of salt could be had at the near-by station, where the grain-buyer would take all the farmer had to sell and send him home the same day. The goods of the merchant were unloaded from the cars at the station in the morning and, before noon, were upon his shelves ready for the customer.

The people no more awaited the tiresome journeys of the wagons to Chicago, the Wabash towns, and to St. Louis, whence they traveled over muddy and dusty roads and returned with only as much as is now carried upon a dray a few blocks to the store,⁽¹⁾ but their order of to-day is filled tomorrow with goods from the second largest metropolis upon the continent.

The slow-going mail-wagon and horse-back carrier, with his horn, gave way to the mail-car and its army of clerks; and instead of reading our news from Chicago's stale dailies, half-a-week old, or from the New York and Washington weeklies, ten days after publication, we read the news, at first late in the day of its issue and later with our breakfast coffee.⁽²⁾

With this railroad came the telegraph, never before known in all the eastern part of Illinois, and later the telephone, with all their

transforming power. In a word, the frontier settlement, without material progress in twenty years, but with immense possibilities, at once came to the front of affairs. Its villages cleaned up their streets and put on metropolitan airs. New villages were laid out and new centers of trade created. Roads and bridges were constructed, wet lands were drained and other railroads invited. Churches and schools were built and all waste places made productive.

To employ the last lines ever penned by a great American poet:

"Out of the shadows of Night,
The World rolls into light,—
It is daylight everywhere."

The railroad which had been looked to as a deliverer from long and oppressive isolation, not only carried away the surplus products and brought hither necessary merchandise, but it also opened up a highway for immigration to the country and over this new highway population poured in as it never had done before. The Federal census showed as a result an increase of population from 2,649 in 1850, to 14,650 in 1860—well nigh 500 per cent. The new acquisitions of population were, as a general thing, people from the Northern and Eastern States, with a large sprinkling of foreign immigrants.⁽³⁾ They came as mechanics, farmers and traders, and no more than five years had passed until the frontier country, having in the meantime been bisected from east to west by another railroad now called the Wabash—an event of little less importance than the coming of the Central—had reached a different plane from that occupied by it and its population prior to the age of railroads. But a few years elapsed until the population was many times increased, and, instead of showing here and there a single family of "Yankees," that aggressive element in American life was found in every neighborhood.

(1) The writer's first entry into Urbana as told in another chapter, was made as a part of a load of tinner's stock drawn from a Wabash town, by the sufferance of the generous wagoner.

(2) "Since our last issue our town has been gladdened by the arrival of a daily mail from Chicago, which desirable event has been brought about by the indefatigable efforts of our excellent postmaster, J. W. Jaquith. We now receive the Chicago Daily Press the same day of its publication, by which means the latest news is always at hand. We would take this opportunity to suggest to those of our friends who love to keep posted in the news that they may, by subscribing to the Press, obtain one of the best dailies published in the West."—Urbana Union, August 17, 1854.

(3) "J. C. Baddeley has just opened his store at the Depot. From his reputation as a dealer he will call a large trade. We understand he is greeted with a perfect rush at his store just now. No wonder, when he has so fine a stock and sells so cheaply."—Urbana Union, October 12, 1854.

"It is remarked by all that the improvements in Urbana, during the past season, are unsurpassed by any town in the vicinity. More than one hundred buildings have gone up within one year."—Urbana Union, October 12, 1854.

Little time elapsed after the coming of the railroads until the last tract of government land had been entered and the new population were taking up the railroad lands, which were thrown upon the market soon after the completion of the railroad to Champaign County.⁽¹⁾ The lands in this county were all of the best quality and were put upon the market at very low prices and on liberal terms. To effect early sale of these lands this corporation published, throughout the Eastern States, the most glowing descriptions of them and of their capacity for the production of the grains grown in this climate.⁽²⁾ The effect was to bring purchasers of every class, among whom were many entirely unused to the work of farming of any kind—especially to the farm-work of the Illinois prairies. Shortly the prairies of the county were dotted all over by the cabins and improvements of the new-comers, and the breaking teams of the new farmers became a distinct feature of every landscape. The prairie townships, like Stanton, Philo, Compromise,

Colfax, Harwood, Crittenden, East Bend, Ayers and Brown, which up to the time of the coming of the railroads were practically without population, soon showed signs of life, while the prairie neighborhoods of the timber belts and groves suddenly became animated with the new population.

The whole amount of land donated to the Illinois Central Railroad Company by the State of Illinois was 2,595,000 acres, lying within fifteen miles of its road.

The six years which elapsed between the coming of the first locomotive and the sickening detonations of Beauregard's guns trained upon Fort Sumter, saw the population of the county trebled, even in the face of many adverse circumstances.

This population which so eagerly pressed in upon us was mostly unused to the ways of Illinois farming and entirely unseasoned to the western climate. Assured results followed this condition of the new-comers. The glowing pictures of Illinois farming, with which the Illinois Central Railroad Company⁽¹⁾ tempted them

⁽¹⁾The reader will remember that, by act of Congress, approved September 20, 1850, a large amount of the public lands of the Government in this State were given to the State of Illinois to aid in the construction of a railroad from Cairo to the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, with branches from this main line to Chicago and Galena, which lands were in turn granted by the General Assembly to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, a corporation created for the purpose of constructing this road. The Government at this withdrew all its lands within six miles of the line fixed upon for the road until the company should have selected the alternate evenly numbered sections not already entered by private persons. The law permitted selections to be made from beyond this twelve-mile limit, to replace all lands already taken up. Not until the company had made all its selections were the remaining lands again placed upon the market for entry.

⁽²⁾**"Illinois Central Railroad Lands for Sale.**—The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, situated upon and within fifteen miles of the Chicago branch of their road, and extending from a point in Effingham County, known as the north boundary of township six, north of the base line, to a point in Iroquois County on the north boundary of township number twenty-eight, north of the base line, are now offered for sale.

"The limits above mentioned, include lands situated in the Counties of Jasper, Effingham, Cumberland, Coles, Moultrie, Platt and Champaign, and a part of Iroquois, Livingston and Shelby.

"The character of these lands is too well known to require a description or comment in commending their quality. Persons having made application for any of these lands, and all others wishing to purchase or obtain information as to the quality of particular tracts and terms of sale, are requested to apply at the office of the undersigned at the Urbana Depot, where plats of the land may be seen and information in reference to these lands cheerfully given."

"Land Agent I. C. R. Co."

"Urbana, Oct. 12, 1854."

—From the Urbana Union, Oct. 12, 1854.

⁽¹⁾The following extract from a pamphlet, which was given a wide circulation, will further serve to show the visions of wealth held up to all comers:

"Assume that on his arrival he is penniless. Labor here is always in demand. He will easily find employment. One or two years so spent will give him a knowledge of the country, have seasoned him to the climate, and if he has been prudent, left him with two or three hundred dollars with which to commence operations. He purchases a quarter-section and pays down two years' interest, say fifty dollars, he gets a yoke of oxen and a plow for, say, one hundred dollars, and lives on the balance of his means until he can raise a crop. In June he breaks up, with the assistance of his neighbors, whom he pays in kind, say twenty acres of prairie, then purchases the right to cut rails from the neighboring timber, and hauls them on his ground. In September he harrows his twenty acres and plants it with wheat. He then earns some money by assisting in harvesting, pays for his seed and buys some necessary tools and perhaps half a dozen calves and pigs. During the year he fences his twenty acres. In the spring he throws among his wheat some herds' grass and clover. In July he gets a crop of, say, three hundred bushels of wheat, which are worth \$200. Having in June broken up another twenty acres, and pursued the same process, he attains the same results. In the meantime his calves feed on the unbroken prairie and on the clover sown in his first wheat patch, which he plows up in April and plants with Indian corn, so that the second year he has, besides his three hundred bushels of wheat, some one thousand bushels of Indian corn, worth \$400. With the means thus afforded, he may easily, on the third year, break up forty instead of twenty acres, and he will have, by pursuing the same course on the fourth year, his six hundred bushels of wheat and two thousand bushels of corn. His calves will have become a herd of cattle. He will have a fenced

from their little eastern farms to the prairie farms, where they were led to believe the new holdings, with all necessary improvements, would be paid for by two or three crops at farthest, were found to be overdrawn by a large margin, especially when the agues and fevers and fluxes, which arose from the newly broken prairie sod to confront the unacclimated at the outset, are taken into the account. They found themselves, when domiciled in their new homes, remote from neighbors and from the school and church privileges to which they had been accustomed; remote from the scant timber, so essential then in the improvement of the farm; remote from a market town and, withal, in common with all others, handicapped by the want of a reliable currency. They came, perhaps, from New York or New England homes, whose atmosphere was exempt from malaria, with stalwart frames and ruddy cheeks, flushed with inflated hopes and expectations to make farms upon undrained lands, only to fall victims to climatic ailments before the first frost and to enter upon the rigors of an Illinois winter, where the unimpeded blasts from over the bleak expanses of the open country dealt out to new-comers their unwelcome greetings. Or, the neophyte agriculturist may have planted his first crop for the harvest of 1858—a year well remembered as one of both flood and drought of extreme severity—when corn was unplanted until near the end of June, and then only planted in the mud; intermixed with which was a period of almost universal sickness in the rural districts, insomuch that, in many isolated families, there were not enough well persons to care for the sick.

Added to these natural obstacles, unwise laws laid upon the new farmer of that day the most onerous burden of protecting his crop against the incursions of his neighbor's herds. A legal fence—which was interpreted to be a "good and sufficient fence"—must surround his farm before he dare plant a hill of corn, else his crop went to feed and enrich the owner of the cattle which fed upon the

prairie grass.⁽¹⁾ The effect of his condition of the law of Illinois upon its settlement is unknown, but could not have been otherwise than highly deleterious. The cost of fencing a farm during the years prior to 1860 was generally greater than the cost of the unbroken land; yet the fencing of the land was imperative, else no crop could be raised in the neighborhood where cattle were raised. Those much about the courts before that date will remember the hardship to the poor homemaker of the application of this law. Under it the advantages were all in favor of the man who had been in the country long enough to have accumulated a herd of stock, and against the new-comer who had exhausted his means in paying for his land or, perhaps, in only making his first payment. With native timber miles away,⁽²⁾ northern lumber beyond his reach or impossible of obtaining for want of transportation, and his better situated neighbors' herds all around him, the lot of this unfortunate homeseeker was a hard one. The shifts resorted to by the latter to avoid the effects of a merciless and unwise law were numerous and often unavailing. Fences made of poles nailed to posts; or, perhaps, in part of sods from the prairie and piled into a wall, were

(1)The first session of the General Assembly of Illinois, on Feb. 4, 1819, passed an act of ten lines which, in terms, adopted the common law of England and all the statutes of the British Parliament made in aid of the common law which are of a general nature and not local to that kingdom, making a few exceptions, as the law of Illinois, which is true to this day by virtue of this and subsequent acts. One provision of that common law required the owners of stock to keep them within their own enclosures, and made such owners liable for any damage committed by them to the crops of neighbors, regardless of whether the injured crop was protected by a fence or not. Had this provision not been held by the Supreme Court of Illinois to be one of the provisions excepted by the legislative act as local to England, and therefore not in force here, the settlement and reclamation of the county would have been much aided. That court, in the case of Seeley vs. Peters, 5 Gilman, 130, by a divided court, held that, under the law of Illinois, the owner of stock might, at his pleasure, allow the same to run at large, and that the owners of crops must fence against it, or accept the consequences.

(2)In early times and before substitutes for fencing or northern lumber had become available, most of the native timber tracts of the country were subdivided by their owners and sold in tracts of five acres or a greater amount, to the owners of prairie farms, to enable them to fence and otherwise improve their lands. This fact in the history of the timber groves and belts accounts for the almost universal destruction of our native timber. It will also account for the many subdivisions shown by our map-makers, of the tracts formerly covered by timber.

farm of eighty acres, and eighty of unbroken prairie for his future operations. He is independent. He may build himself a frame house, cultivate a kitchen garden, and if he has done as he should, will have an orchard of various kinds of fruit in full bearing, and a family, growing up about him. He will easily have met the two payments that have come round for his land, and be prepared to extend his operations."

common. So, fences made from slats rived from an oak log and nailed to posts set in the ground were made. In either case the fence was quite transient and often a delusion, so far as protecting the crop was concerned. It was not a "good and sufficient fence," and if the crop contributed to the wealth of the neighboring owner of the herd, the law granted no relief.

In many cases the new farmer depended for protection to his crop upon the watchfulness of himself and family—or, as the term in use expressed it, upon "herding" the neighbors' cattle away from the crop. This involved the services of the younger members of the family from planting time until corn gathering, together with the aid of the family dogs, in driving off the intruding stock, besides begetting ill-will and lawsuits between neighbors, the charges being that of "dogging the stock," or possibly the charge of killing the dog had to be met by the owner of the stock driven off. The records of the court present many instances of bitter legal contests over controversies between neighbors who, otherwise, would have been friendly and helpful to each other.

The revision of the laws of the State, effected in 1874, under the present Constitution, changed the rule by requiring the owner of stock to care for the same, and laying upon him the burden of any damage they may do to his neighbors' unfenced crops. Added to the benefits of this law, the manufacture and sale of barbed wire and of woven wire fences in their various forms, has much aided, not only in cheapening the improvement of farms, but in fostering friendly feelings among neighbors. These causes have likewise perceptibly changed the character of much of the litigation in our courts.

The law previously cited must always be looked upon, in its severity and ill-effects, as next in cruelty to what is known as the "Black Code" of Illinois.

Lack of drainage has been elsewhere cited as an obstacle to the improvement of the country. How great an impediment this lack proved to be, can only be understood by those who learned from actual experience or observation. The many mile stretches of unbroken cultivated farms, now seen upon every hand in this county, afford no hint of what was witnessed upon the same landscape before the

era of drainage. In but few instances could an entire forty-acre tract be cultivated. Here and there on every tract were "sink-holes," "sloughs" or "draws," which could not be cultivated because of the overflow; so the farmer plowed to their margins, turned about and avoided them, so that, upon the best cultivated farms, until a few years since, were invariably found more or less of these uncultivated patches, which were useless except for the cutting of prairie grass, but which now, having been tapped by a tile-drain or open ditch, are the best lands the owner has.

Elsewhere a partial showing of the cost of reclaiming the wet and overflowed lands of Champaign County has been made. The change from fields broken by uncultivated sloughs, as they appeared as late as 1876, to what is seen today, has been produced by the outlays made as there seen, and by private outlays as great or greater.

Most of those who bought lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in this county, were men of small means, and many of them, in addition to this hindrance, were also men of limited experience as farmers and of great expectations, induced in most cases by the redolent representations sent out by the Company in the form of circulars and advertisements.

It will be needless to say to an Illinois reader of any experience or observation, that this class of purchasers, in a majority of cases and under the adverse surroundings above spoken of, met with sore disappointments. Lack of experience, wet lands, sickness, poorly fenced fields and, in some cases, early frosts so disheartened many of our new neighbors on the prairie, that they turned their backs upon what they had fondly hoped was to be their land of promise, and again sought their Eastern homes. (A severe frost on August 9, 1863, ruined the corn crop of Champaign County to an extent which made the importation of seed corn a necessity in the spring of 1864.) Not so with all, however. Many, provoked by failures, challenged their reverses of fortune to do their worst, resolutely pushed forward and won success.

The breaking out of the War of the Rebellion called for many of the new farms—partly paid for—their owners, who exchanged the contest carried on by them with adverse surroundings in their prairie homes, for conflicts

with their country's enemies—a contest more sanguinary, but requiring little more of courage and fortitude than the former. Many of this class never returned to take up the battle of life here, but, if spared to honorable discharge, sought out other fields and occupations.

The records of deeds for the lands sold by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in very many cases, show the deeds not to have been made to the original purchaser, but to some assignee of his. In most cases of assignment of certificates of purchase, or contracts, the transfer was due to some of the causes enumerated above, which overtook the purchaser and caused him to give up the contest.

It will always be said to the credit of the officers and managers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, that it arbitrarily cancelled few of the original certificates issued to purchasers of its lands. Failures to meet the terms of purchase by the buyer, though a sufficient cause for a cancellation of his contract under its terms, was rarely followed by drastic measures; but great leniency, as a rule, was observed towards all purchasers by that corporation. Notwithstanding this, many sold their claims and gave up the contest. Few of those who began life on "railroad land" and won the hard contest remain to enjoy their triumphs and to see lands, cheaply rated at the beginnings, now sought after at the highest prices.

The pre-emption laws of the United States, though in force in Illinois in some of their various forms since 1813, had very little effect upon the settlement of public lands in Champaign County, until the supply of these lands had been nearly exhausted, when many, desiring lands but not being able at the time to pay for them, or not being able on account of the closing of the Land Office, to complete their entries, availed themselves of these Federal enactments to secure for themselves homes. The years between 1855 and 1857 saw many pre-emptions in Champaign County, and also saw many contests for the lands between the pre-emptors and other claimants—the latter for the most part being speculators, or men whose object in entering the land was only financial gain, rather than to utilize it as a home.

All sales by the Government were conditioned that the same had not been pre-empted; and, where the claimant under the pre-emp-

tion laws, made satisfactory proof of his residence upon the land and of his compliance with the provisions of the law, any sale of the land to others was cancelled. This condition raised many sharp contests between claiming pre-emptors and speculators, which were not in all cases terminated by the investigation held before the officers of the Land Office, but many found their way into the State and Federal Courts. The controversy was sharp for a time and aroused no little public interest throughout the county. Sentiment everywhere favored the pre-emptor, and the "land sharks," as the purchasers were called, with very offensive adjectives added to emphasize and make the term more opprobrious, rarely dared show themselves in the neighborhood of their entries.

It is a fact well remembered that the "actual residence" required to be proven by the pre-emptor was often of a farcical and unreal character, as would appear from the kind of buildings and enclosures relied upon as evidence of possession, and of the acts of ownership by him relied upon. His dwelling was often a mere shack, fences unreal and his broken prairie a myth. All the same, the pre-emptor was favored by public sentiment and won out finally. The speculator, who was generally foreign to the locality, lost.

In many cases where the pre-emptor only cared for the money he could make out of his claim, or was weak-kneed and dreaded a conflict with a power the strength of which was to him unknown and the result uncertain, compromises were effected whereby the speculator got the land and the pre-emptor received a small money compensation. A decision of the highest Federal Court was finally reached upon a test case taken there, which concluded the controversy, so far as all contested claims not already abandoned were concerned.⁽¹⁾ John Roughton, who was one of the leading contestants on the part of the pre-emptors, had located upon the northeast quarter of Section 27 in Ludlow Township, and was among the successful litigants. He received a patent from the United States Government for his holding as a reward for a

⁽¹⁾For the main facts relating to the Preemption Law in Champaign County, the writer is indebted to a paper read by John Roughton, Esq., before the Old Settlers' Society of the county, some years since.

genuine attempt to comply with the law and the courage to defend his acts; and now, in his old age and after nearly half a century, he resides upon the land, perhaps the only one of his class to show such enduring evidences of the good faith of his declarations. His residence there has been broken only by his "three years or during the war" service for his country.

Another law of Congress which figured to a considerable extent in the settlement of Champaign County, was the act approved, August 4, 1854, commonly known as the "Graduation Law." By its terms the prices of all public lands remaining unsold were reduced and graded according to the periods in which they had been in market. Those which had been in market ten years or upwards, were reduced to one dollar per acre; those fifteen years or upwards, to seventy-five cents; those twenty years or upwards, to fifty cents; those twenty-five years or upwards, to twenty-five cents; and those which had been upon the market for thirty years or upwards, to twelve and one-half cents per acre. Under this statute many obtained cheap lands and made for themselves good homes; as, at that date, there were many tracts in the county which, owing to their remote location, or to some other quality, had either been rejected by the home seeker or overlooked by the speculator. Most of these tracts came under the two latter clauses; and it is a fact of history that some of the lands of this county, now marketable at one hundred dollars per acre, were sold at twelve and one-half or twenty-five cents per acre by the Government, in its effort to close out a "job lot" of its public lands.

Reference has been made in another chapter to the lands situated in Champaign County known as "swamp lands," and to their character and the work of their reclamation. The great extent of lands of this stripe was, without doubt, one of the greatest hindrances in the way of the earlier settlement and development. Such a thing as their artificial drainage was unthought of by the earlier seekers after profitable lands for entry, as well as by those who made homes within the county. That land was flat and wet from overflow from neighboring high land, was enough to condemn it and to cause it to be ignored by all. All early comers seeking land entries

for speculation, after all the timber lands were taken, made their selections from the high ridges and naturally drained lands. An examination of the earliest entries of the lands of the county will invariably show them to be of lands with sufficient natural incline to afford natural drainage. No one would have any other kind of land. So generally was this true throughout the States containing public lands, that, to encourage their sale and drainage, Congress, on September 28, 1850, passed an act by the terms of which all swamp and overflowed lands were donated to the States wherein situated—ostensibly to enable the States to construct the necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same from overflow. By an act of the General Assembly of Illinois of June 22, 1852, the lands so granted to the State were, in turn, granted to the counties where situated, "for the purpose of constructing the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same." It is needless to say, that the expressed purpose of these grants was never carried out; but the proceeds of the sales of these lands were wholly diverted to other public uses, leaving it for the owners of these and other lands, under the provisions of other laws, but with funds paid by themselves, to reclaim them. Before the year 1870 all these lands had been sold by the agents of the county at prices averaging little above the Government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and are now the most valuable lands in the county.

By the provisions of Section six of the Act of Congress of April 18, 1818, the sixteenth section of each and every Congressional Township in the State of Illinois, was granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of the township where situated, for the use of schools. The effect of this law was to give to Champaign County more than eighteen thousand acres of its lands for school purposes; and all this land it owned as a trustee at its organization. Unwise legislation on the part of the State permitted the sale of these lands, instead of their being sacredly held in accordance with the spirit of the act granting them. The effect of this law was the early sale of all lands of that character, at low prices, and the loss by bad loans of much of the fund realized from the sale; so that now the benefit realized by the schools of the county from this munificent grant is a

mere pittance, compared with a probable annual income of one hundred thousand dollars, had the lands remained unsold in accordance with the spirit of the grant.

Intimately connected with the progress of the county during its existence, has been the general financial condition of the whole country during that period. No country can make material progress, no matter what may be its natural advantages, unaided by a sound circulating medium, in harmony with that of the world with which it makes its exchanges.

Soon after the organization of the county, the State of Illinois, by the nearly unanimous vote of the members of the General Assembly, entered upon a general system of internal improvements, which included not only the construction of a commercial water-way connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, but the building of a system of railroads within the State, and the improvement of navigation of the large rivers of the State. The enterprise had in it so much of folly and so little wisdom, that it completely collapsed inside of four years, leaving the State without credit and with a debt of \$12,000,000 to carry—for payment was then impossible. But a small fraction of the lands of the State had then been entered and were taxable, and less than 500,000 inhabitants were within the State to bear the burden. Added to this, all the banks of the State suspended specie payment about that time, and the whole country, in 1837, passed under one of the severest financial reverses known to history. So the new county was born to a childhood of poverty entailed by the parent State.

Wise legislation and discreet management on the part of the State had hardly restored its credit when, in 1857, the so-called stock security banks of the State—of which there were many—became discredited, so that their issues were rejected everywhere beyond the limits of the State, and were under suspicion at home. It needed only a national disturbance of some kind to entirely overthrow the whole system; and this came with the insurrection in the Southern States in 1861, the bonds of the rebellious commonwealths, in most cases, being the only security upon which the currency rested. The hostile guns of the Confederate States were the final knell of the whole Illinois currency, and all of its banks, not predicated upon the bonds

of loyal States, were wound up by the State Auditor.

Champaign County had but one bank, the Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana,⁽¹⁾ a bank of issue and deposit, with a branch in West Urbana called the "Cattle Bank," where deposits were received and exchange sold. The issue of this bank was not large and was held by the public generally, and its deposits being small, its misfortune did not add largely to the local embarrassment. The people of the county, however, suffered in common with the whole country, and it goes without saying that the early years of the war of 1861-65 were years of great financial suffering everywhere. In 1861 and 1862 corn brought but ten cents per bushel of sixty pounds, and all produce of the farmer held but a relative value. War and war news was talked of upon the streets and our patriotic young farmers laid aside the hoe and the scythe for the sword and the musket. The farms and the shops were exchanged for the military camp and the march; homes were broken up and farms deserted; shops, offices and stores were closed, and society here became more disorganized than could have followed any calamity other than that which the country had to meet—the attempt upon the life of the nation.

The period was not one which favored debt-paying or the purchase and improvement of farms. The towns and villages came to a standstill, and public improvements of every kind ceased. A deadly paralysis seized upon every movement looking to progress, and either stilled it forever or postponed until the cloud of war had passed away.

(1) "**Grand Prairie Bank.**—This is the name of an institution about to be organized in this place under the general banking law of the State. The affairs of the bank will be presided over by W. N. Coler, Esq., and Mr. T. S. Hubbard will fill the post of cashier. With such expert financiers and thorough business men, we think the "Grand Prairie Bank" will become useful to the community to the highest degree.

"It is flattering to our citizens to witness the increase of business in our town and vicinity. Only a little while ago and we had no more need of a banking institution than we now have of an armory, but so rapid has been the increase of business of all kinds that of necessity now we are to have one. The bank, we can assure the public, is to be no 'wild-cat' institution, but one originated by our best citizens at home, and calculated in every way to beget confidence."—Urbana Union, February 7, 1856.

"We are happy to inform our readers that the Grand Prairie Bank is now open and doing business. The bills will be issued in a few days."—Id. March 6, 1856.

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GREEN STREET, THROUGH THE CAMPUS—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

CHAPTER XXIV.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL MATTERS IN THE COUNTY
 —URBANA SEMINARY—HOMER SEMINARY—MRS.
 FLETCHER'S SCHOOLS — TECHNICAL EDUCATION
 DISCUSSED IN THE STATE—CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
 —PROPOSITION TO BUILD A SEMINARY IN THIS
 COUNTY — LOCAL DISCUSSION AND EFFORT—
 BUILDING OF SEMINARY—THE WAR PERIOD—
 NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON SEMINARY ENTER-
 PRIZE — STEPS LEADING TO LOCATION OF
 THE UNIVERSITY AT URBANA—PROPOSITION TO
 UTILIZE SEMINARY BUILDING—DR. C. A. HUNT—
 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TAKE HOLD—EFFORT OF
 1865 AND ITS DEFEAT—REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE
 COMMITTEE—PREPARATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK—
 C. R. GRIGGS, ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE—PROPO-
 SITION OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY—OPPOSITION—
 SUCCESS.

As has been seen in former chapters, Champaign County was slow in the establishment of schools, certainly not for the reason that schools were not appreciated or their need not felt by the pioneers, but primarily for the reason that no general law providing for their establishment and maintenance was in existence. The fact that, in all of the settlements log structures were early provided for the accommodation of schools where the primary branches were taught for a few months each year, both the buildings and the instruction being provided by the voluntary action of the pioneer settlers, furnishes satisfactory proof that the value and necessity of some degree of education were well appreciated, and that better facilities would be availed of when within reach.

Our pioneers, some of whom could neither read nor write, did not turn their backs upon nor disregard the advantages to their children of mental training. Long before the adoption of the free school system in Illinois, there grew up, in most of the county-seats of the State, and in many cases in other important towns, seminaries of learning of a respectable order, where young men might be prepared for college. Danville had two seminaries, which, to some extent, owed their existence to sectarian rivalry; Georgetown, Paris, Marshall and Shelbyville each had one.

As early as 1852 a movement was initiated

in Urbana for the establishment of such an institution. A board of trustees was appointed and an organization, in a legal form, effected under the name of the "Urbana Male and Female Seminary," under which liberal subscriptions were made to the building fund by citizens in all parts of the county. The institution was nominally under the patronage and control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but its establishment was encouraged by citizens of other churches and by men of no church relations.

James S. Busey, who laid out an addition to Urbana in 1853, generously gave an entire block therein as a site for the seminary, which is now occupied by the public school known as the Oregon Street School. Early in 1854 ground was broken and the foundation laid for a building in size about 40 by 60 feet. Under great discouragements for the lack of funds with which to pay for labor and material, the progress of the building was slow until the fall of 1855, when it was completed—a handsome two-story building. In the upper part was a large assembly room and in the lower several recitation rooms.

Rev. John Miller, an accomplished and successful educator from Kentucky, was brought here to take charge of the new enterprise and the school was opened under very favorable conditions, with a patronage of many bright young people from Champaign and other counties. Not half a year had elapsed when Dr. Miller died, leaving the management of the new school to others, which necessarily proved very embarrassing and injured its prospects not a little.

The next year Prof. A. M. Wheeler, from one of the New England States, took charge of the institution, being succeeded a year later by Rev. L. Janes—both being experienced and successful teachers. A debt incurred in the construction of the building still encumbered the school and threatened its overthrow. The patronage was insufficient to justify the employment of an adequate teaching force, and these adverse conditions made necessary the resort to some measures other than those in hand.

Subsequent to the origin of the scheme for building and equipment of the seminary, the General Assembly had enacted the Free-School Law, and it was rapidly superseding all other primary schools in all parts of the State. In

Champaign County Thomas R. Leal, an enthusiastic educator from the State of New York, was, during the second year of the new law (1857), chosen County Superintendent of Schools to supersede the old order of things and the old officers. He at once took up the work of the reorganization of the schools of the county under the law, and it became apparent that the new order of things would not only install a new system of educational facilities, but would supplant the old and, with the old, the many seminaries which had come into existence to meet the demands of the youth for better schools. The result was, that the people of Urbana voted to tax the school district \$5,000, to enable it to accept the offer of the trustees of the Seminary to convey the building and grounds to the common school corporation, to be used as a free school.⁽¹⁾ The transition was easy and natural, and forever terminated the existence of the Urbana Male and Female Seminary, the authorities of which were enabled to honorably discharge every debt and retire from business. This event not only marked the end of the Seminary, but the beginning of the free school system in the county.

A similar fate befell a very respectable seminary at Homer, built by private subscription, but which also became a free school under the new law. So all the other seminaries spoken of finally gave way to the new order of things and were superseded by the free system.

Mrs. Mary A. Fletcher, a very accomplished educator, came to West Urbana about 1855, from one of the Southern States, and opened a young ladies' school, which was well patronized for several years and quite popular. It was finally merged into an incorporated female academy, which, about 1867, took possession of the old church building discarded by the

First Presbyterian Church of Champaign, when the edifice now in use was occupied. This school, too, was the outgrowth of public needs, but in turn gave way to the free schools.

The end of Mrs. Fletcher's school rapidly followed the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the University to admit to equal privileges of the institution, female students, which action was taken early in 1871.

The coming to this county of the University of Illinois, next to the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad and its train of other railroads—of which there are now eight crossing its territory, not counting two lines running out of the county from the center—was, and is, the greatest event in its history, and, next to the coming of these means of transportation, counted for more to the county in its passage from the wilderness condition to a populous and highly intelligent community. The University came to meet a demand of the people of the State; and its particular location in the State was determined by influences largely local. To both these forces which constitute part of the history of the county, their origin and extent, will this chapter be devoted.

The subject of industrial or technical education, as distinguished from the mere professional education of the old colleges, occasioned much discussion during many years prior to 1860 in this country, and especially in Illinois. Public meetings of the friends of industrial education were held in many parts of this State as well as in other States. At every gathering of farmers and horticulturists for years about the middle of the last century, the desire that the youth of the State should receive special training along the lines of occupations which they were to follow, was breathed with ever increasing force, until the demand became a tornado of public sentiment. The answer of the Spartan king who, when asked what things he thought most proper for boys to learn, replied, "Those things which they ought to practice when they become men," took hold of the public with great force and moved people to a discussion of educational methods, having in view a radical change from the old, the new idea being to teach the pupil to do things, and not to learn the theory only.

Numerous petitions, signed by thousands of agriculturists and other industrial classes, flooded the Legislature at every session, and

⁽¹⁾"Educational.—The citizens of this place voted on Thursday last in favor of purchasing the Urbana Male & Female Seminary to be occupied by the free schools. It is well the step was taken, as it would inevitably become obsolete as soon as a vigorous system of graded schools is established. It was voted to raise by tax \$5,000 for this purpose, and the further sum of \$2,500 to be used in purchasing a lot and building a house in the east part of town, to accommodate the lower department of the Union School. We prophesy that, whoever happens around Urbana in two years from the present time, will hear of a well regulated Union School, that will afford every facility for educating children for men and women; where a child may become fitted for entrance into college or any situation in life."—Urbana Union, May 13, 1858.

public sentiment generally was sought to be aroused in favor of the favorite theme by lecturers sent out, and by chance addresses as opportunities offered.⁽¹⁾ Among those most prominent in the movement, and one who may well be regarded as the father of the idea of industrial education in this State, was Prof. Jonathan Baldwin Turner, of Jacksonville, whose frequent addresses and weighty arguments, based upon what he regarded as the needs of the industrial classes, finally moved the masses to action. His were no appeals to classes, nor did they convey the least sound of socialism. The needs he urged were the needs of men of the State as affected by its coming generations.

At length the General Assembly, at its session held in 1855, adopted a joint resolution asking Congress to make grants of public lands for the establishment and endowment of colleges for industrial education. The great prevalence of sectional discussion during the years immediately succeeding this date left little time for the discussion of questions of this character, although the Senators from Illinois were not wanting in zeal for the new movement. After long discussion Congress passed the necessary act in July, 1862, giving to each State and Territory an amount of public land scrip equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative to which it was then entitled in that body. At that time Illinois was, besides its two Senators, entitled to fourteen Representatives, or sixteen in all. This ratio gave to Illinois scrip amounting to four hundred and eighty thousand acres. True to the ideas

involved in the early and late agitation of the movement, the congressional act provided that the magnificent grants to the States should chiefly foster industrial education, by the use of this language: "Its leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

As Illinois was the first to ask this aid in behalf of the youth of the nation, so it was among the first to signify its acceptance of the grant, with the reciprocal obligation implied, which it did early in the legislative session of 1863.

The condition of things which made it possible that Champaign County, out of the one hundred and two counties of Illinois, should become the home of the institution for this State whose existence had been provided for, and whose field of usefulness had been thus indicated by federal enactment, or which to a great extent influenced its location here, is yet to be told and is an important item in local history.

Early in the year 1859, and soon after the passing away of the Urbana Male and Female Seminary, as told in the early part of this chapter, Rev. Jonathan C. Stoughton, a prominent clergyman from the north part of this State, and his associates, Messrs. Babcock and Harvey, capitalists from some Eastern State, who had successfully prosecuted a like enterprise at Aurora near Chicago, came to the two towns, Urbana and West Urbana, and proposed to the citizens the erection near by of a Seminary, which, when paid for in the manner indicated, should be conveyed by them to a corporation to be created for educational purposes. Their plan was to purchase a near-by tract of land, plat the same into town-lots as an addition to one of the towns, leaving at some suitable place upon the plat, grounds whereon to build a seminary building, and to realize from the sale of the lots in the addition enough to defray all the expense of the purchase of ground and erection of building;

⁽¹⁾"**Lecture of Dr. Rutherford.**—This gentleman delivered a lecture last evening upon the subject of an Industrial University, and education generally, which was attended by an audience of good size, considering the short notice, and the lecture was listened to with much interest; indeed, the forcible manner in which the subject was treated by Dr. R., could scarcely fail in the object; namely, to awaken in the public mind a general interest and a co-operation in the great cause of Agricultural and Mechanical education, in which is included a plan for the education of teachers for our common schools.

"No one at all familiar with the practical working of our present system of school—or rather want of system—the utter lack of capacity of nine-tenths of the ephemeral fraternity of professed teachers; with an absence of all sympathetic co-operation on the part of parents and guardians, can fail to highly appreciate the force of the doctor's arguments and the necessity existing for the establishment, in some eligible part of the State, of a well endowed and a well patronized Normal School."

—Urbana Union, Nov. 9, 1854.

and yield a profit to the promoters.⁽¹⁾ When lots sufficient to meet these demands were sold and the money paid, the seminary property, finished and ready for occupancy, should be conveyed, free of incumbrance, to the church or corporation designated as best calculated to carry out the purpose of conducting an educational institution of a high grade.

The proposition looked to be feasible, and the project was favorably considered by all the people. No great length of time would have been occupied in the consideration and acceptance of the proposition of Messrs. Stoughton, Babcock & Harvey, had our people been generally easy in financial circumstances; but the reverse was true; the farms of the county were unimproved and, in many cases, unpaid for. The finances of the country were tottering upon the base of an irresponsible currency, and panic was in the air.

However, all set at work to meet the proposition. Public meetings were held and committees were appointed to work up the growing enthusiasm.⁽²⁾ Money was not asked of

the citizens except as the consideration and payment for town lots in the proposed new addition, the lots being graded in price from \$300, in the most favorable locations, down to as low as \$50 in the remote parts of the plat.

At that time (1859) all the territory east of Wright Street to Lincoln, around and north of the Springfield road in places as far north as Grove Street and as far west as Fourth Street, was either used as farm land or laid unclosed in open commons, none of it ever having been platted in lots, and no buildings being upon it other than one farm house, the home of William H. Romine. This ground was exceedingly well situated, both locally and topographically for additions to either town, and was bisected by the line which divided the two corporations. All agreed that it should be utilized as the proposed "Seminary Addition," and discussion as to location and probable effect upon the rival towns rested with that.

For months the matter rested with the promoters and committees of citizens, pending the procurement of subscriptions for the lots. Meantime discussions and newspaper comments sought to awaken interest.⁽³⁾ Happily

were chosen such committee."—Urbana Constitution, Feb. 5, 1859.

"Pursuant to call the citizens of West Urbana assembled at the Congregational church on Monday evening, January 31, to discuss certain propositions for the erection of a first-class seminary in this vicinity. The meeting was organized by electing Dr. S. L. Bierce, chairman, and J. N. Boutwell, secretary.

"The object of the meeting being explained by Dr. J. W. Scroggs; A. M. Ayers, Esq., was called, who, in a very vigorous and lucid manner, portrayed the advantages that would inevitably accrue from such an enterprise, and if a shadow of doubt had existed in the mind of any of the feasibility of the proposed plan, that doubt must very soon have been exchanged for unlimited confidence.

"It was moved that a committee of three be appointed by the meeting to act in conjunction with a like committee from Urbana (who were present), whose duty it should be to receive proposals from land-owners, and to aid the college company in securing a desirable location. The motion was carried, and Messrs. W. C. Barrett, Alonzo Campbell and C. M. Sherfy were appointed said committee.

"On motion a collection was taken up, and the funds placed in the hands of J. S. Wright, to defray the contingent expenses of meetings connected with the enterprise."—Urbana Constitution, Feb. 5, 1859.

⁽³⁾"**Educational.**—A project for the building of an educational institution in the neighborhood of Urbana, on foot for several months, seems now about to be brought to a successful termination. Three gentlemen among whom is Rev. Mr. Stoughton of Freeport, have made a proposition to our citizens to purchase a quantity of land just west of town, and partly within the city limits, upon which they will erect a building worth \$80,000 and donate it to an educational board who shall hold it in

⁽¹⁾"**The New Educational Project.**—We understand that a company of individuals are proposing to erect a large Seminary building near this place, if proper inducements are held out to them. The plan of the project, as we understand, is about this: They desire to purchase 200 acres of ground between here and West Urbana; and upon this they propose to erect their Seminary at a cost of \$60,000 to \$80,000. The only condition that they make is, that the land shall be sold to them, not at a low, but at a reasonable price. They ask no special favors, nor any particular display of liberality; they propose to carry out the project with their own means if the above condition shall be complied with. This project deserves encouragement. The Company will expend not less than \$100,000 in our midst, and leave us an educational establishment of the first class. Of course, those who have it in hand expect to find their profit in it. They expect to be able to sell a sufficient number of lots, at a reasonable price, to repay themselves amply for the outlay. We hope they may go on with it and "make a million" out of it. Mr. Stoughton, of Aurora, one of the gentlemen referred to, was in our place last week looking around and making inquiries, and, we understand, left with favorable impressions. A meeting of citizens of this place is called for Saturday evening, and at West Urbana for Monday evening, to consider the project."—Urbana Constitution, Jan. 29, 1859.

⁽²⁾"**Seminary Meeting.**—Pursuant to notice the citizens of Urbana met at the court house on the evening of Jan. 29, Dr. C. A. Hunt was called to the chair and A. O. Woodworth appointed secretary. On call of the meeting, Drs. Scroggs and Cutcheon and Messrs. J. W. Jaquith, J. S. Wright, J. P. White and A. M. Ayers addressed the meeting in favor of the project, and urging that what could be done be done at once. On motion of A. M. Ayers, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to confer with a like committee from West Urbana in reference to proposals of land holders, etc. A. M. Ayers, John Gere and William Park

no contention whatever arose in the community of a sectarian character, as might perhaps be supposed, touching the future church relations of the proposed seminary, all working to the common end and securing first the building for the occupancy of a school. No better or more earnest effort was ever put forth by a people than in this enterprise, which only succeeded more than a year after the initiation of the movement. At last the word went forth that \$40,000 in subscriptions for lots had been secured, and shouts went up at the glad consummation.⁽¹⁾ When the community had settled down into the belief and assurance that a seminary building would be had in the near future, more or less discussion followed as to the character of the school which should be sought, and as to the en-

dowment through which efficiency should be given to it. Various and, in many cases, very wild were the suggestions offered.

Early in 1862, and after the walls began to rise upon the plat of ground near the junction of what is now known as University Avenue and Wright Street—which is now part of the athletic grounds of the University of Illinois—the Federal Congress, even with the dark cloud of Civil War hovering over it, had before it for consideration what has since come to be known as the "Morrill Bill," for the appropriation of a portion of the public lands for the establishment of agricultural colleges in the several States, and was causing much interest in Illinois, where the idea had originated and had been fostered.

At that time there lived in Urbana a retired physician, Dr. C. A. Hunt, who had taken great interest in the seminary project, and felt much solicitude for its future. To him came the idea, about July, 1862, of offering to the State of Illinois, as a home for its future Agricultural College under the Morrill bill, the Seminary whose walls were then rising a few blocks away. He suggested the idea in the hearing of the writer, and, so far as he knows or believes, Dr. Hunt was the author of the movement which has since borne such abundant fruit for Champaign County.

The suggestion found its way into the newspapers of the county, and was taken up by the people who never let go the idea until they fully realized the hope.⁽²⁾

At the period referred to the cloud of war hung heavily over everything, and many of our citizens who were usually most active in public matters, and who afterwards took a leading part in securing the location of the University, were absent in the army, but those at home were faithful in agitating the measure and in maturing plans of action. The local newspapers kept the matter before the people of the county, who at the proper time, were ready as one man for action.

⁽¹⁾**"The Seminary.**—We are happy to be able to announce to our friends that the construction of an educational building one hundred and eighty feet front by eighty feet deep, five stories high above the basement, between Urbana and the Depot, is now a fixed fact. The contracts, bonds, covenants, etc., pertaining to the preliminary arrangements, are all drawn and signed, and all that remains is to commence and push forward the work.

⁽²⁾**"The Seminary Project.**—The necessary stock demanded by Mr. Stoughton and his associates has been subscribed by the people of our county, and all that remains now is to close up the bargain and proceed with the work.

"A project is on foot to try and induce the location of the State Agricultural College at this place, to take possession of the new edifice when built. If this is successful, a brilliant future awaits our towns and county, and the balance of mankind who are not already here had better lose no time in speaking for a location."

—Urbana Clarion, June 30, 1860.

trust for school and college purposes. The building is to be built upon this condition: that our people agree to take \$40,000 worth of their lots, to be laid off upon this tract of land, at an average valuation of \$200 each, to be paid for as follows: Fifteen per cent when the foundation of the building is laid, the balance in two and three years, the building to be completed in three years. The land we learn has already been secured to them and all that is wanting is the pledging of the money to be paid upon the conditions and considerations above stated. The great motive for all human actions is gain, and unless the citizens of our county can see some prospect of this ultimately, to themselves or to their children, they will not and ought not to accept the proposition of Mr. Stoughton and his associates. Unless upon a survey of the whole ground, they can see that the presence in their midst of an institution of learning of a high grade, would, by giving them an opportunity of educating their children at home, at less expense than abroad, where they themselves could superintend their training, would benefit them and advance the value of their property, they should not accept the proposition. But surely they will so see their interests. They will see that the erection of a college in our midst will call about us a class of population desirable to any community or any state, and with such a people will come wealthy enterprises and manufacturing interests, the very elements necessary to the building up of any country."—Urbana Clarion, June 16, 1860.

⁽¹⁾**"The Seminary.**—We are happy to be able to announce to our friends that the construction of an educational building one hundred and eighty feet front by eighty feet deep, five stories high above the basement, between Urbana and the Depot, is now a fixed fact. The contracts, bonds, covenants, etc., pertaining to the preliminary arrangements, are all drawn and signed, and all that remains is to commence and push forward the work.

"The building is to be located on the open space between the towns, twenty or thirty rods from the Urbana Railroad, which will render it easy of access to students in either place; and if but one-half the benefits anticipated are realized, it will do very much to render our town and county a desirable place of residence. A school of a high order is very much needed in this part of the State, it being almost entirely destitute of any but common school facilities."—Urbana Clarion, July 7, 1860.

At the general election of 1864, besides choosing a President for the country, a General Assembly was to be chosen, before which the matter of giving force to the matured Federal plan of instituting the new educational movement would come. The war spirit occupied the public mind to the exclusion of all minor questions, and men were chosen to the legislative body more with reference to that absorbing topic than any other. No member was chosen from this county, and reliance alone could be had upon gentlemen from other counties. With this condition in view, our people took measures to carry on the campaign through a lobby organized for work at the State capital.⁽¹⁾ Between the date of the election and the time for the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1865, a thorough organization was effected. The Board of Supervisors of this county held a special meeting on December 19, 1864, before which the project was formally laid, and, without any considerable opposition, the Board determined to use every means for carrying out the project for securing the location.

Meanwhile other localities in the State were not sleeping upon their local claims, and demands for the new institution were put forth. The claims of these places, some of which had, in years gone by, captured with little effort other State institutions, it was observed by our people, were unaccompanied with propositions of material aid or of buildings within which to house the school. The committee of those who had agitated the movement, held a meeting at Springfield after the election in 1864, to lay out their program for the work of chartering and locating the proposed school, which, in common parlance, was spoken of as the "Agricultural College"—reference being had to one of the leading objects of the school named in the Federal act. This committee agreed upon the form of an organic act to be submitted to the Legislature—and, in fact upon a location—and published a report of their action, or gave it out for publication. Of this action our people took notice and were

prepared to meet it with their own proposition.⁽²⁾

One difficulty of a serious character interposed here at home in the way of the free offer to the State of the seminary property, and that at first was considered almost insurmountable. It will be remembered that the proposition of the Messrs. Stoughton, Babcock and Harvey, made to the citizens at the first, was the subscription of \$40,000 for the lots in the Seminary addition, and that this requirement was met to their satisfaction in 1860. Now, when public sentiment was at fever-heat upon the question of the use of the building by the State, these gentlemen put in an additional claim for a large amount of money which they insisted must be paid to them before the completed building could be turned over for public use. This was on account of the insolvency of many of the original subscribers who had failed in the general financial crash at the coming on of the War of the Rebellion. It was made a condition by them that, not only the places of these defaulting subscribers for lots be filled by respectable men, but that a considerable additional sum be furnished to meet other liabilities. At the first this unlooked for demand formed an obstacle which staggered the friends of the movement, and invited severe criticisms of the gentleman making the demand.⁽²⁾

(1) "The recent showing of hands made at the meeting of the committee at Springfield, renders the probability very strong that, if an offer is made by those holding the title to the new Seminary, to convey it, free of incumbrance, to the State, that the great boon will be secured. The advantage gained to this county in every respect, would, as we see it, be almost incalculable. Every acre of land in Champaign County would become enhanced in value by bringing such educational advantages home to the people living here. The Agricultural College, wherever located, will make the fortunate town or county at once the headquarters for science and scientific men of the State, and bring about its site an intelligent, education-loving people. That its advantages would be great, no one can for a moment deny. The means for securing it most concerns us now."—Gazette, Dec. 16, 1864.

(2) "In a meeting at the Seminary in this place on Monday evening, in the course of a few remarks touching the question of donating the building to the State, Mr. Stoughton, one of the proprietors and builders, gave the people to understand that, before any such donation could be effected, the people here, or somebody else, must come forward and take the remaining outstanding stock in the institution, amounting to \$35,000 or \$40,000, so that the projectors may be wholly reimbursed for all money and time expended by them in its construction. It is well enough for Messrs. Stoughton and Babcock to insist upon this and to secure, if possible, a repayment of the money

(1) "At a meeting of the citizens of Urbana on Monday evening, J. W. Sim, C. R. Griggs and R. T. Miller were appointed to secure, if possible, the location of the Agricultural College. Since then the citizens of Champaign have appointed a committee consisting of Mark Carley, M. L. Dunlap and J. W. Scroggs, to co-operate in the work. The citizens of Champaign County will be ably represented in the matter by these gentlemen."—Gazette, Dec. 16, 1864.

Resort was at once had to a friendly Board of Supervisors to tide the community over this difficulty. A special meeting of the Board was at once summoned and the whole matter laid before it. Public sentiment throughout the county had already been pretty thoroughly aroused by the discussion which had been going on for a year, both in the newspapers of the county and otherwise. The local committees in charge of the project appeared before the Board and, with strong influences to help from all over the county, secured the favorable action of the county authorities.⁽¹⁾ Of

invested by them; but suppose the people here, from being too poor or any other cause, fail to come to time upon this money question within the next twenty days, what will be the effect? Will Messrs. Stoughton & Babcock still insist upon the pound of flesh and refuse to convey, and thus lose forever, perhaps, the opportunity of making their enterprise subserve the uses of the public or their own use? Without a school of a high order permanently established in the building, it is worth to them less than the brick of which it is built before they were removed from the kiln where they were burned, and to successfully establish such a school, without an endowment, requires years of energy and toil. What is the building or the adjoining lots worth to them, if it possesses no charm to draw the people thitherward? These are questions that it behooves the proprietors of the brick building on the prairie between the towns, well and quickly to consider. If we are rightly impressed, they have a greater interest in securing the location of the Agricultural College of the State here than any other property owners in the county, and that their financial salvation depends upon it. If they can afford to have the immense pile of brick stand there with no soul to animate it, property owners a little farther off, who live upon and till their ground, can afford it.

"We do not make these remarks to discourage any efforts that may be made by Messrs. Stoughton & Babcock to extricate their enterprise from embarrassment, but trust they may succeed. It is right and proper that the people come forward and show their appreciation of the enterprise by bearing part of the burden; but when they make the payment of the last dollar a *sine qua non* to the conveyance, we can assure them that there may be such a thing as a refusal on the part of the people to ask for the endowment now held in abeyance, and if they should conclude not to ask it, the chances of getting it here would be very slim.

"This is no time for tricks of diplomacy, but a time for bold, decisive and frank action, as all must see. There is but one endowment of \$600,000 to be granted, and that will soon be over."—Gazette (Urbana), December 16, 1864.

(1) "The Board of Supervisors, pursuant to the call published last week and, by singular unanimity, determined to use every means in the power of the county necessary to secure the location of the State Agricultural College in this county. To this end, the proposition of Messrs. Stoughton & Babcock, to convey the building to the State, upon receiving a subscription of \$24,000 from the county, was readily accepted, and other appropriations demanded by the occasion readily made. A committee consisting of W. D. Somers, Dr. Scroggs, C. R. Griggs, W. N. Coler, T. R. Webber, A. B. Condit, Washington Nebeker, J. S. Busey, J. C. Stoughton, A. H. Bailey, M. L. Dunlap and Dr. W. A. Conkey, was

this action of the County Board no word of criticism was heard from all the county, although the action contemplated great outlays of the people's money at once, with the prospect of possible unknown outlays in the future. Never were a people more in earnest, and never did the people of this county act with greater harmony and unanimity. The earnestness everywhere shown was like that of a hotly contested political campaign, but practically all were upon one side.

Two motives actuated the people. Some saw only the outcome in money which they supposed was to come to them in the increase of values, and perhaps this was the larger class; while others saw, and were moved by the intellectual and social advantages to accrue to the county and its people by the coming of an educational institution backed by a large endowment and the State of Illinois.

Thus fortified and reinforced, the "lobby" from Champaign County promptly met the law-makers at Springfield at the session of 1865 in force.⁽¹⁾ Every influence available had previously been invoked in favor of this location, and much confidence was felt. Early in the session the bill, prepared by the Bloomington convocation of the previous autumn, was introduced and duly referred to the proper committee. To this committee the offer of Champaign County was made; but little notice was taken of it there, and the bill, with a section providing for the location of the institution to be made by a commission, included therein, was reported back to the House.

Here a friend whose services our people had secured, moved to strike out the section of the bill providing for the location of the institution by a commission, and to insert in its place, a section making it the duty of the Board of Trustees of the institution, to be appointed by the Governor, to locate it at Urbana, whenever the county of Champaign should convey or cause to be conveyed to the

appointed to secure an act of the Legislature legalizing the issue of bonds and the subscription to the Seminary; it is also expected that this committee will use all the moral suasion under their control to influence the location of the Agricultural College here.

"A good day's work has been accomplished by the Supervisors, the wisdom of which, we trust, the future of our county will fully sustain."—Gazette (Urbana), December 23, 1864.

(1) "The 'Lobby' members have gone to Springfield to take their seats."—Gazette, Jan. 6, 1865.

Board of Trustees, free of all encumbrance, the Urbana and Champaign Institute and other property named in the offer of the county in accordance with the written proposal, made by W. D. Somers, T. A. Cosgrove and C. R. Moorhouse, the committee and agents named by the Board of Supervisors. This motion, greatly to the surprise of those who had prepared the bill and in their own minds had fixed the location elsewhere in one of the old counties, was carried by a handsome majority, and the bill, as thus amended, was advanced towards final action under the rules of the House. Here opened a storm, the like of which has rarely come before a legislative body, and which kept up the agitation for two years, until final legislative action was had upon the bill, and even for years thereafter.

When Champaign County appeared upon the scene as an applicant for the honor of furnishing a location, and locally caring for the proposed Industrial University, great surprise was felt by the people of the older and more thickly settled portions of the State, where matters of State interest and the allotment of State offices had been usually settled without consulting the thinly settled and less known counties. Heretofore Champaign County had been an unknown quantity politically, not to be reckoned with in matters of general interest. It had, for nearly twenty years, but one representative in the General Assembly—Hon. John S. Busey, who was elected in 1862. No State officer had ever been chosen therefrom, and its political leaders had been but so many pawns in the settlement of State affairs. Its vote for either political party had always been but small, and it had, in fact, counted for but little in all State affairs; and even now, it was represented in both Houses by gentlemen resident in other counties. So it was thought presumptuous on the part of this county to enter the contest for this prize, and the effect of its appearance in the arena was somewhat stunning. Our county, while unrepresented in either House by one of its own men, had there a strong lobby of its citizens and others who adhered to its cause. Open house was kept at one of the principal hotels, where all comers were made welcome and friends from counties, as obscure as ours, were rapidly won over. What our people much wanted was that a committee of the House be sent here to investigate and report, and this they succeeded

in having appointed. A visit was made by the committee to the county and a favorable report secured, so far as the suitability of the location and the good faith attending our offer was concerned.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾This report, as an important item in the history of the final location of the University, we here append:

"Your joint committee appointed to visit Urbana, find the proposition of Champaign County substantially as represented in the bill containing the proposition of said county.

"The general appearance of the country is unsurpassed in the West for the beauty of its landscape, the richness and variety of its soil, interspersed with fine groves of timber and streams of pure water. Champaign County is located about the center of the State, north and south, and about midway between Bloomington and the State line on the east, is remarkably healthy and long celebrated for its fine cattle and abundant harvests. It is included in the great coal field of the West, and at a depth of less than two hundred feet, as is shown by actual experiment, are found rich veins of the best bituminous coal.

"The Illinois Central Railroad runs through the county from north to south, and the Great Western Railroad runs from east to west. The cities of Champaign and Urbana are connected by street cars, and contain a population of about eight thousand.

"The Urbana and Champaign Institute is a substantial brick building with stone foundation, standing on a beautiful elevation, about one-half mile from the Illinois Central Railroad at Champaign City, and about an equal distance from Urbana, the county-seat of Champaign County. The whole structure is beautiful in its architectural proportions and very imposing in its appearance. The main building is 125 feet front by 40 feet in depth, and five stories high. From the center a wing projects 44 by 70 feet, four stories high. The front wall has a projection eight feet by forty, with pilasters and towers ornamenting the corners. The stories are from 10 to 14 feet in height. The inside of the building is unfinished, and may be somewhat modified from the original plan, if desired, as to size and number of rooms.

"The original plan contemplates some 85 or 90 dormitories, or students' rooms, 10 by 15 feet each, with suitable rooms for Principal and Professors; large and commodious recitation and society rooms, with basement kitchen and cellar; halls and storage rooms—amounting in all to one hundred and seventy or eighty rooms, with accommodations for from four to six hundred students. Accommodations for a much larger number of day students could easily be provided by reducing the number of dormitories. The walls are without a crack or blemish, and the whole structure is very substantially built. The building is under contract to be wholly finished, complete and entire at the expense of the county in the early part of the coming summer.

"The farm of one hundred acres is contiguous to the building, and is a handsomely elevated tract of land, with a stream of living water running through it.

"We have examined the abstract of title to these grounds, and find the title perfect and in a condition to be conveyed unincumbered.

"The buildings and grounds are admirably adapted to the purposes of the Industrial University, and the surrounding country is most charming. This offer to the State indicates the thrift and enterprise of the people.

"In the opinion, therefore, of the Committee, the proposition of the County of Champaign is a most generous and liberal one, and the location most desirable. Yet, while your Commit-



SCENES ON THE CAMPUS—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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The report of this committee was all that could have been expected by the friends of Champaign County, and was influential in turning the tide in our favor. The bill, as amended, passed the Lower House and went to the Senate for its concurrence.⁽¹⁾ The opposition, to this stage, had been ineffectual to accomplish anything but delay, but this delay was sufficient to prevent action upon the bill in the Upper House. The Legislature adjourned without action, leaving the whole question open for future action.

Though failure attended the attempt first made by our county to win the prize, our people were in no manner disheartened. The lessons of the failure were rich in suggestions for the future, for few of those engaged in the work of trying to influence the Legislature had any experience in that kind of work. Many friends from other parts of the State were secured, and a public sentiment in the State in favor of our claims was created. No one was discouraged, but a strong feeling in favor of a presentation of the claim of this location, at the next meeting of the General Assembly, everywhere prevailed.

Meantime the opponents of Champaign County were neither idle nor silent. With the dying away of the din of the battle at Springfield, were many unkind and erroneous remarks from those who had attempted to stem the current which was setting in our favor. They treated the claims of our county as most preposterous and presumptuous. The story was told that, in the building and grounds offered for the use of the University by the people of the county, was something of which they wished to be relieved; and so, in speaking of the offer made, our opponents called it "the Champaign Elephant," as if we were endeavoring to rid ourselves of an unwelcome load.

tee admit all this, we do not desire to compromise any one to the proposed location."—(Signed) W. Bushnell, Chairman; A. J. Hunter; John H. Addams, D. K. Green, John B. Cohrs, W. T. Hopkins, O. W. Bryant, J. T. Springer, R. F. Dunn, Scott Wike, Leander Smith, George H. Dikeman.

(2)**"Industrial University.**—The Industrial College bill, as amended by Mr. Cook of Cook county, passed the house Monday by a vote of 45 to 34. This bill makes a division of the fund, locating one department at this place and one at Chicago. It also provides for the location of a branch in the southern part of the state, whenever that portion signify their desire by furnishing suitable buildings, etc. If the bill fails in the Senate the matter will be indefinitely postponed."—*Gazette* (Urbana), February 17, 1865.

As before said, up to this date Champaign County had attracted but little attention in State matters, was among the last to be settled and was not considered to be in the line for promotion or for receiving favors. The promoters of the movement for industrial education lived and operated elsewhere, and it was but natural that they should seek to control the location of their institution. It may be also said that it was but right that the control of an institution, for the creation of which they had done so much, should have been left to these eminent gentlemen. Champaign County has now no word of reproach for them and unites in swelling the praise of those who did so much for the State.

The period elapsing between the adjournment of the General Assembly of 1865 and the election of its successor, was by no means a period of idleness with either party to this controversy. Our people made ready to renew their offer and to increase it, if necessary; meanwhile a close observation of the movements of their opponents was maintained. During the autumn of 1865, a call for an "Industrial Convention," to be held at Bloomington on December 14th, was put forth by the promoters of the movement, and largely published by newspapers throughout the State. Of this our people took notice and caused the county to be represented in the persons of three citizens: Dr. W. H. Pierce, C. R. Griggs and J. C. Sheldon. The convention was controlled, as it had been called, by the opponents of the movement for locating the institution here. The bill, as introduced in the last Legislature, was endorsed, and it was resolved to have members to be elected to the next, pledged to its passage as introduced. The "Champaign Elephant" was remembered and came in for much condemnation.

This, with other movements less conspicuous, only put our people upon their guard and fired them to meet and overcome their opponents. The chief thing to be accomplished at home was the election of a Champaign County man as a Representative in the Lower House. Early in the year the public choice centered upon Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Urbana, as the man most likely to accomplish the work in hand. He was nominated by the dominant party, supported by men of all parties in this

county and elected by a large majority.⁽¹⁾ At the coming together of the members of the General Assembly in January, 1867, among whom were many of the members of the prior Legislature, they met the "Champaign Lobby," as before, with the offer of this county made larger to meet the emergency of divers offers made by other counties. This time at the head of the body of citizens was their chosen leader, Hon. C. R. Griggs, now a member of the Lower House, and destined by his experience, tact and affable manners, to become one of the most influential of that body of law-makers. A suite of eligibly situated rooms was taken at the principal hotel and, as before, the liberal hospitality extended to all made friends of men from all parts of the State; especially was this so when aspirants

(1)Clark Robinson Griggs was born in Massachusetts on March 6, 1824. He continued a resident of that State until about 1859, when he removed to this county, having a year or two before then, as one of a colony of families from that State, taken up considerable land in Philo Township, in the neighborhood of what is now known as "Yankee Ridge," from the circumstance of this choice.

Before coming west he was chosen and served a term as a member of the legislative body of his native State.

For a year or two here he carried on farming until, by an accidental injury, he nearly lost his right hand. From this he abandoned farming and engaged in trade, in a small way, in Urbana. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was appointed by Col. W. N. Coler as sutler for the Twenty-fifth Regiment which had been largely recruited in this county. This appointment employed him with the army during the war, at the close of which he returned home.

During his service in the General Assembly, as told in the text, he secured a charter for the construction of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, which company had been organized under the statutory power the year before, and to the presidency of which he had been chosen.

His career and great success as a member of our Legislature gave him great prestige as a railroad man, and, during the next two years, he succeeded in organizing forces which accomplished the construction and stocking of that road, which did so much for this county.

Since his connection with the above road, which, by successive reorganizations and changes of ownership has become known as the Peoria & Eastern Railroad—or one of the divisions of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. Mr. Griggs, since leaving railroad life in this State, has been engaged upon the construction of several roads in the Eastern States, always with success.

No review of the history of this county which fails to name Mr. Griggs as the principal influence in the location of the University, and in the construction of one of its principal lines of railroad, would be complete. Those who know of the legislative battle of 1867, which resulted in the passage of the charter of the Illinois Industrial University, will all unite in saying that, but for his knowledge and sagacity as a leader of men, the location of that institution would have gone elsewhere.

from other locations lacked many of the advantages and precautions invoked by our people.

In pursuance of the policy which prevailed with the promoters two years before, the same bill which had then been introduced to charter the Industrial University, was again offered and again it went to the appropriate committee. With the bill our friends found no fault whatever except with section 12, which, as before, left the matter of the location of the institution to a commission to be appointed by the Governor. They determined to follow the policy adopted two years before by moving a substitute for this section, which was successfully carried out. The substitute, as adopted, provided that it should be the duty of the Board of Trustees to permanently locate the University at Urbana in Champaign County, whenever the county of Champaign should legally comply with the offer of its Board of Supervisors, as made to the State,⁽¹⁾

(1)The following is the text of section 12, and fully explains the offer of Champaign County made to the State:

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to permanently locate said University at Urbana, in Champaign County, Illinois, whenever the county of Champaign shall, according to the proper forms of law, convey, or cause to be conveyed, to said Trustees, in fee simple, and free from all incumbrances the Urbana and Champaign Institute buildings, grounds and lands, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, as set forth in the following offer in behalf of said county, to-wit:

"The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County, are instructed to make the following offer to the State of Illinois, in consideration of the permanent location of the Illinois Industrial University at Urbana, Champaign County, viz.: We offer the Urbana and Champaign Institute buildings and grounds, containing about ten acres; also, one hundred and sixty acres of land adjacent thereto; also, four hundred acres of land, it being part of section No. twenty-one, in township No. nineteen north, range No. nine east, distant not exceeding one mile from the corporate limits of the city of Urbana.

"Also, four hundred and ten (410) acres of land, it being part of section No. nineteen, township No. nineteen, range No. nine east, within one mile of the buildings herein offered.

"Also, the donation offered by the Illinois Central Railroad Company of fifty thousand dollars worth of freight over said road, for the benefit of said University.

"Also, one hundred thousand dollars in Champaign County bonds, due and payable in ten years, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and two thousand dollars in fruit, shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, to be selected from the nursery of M. L. Dunlap, and furnished at the lowest catalogue rates, making an estimated valuation of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$450,000). Titles to be perfect, and conveyance to the State to be made, or caused to be made, by the county of Champaign, upon the permanent location of the Illinois Industrial University upon the said grounds, so to be conveyed as

and put the bill in a condition highly satisfactory to our people.

As before, the gentlemen who acted as the promoters of this movement and those from other counties who appeared as claimants for their localities, were much disconcerted at what they termed the "audacity of the Champaign crowd," and resorted to all known means to work its defeat. Appeals to local pride and prejudice were loudly made, and insinuations questioning the ability of our people to deliver according to their offer, were freely indulged in, but to no purpose. They found in Representative Griggs a man able to meet them, at every point, with facts and argument. In that diplomacy which wins men and holds them he was a master operator, and he brought to bear upon the subject in hand his best arts, well aided and assisted by his neighbors of "the lobby."

At this juncture McLean, Logan and Morgan Counties came forward, each with tempting offers to the State of money and property for the location of the University at their respective county-seats, and neither lacked for able friends of their claims. Either place would have been preferred to Champaign County by the gentlemen promoters of the movement, and at times the combination of all against our claim threatened its success.

As before, the bill again passed the Lower House not very late in the session, and went to the Senate for its concurrence. Here the measure hung for several weeks, encountering all sorts of dilatory attacks and propositions for amending the 12th section. Late in February, 1867, the bill passed the Senate by a good majority and, on the 28th received the sanction of Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, and thus became a law.

The local joy to which expression was given was great and often loud. Our people were very grateful for the opportunity given of furnishing a home to the feeble institution, but with big hopes for its future. The discussion and opposition encountered was not without its good effects. Immediately after the pas-

aforesaid, and we hereby in our official capacity guarantee the payment of the said bonds and the faithful execution of the deeds of conveyances, free from all incumbrances, as herein set forth,

"W. D. SOMERS,
"T. A. COSGROVE,
"C. R. MOREHOUSE,
"Committee."

sage of the charter a supplemental act was offered and, within the shortest possible time, passed by both Houses and approved by the Governor. This act, which was embraced in one section, provided that, if the authorities of Champaign County should not by or before the first day of June, 1867, convey or cause to be conveyed to the Trustees of the Industrial University by good and unincumbered title, in fee simple, all the real estate mentioned in the propositions of the county, and deliver all the bonds and other property offered by the county, then it should be the duty of the Trustees, without delay, to locate the University in McLean, Logan or Morgan County—the county so selected to be required to fulfill and comply with the provisions of the offer before then made as inducement for the location of the University.

This law originated in no good feeling for Champaign County, and evidently with a purpose and hope to finally defeat the location of the institution at this point. However, it served a very different end. It gave our people timely warning to be ready in the minutest particulars and in everything, and all concerned at once set about the work.

An election was to be held in the county under the law that the people might vote upon the propositions made by the Board of Supervisors before a dollar of the amount promised could be legally paid out. The day for this election was fixed and notices published by the County Clerk, the utmost vigilance being observed in all the details, knowing that it would be subject to a searching investigation and criticism.

Vigilance was also necessary to secure, without fail, the defeat of a somewhat vigorous opposition which sprang up on the eve of the election among our own people, and which, from its activity, threatened the measure. Every neighborhood of the county was canvassed by friends of the measure and, from school house to school house, did the local orators harangue the people in favor of an affirmative vote. The opposition, too, was heard from and lacked nothing in determination and action. The election day came and the vote in favor of the proposition carried by a respectable and decided vote.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾To show the reader something of the prevailing feeling in this county pending this election, the following appeal from citizens most

So, too, the land titles were investigated. Full abstracts of the titles to every piece of real estate were prepared and certified. In

interested, which was sent broadcast over the county, with other articles of like spirit, is here copied into this narrative:

"Shall We Have the University?"—During the year 1867 the Legislature of Illinois located the University of Illinois in Urbana on condition that the county of Champaign would donate to the University \$100,000 in ten per cent bonds, and in case the county failed to respond, the work was placed in the hands of a committee to locate the University at one of the competing points. The county has donated to the State in bonds and buildings a sum amounting to about \$300,000, and many feel like ordering a halt. The struggle for the University had been fought with extreme persistence and bitterness. Every art that the old educational critics knew so well how to use, was directed against us. Jacksonville, Peoria, Bloomington and Lincoln, massed their forces against the 'obscure upstart county.' Our foes scattered hand-bills through the outskirts of the county, telling the people that Urbana and Champaign would get all the benefit while they paid the bills. The Chicago Tribune, though paid for favorable mention, sneered and called the building which we donated the 'Champaign county elephant.' It took three years of sleepless vigilance and wearing toil and anxiety to secure the prize. Urbana and Champaign worked shoulder to shoulder, strife and differences were sent to the rear and all worked with a will for success.

"This locality is indebted for the success of this enterprise more to Hon. Clark R. Griggs, than to any other man. He was a polished gentleman, a skilled diplomat and a lover of education from the ground up. He was a member of the lower house and was offered \$16,000 in cash to release certain members who were pledged to vote to locate the University in Urbana. He told them that his desire to locate the University in Urbana outweighed all money considerations, as he had set his heart on that object. But space would fail to mention the names of men who, at home and in the lobby in Springfield, toiled and worked night and day to secure the grand institution which has already grown beyond the expectation of the most sanguine and is destined to grow until it overshadows the whole state.

"At a meeting of the citizens of the township of Urbana, called to take into consideration matters pertaining to the location of the 'Industrial University' in this county, the undersigned were appointed a committee to compile and circulate such statistical information and estimates of resources, as would tend to remove misapprehensions in the minds of many citizens of the county with reference to the facts connected with this enterprise. In the effort to discharge this duty we have endeavored to submit only such facts and suggestions as seemed to us to place this matter clearly before the public and which we think will bear the closest scrutiny. The history of the purchase of the college building, by the county, is doubtless, familiar to every citizen.

"The total cost of this enterprise from its earliest inception to the present time is estimated at a sum not exceeding \$235,000. Large as this sum may appear at first glance, it will seem comparatively small when we take into account the vast resources of the county—present and prospective—especially so in connection with the magnitude of the munificent gift which the State has placed at our disposal.

"This college is a child of the State and Illinois has never been known to allow her children to ask for bread without opening a liberal hand;

several cases old unreleased mortgages were discovered, the parties in interest hunted up and releases obtained.

In the meantime the Governor appointed a Board of Trustees for the University, as required by law, consisting of twenty-eight gentlemen from all sections of the State, and

witness the appropriation of \$345,000 to the State institutions at Jacksonville by the last Legislature. That enterprising city, backed by Morgan County and knowing the value of such institutions offered nearly \$1,000,000 to secure the location of this college in that county. Educated mind makes the man, increases the wealth of a county and attracts intelligent and energetic settlers, hence the struggle among the various localities to secure the location of this college. Hundreds of our young men will be induced to attend this college on account of its proximity to their homes, who would otherwise never aspire to a liberal education. The idea that farmers' sons should not receive a thorough education has long since become exploded. They are the jewels of this state and in proportion as they are polished, they the more reflect her glory. Besides, other institutions of a kindred nature will naturally follow this college—institutions for the education of young ladies—making this county an educational center; and we shall soon demonstrate to the world that the concentrated wisdom of the State of Illinois does not center at Jacksonville.

"McLean and Morgan counties were not prepared to see this boon wrested from their grasp by men representing the interests of a section of the State heretofore unacknowledged by state patronage, but whose indomitable energy and enterprise has made it a peer of the proudest portions of our great State.

"The powerful and successful struggle which this county has made during the last session of the Legislature, has sent her name abroad over this and distant States, and has given her a reputation of which her envious rivals in that struggle are jealous, and which they fondly hope she may forfeit by some internal discord by which she may reject this princely bequest; and they now stand ready with covetous eyes watching the opportunity to seize the prize, should we let it slip from our grasp.

"The Trustees of the University have selected as Regent the Hon. John M. Gregory, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the state of Michigan, later lecturer on the theory and art of teaching in the Michigan Normal University, and now President of the Kalamazoo College in the same State. His reputation as a man of high culture, large experience and great energy, is unequaled in the whole West, and under his supervision it is scarcely possible that the institution should fail to attain the highest eminence.

"In whatever aspect this subject is viewed by any candid mind, it seems to us there can result only a series of advantages and consequences in securing its final location, which must appeal to all the impulses of our natures and induce us to lay to a bold hand in this work, and come up as a county heartily endorsing the action of the Legislature, doing credit to our reputation for energy, intelligence and enterprise. Let us not put a stigma upon the fair fame of our county by rejecting what will make her second to no county in Illinois.

"T. R. LEAL,
"R. T. MILLER,
"Committee."

Urbana, Ill., March 16, 1867.

called them together for organization at Springfield on March 12, 1867.⁽¹⁾

The meeting of the Trustees at Springfield was adjourned to meet at the rooms in the building here, proposed to be donated to the State, on May 7, 1867, when it was expected that Champaign County would, if ever, be ready to make good its offer to the State. Many were not without hope that a failure on its part in some one of the many requisites made necessary by the law, would yet throw upon the market the matter of the location of the University, and the adjourned meeting became a matter of State interest and newspaper comment.

The seventh of May came and a nearly full Board answered to the roll call. With the chairman of the Finance Committee, to which had been referred the matter of determining the legal sufficiency of the bonds and titles offered by Champaign County, came an eminent real estate lawyer resident in another county, employed to aid the committee in the duty of passing upon these questions.

The abstracts, bonds and evidence of the affirmative election on the part of the people, were placed before the committee and after hours of scrutiny by its counsel, pronounced without fault. On the morning of May 8th the committee, through Emory Cobb, Esq., reported in accordance with the advice of its legal counsel, that Champaign County had in every respect made good its offer, but without any recommendation as to the action of the Board thereon.

This report was followed by some adverse skirmishing on the part of some Trustees understood to be favorable to other locations;

(1) Pending this election, every family in Champaign County was furnished with a copy of a scurrilous hand-bill issued, as was alleged, by some interested agency outside of the county, but unsigned, appealing to voters to defeat the proposed donation or suffer for all time under onerous taxes for the benefit alone of others, and bear the burden of an odious monopoly, as the University was denounced. The fact that these documents had their origin outside of the county robbed them of their sting, and without doubt helped the affirmative vote.

The following named persons constituted the first Board of Trustees: Lemuel Allen, Newton Bateman, Alexander Blackburn, Mason Brayman, A. M. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, J. C. Burroughs, Emory Cobb, J. O. Cunningham, M. L. Dunlap, Sam'l Edwards, Willard C. Flagg, O. B. Galusha, M. C. Goltra, David S. Hammond, George Harding, S. S. Hayes, J. P. Hungate, John S. Johnson, Luther Lawrence, I. S. Mahan, A. B. McConnell, L. B. McMurray, J. H. Pickrell, Burden Pullen, Thos. Quick, J. W. Scroggs, C. H. Topping, John M. Van Osdel, Richard J. Oglesby, and John M. Gregory.

but all matters were soon set at rest by the offering by Trustee Brown, of Union County, of a series of preambles reciting a full compliance on the part of the county of Champaign with its offer to the State, and concluding with this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Illinois Industrial University be, and the same is hereby permanently located at Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois."

A call of the ayes and noes upon Judge Brown's proposition resulted in a unanimous vote, twenty-four voting in the affirmative and none in the negative.

It may well be believed that a hearty cheer then went up from the large crowd of citizens of both sexes who were watching the proceedings. The long anxiety was over and Champaign County had "won out," after some years of contest and many hard fights. The prize had been well earned and fully won.

It will be seen from what has been detailed of the history of the location of the University at Urbana, that it did not come by chance, nor was the great prize had for the mere asking, as some unacquainted with affairs which took place in Champaign County between the years 1859 and 1867 might suppose.

Following this contest, which was heated and somewhat bitter, charges of the use of improper and corrupt means were made against our "lobby," but the proofs to sustain the charge were never adduced, nor were the general charges ever reduced to specifications. The writer was much of the time with our forces at Springfield, and confidently believes all such charges untrue and malicious. Champaign County won upon its merits, and the choice has been shown to have been in all respects a wise one.

Detraction and opposition was not allayed by the final action of the Board of Trustees in permanently locating the University as above shown, but for some years the press of the State—especially the western part, and one unfriendly leading daily of Chicago—teemed with unjust attacks upon the action and policy of the Faculty and Trustees. So far did the enemies of the University, and especially of Champaign County go, that a mass convention of the malcontents and detractors was called to meet at Bloomington early in March, 1870, the avowed object of

which was to take the University away from the control of the Board of Trustees and to invoke legislative aid for a removal to another location in the State. Dr. Gregory, the Regent, with about twenty-five citizens of the county, attended the meeting. The greatest opposition to the University at the first appeared among many in attendance upon the meeting. Soon after the convention was organized Dr. Gregory got the floor and, in a conciliatory address of an hour, met and answered every attack upon the University, answering many questions asked of him by those present. At the close of his remarks a motion to adjourn the convention without day was made by one who had been most forward in calling it, and, without a vote from any other class of attendants, it was carried and all dispersed. Thus ended, so far as the writer knows, all organized opposition to the policy of the University and to the County of Champaign as its local home.

The old guard of the promotion of industrial education in this State finally saw that the institution was doing the work they had planned for it, and doing it well; so, one by one, they ceased opposition and generally became its firm friends.

CHAPTER XXV.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

POLITICS AS A PART OF HISTORY—REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—EARLY CONGRESSMEN—SLAVERY QUESTION IGNORED BEFORE 1854—BREAK WITH SENATOR DOUGLAS—GATHERING OF FORCES AGAINST HIM—CONTEST OF 1858—W. N. COLER—HIS POPULARITY—VISITS OF LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS—LINCOLN AT A BARBECUE—NEWSPAPER COMMENTS—CONTEST OF 1860—"WIDE-AWAKES" AND "HICKORY BOYS"—CONTEST OF 1864.

It is a recognized fact that the history of the politics, as connected with the government of a country, and of the politicians who manipulate parties, form a considerable part of the history of the country where they operate. Eliminate from any history of this country the chapters devoted to the politics of the nation since it became self-governing, and a void is left which despoils the work of its most important parts as a history. This fact must be the excuse of the writer for venturing to write

upon topics which, while a part of the history of the county, yet frequently make necessary the uncovering of transactions which some may think would better be forgotten.

Hoping that lapse of time has removed from all minds any possible asperities occasioned by events which may be here detailed in course, so that a rehearsal of them will arouse no unpleasant recollections, each fact of sufficient importance will be given as a matter of history only, and with no disposition to reflect dishonor upon anyone, living or dead.

Pioneers, as a general thing, do not take readily to politics, although it is in our frontier settlements where democracy has assumed its most distinctively American features. The questions of self-maintenance, and of the redemption of the country chosen for their dwelling place from a primeval condition, engrosses all their time and energies. So has it been in this county. The greater part of the actual pioneer settlement was effected during the administration of Andrew Jackson, and the men who then came were from Western States only, so it is a fact that the politics of the New Orleans hero predominated almost unchallenged during the first three decades of the early history of the county. How far political bias interfered with the choice of the early county officers it would be difficult to ascertain; but it is doubtful if this occurred to any considerable extent. At the first the officers were appointed either by the Governor or by the Judge of the Circuit Court; and the number of candidates, in any way competent to fill the offices being small, left little to be determined by the appointing power.

Not until after the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad and the consequent influx of population, bringing in a new element which was generally made up of the opposite or Henry Clay school, did partisanship take form in the county and political lines prominently appear. True, party names were assumed by men, and at Presidential elections they followed recognized leaders in national matters, but in local affairs men ran for office upon their own motion and personal choice determined most elections. The people were evidently influenced by military fame, for the returns show that the Generals, Harrison, Taylor and Scott, secured majorities following closely upon majorities for the civilians, Van

Buren and Polk, who represented the opposite school of politics.

Under the constitution of 1818, the Judges of each Circuit Court of the State appointed the Clerk of such court,⁽¹⁾ and by the early statutes the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court was appointed by that court also. We have seen in an earlier chapter that the choice, in both cases, fell upon Thomson R. Webber, who only made his appeal to the voters after the adoption of the constitution of 1848, during the same year, and again in 1849.

So, also, until 1845 the County Treasurer and Assessor was appointed by the Commissioners' Court, leaving only the Sheriff and Coroner to be chosen by the people; and, if any great contest ever centered around either of these offices, no information thereof ever reached the writer. How much of the politics of the day entered into the choice of the Representative in the General Assembly does not appear, nor does it appear that any considerable contest was aroused over any election for Senator or Representative in this county.

Dr. James H. Lyon, who has been elsewhere referred to as an influential citizen of Sidney, was chosen as Representative in 1836, and again in 1838. Dr. Lyon was succeeded in 1840 by Col. Matthew W. Busey, who succeeded himself in 1842, and David Cox, former Sheriff of this county, succeeded him in 1844. James S. Wright succeeded Mr. Cox in 1846, and this county was not again represented by one of its citizens until the election of John Simpson Busey in 1862, since which date, except at the critical epoch of 1865, when a Representative from this county was so much needed, it has not been without a Representative in either the Upper or Lower House of the General Assembly.

Dr. William Fithian, of Danville, was, in the year 1838, elected to the Senate from a district including Vermilion, Champaign and other counties and was re-elected in 1842, serving in all two terms, or eight years. Dr. Fithian, from having been a long time practicing physician in both these counties, was held in high esteem and commanded a strong following, although the political complexion

of his district was adverse to him.⁽²⁾ He had previously been a member of the House to which he was elected in 1834—the year of Lincoln's first election to the same body.

Not until the first election under the Constitution of 1870, which took place in November, 1870, was a State Senator chosen from Champaign County. To Hon. James W. Langley, long Judge of the County Court, belongs the honor of having been the first of this county's citizens to bear off that honor.

When the county came into being, Hon. Zadoc Casey, of Mt. Vernon, represented in Congress the Second District, which embraced this with eighteen other counties of the southern and eastern sections of the State. This he continued to do until 1843. Following this Champaign County became a part of the Fourth District consisting of seventeen counties in the northeastern part of the State, extending from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion on the south, to the north line of the State, and including LaSalle and Bureau on the west, and in that relation was represented by Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago until 1851.⁽³⁾

Wentworth was a most skillful and adroit politician and, in practice, a useful Representative. From 1836 on, and until about the time of the war, he edited and published the "Chicago Democrat," which he succeeded in keeping in most of the families calling themselves Democrats in his district. He never failed to visit every county of his district during each canvass, and it is not saying too much to state that no man in the history of Illinois ever had a greater personal following than he. He was many times before the

⁽¹⁾It was long told that one of the influences which secured the election of Dr. Fithian against an adverse majority was, that, when the candidate of the minority with little prospect of success, a scurrilous and libelous handbill, under the glaring headline of "**Pro Bono Publico**," in which Dr. F. was attacked and charged with grievous offenses, was largely circulated throughout the district on the eve of the election. The effect was to arouse his personal friends, of both parties, and he was elected. Attempts were afterwards made by his opponents to fasten upon him the authorship of the libelous hand-bill but without success.

⁽²⁾Mr. Wentworth was the first Representative chosen to Congress in this State from a point north of Springfield. Owing to the fact that the southern end of the State was the first settled portion and remained the most populous for more than forty years after the admission of the State, all United States Senators and State officers came from that section until after the middle of the last century.

⁽³⁾Revised Laws of Illinois (1833), page 42.

people from 1836 to the time of his death, but was never defeated for public office. He was not only very adroit in managing and securing the cross-roads politicians in every county—the real depositories of political strength—but he planned for the future by cultivating the good will of the boys of the district, whom he never forgot. There are men yet living who remember “Long John’s” visits to this county when they were boys, and the generous distribution from his saddlebags of confectioneries and other things prized by boys of that period.

The figures given in the note below, when compared with the vote cast at presidential elections, will show the great personal popularity of Mr. Wentworth.⁽¹⁾

The last election, that of 1848, shows Wentworth to have been in the minority, and he actually ran 36 votes behind the head of the ticket. When it is stated that, at the prior session of Congress, Mr. Wentworth had voted for what was known as the “Wilmot Proviso,” a measure which proposed to restrict the area of slavery in the Territories, and that to this time no ballot adverse to slavery had ever been cast in Champaign County, this loss of popularity will be understood.

⁽¹⁾From the proceedings of several congressional conventions before the writer, the following facts are gleaned: The first Democratic convention was held at Joliet, May 18, 1843. It was presided over by Lt. Gov. John Moore. Champaign County had no representation. John Wentworth was nominated by acclamation, and elected in August following. The vote of Champaign County was: Wentworth, 142; Spring, 117.

The second convention was held at Ottawa, June 6, 1844. It was presided over by Gen. Hart L. Stewart. Col. Matthew W. Busey, of Champaign County was one of the Vice-Presidents of the convention. Champaign County was represented by Matthew W. Busey, David Cox and George Nox. John Wentworth was nominated by acclamation and elected in August following. The vote of Champaign County was: Wentworth, 222; Morris, 111.

The third convention was held at Joliet, June 4, 1846. It was presided over by Judge Abraham Reynolds. Champaign County was represented by Matthew W. Busey, George Nox and Matthew Johnson. John Wentworth was again nominated by acclamation, and elected at the August election following. The vote in Champaign County was: Wentworth, 198; Kerr, 111.

The fourth convention was held at Ottawa, June 6, 1848. It was presided over by Gen. Reuben Davis. Champaign County was represented by Henry Sadorus, William Nox and Thomson R. Webber. John Wentworth was again unanimously nominated for Congress and elected at the ensuing August election, receiving in Champaign County 151 votes to 168 votes for John Y. Seamon. It will be observed that the returns of this last election show an increase in the vote in five years of only sixty votes.

Mr. Wentworth was succeeded as Representative of this district, then the Fourth, by Hon. Richard S. Maloney, of Belvidere, who was elected in 1850. The apportionment of 1852 placed this county in the Third District extending from Vermilion, Champaign and De Witt on the south to Bureau, LaSalle and Will on the north, embracing twelve counties, in which Jesse O. Norton was elected in 1852 and again in 1854, being then succeeded by Owen Lovejoy for several terms.

Those familiar with American political history know that shortly after the inauguration of Mr. Pierce as President, in 1853, or during his administration, great changes occurred in the then existing political parties, insomuch that this period is regarded epochal in the history of parties in this country. To that period both the Whig and the Democratic parties had, as far as possible, ignored the living and pressing slavery question, but for many years previously agitated by a third party, calling itself the “Liberty”—or at times, the “Free Soil” party—but always, by its opponents of both parties, called the “Abolition” party, until the term abolition—innocent enough in itself at first—came to be used as a term of reproach vile enough often to have been resented even with violence.

The introduction by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, about the beginning of 1854, with provisions embodied equivalent to a repeal of the restrictions against the existence of slavery, enacted in the measure known as the Missouri Compromise, was the prime cause of this upheaval. No measure ever before Congress provoked such changes. Within the Democratic party—just then flushed by a sweeping victory at the Presidential election of 1852—were many prominent men who, while willing loyally to abide by the legislation of 1850, known as the “Compromise of 1850,” were at heart opposed to slavery and unwilling to yield any further concessions.

In this State were John Wentworth, of Chicago; B. C. Cook, of Ottawa; John M. Palmer, of Carlinville; Gustavus Koerner, of Belleville, and many more Democrats of this class. These leaders of that party were outspoken against the measure championed by Senator Douglas, and not only refused to support him

but made open war against him and his measure.

Those members of Congress who most earnestly opposed the bill introduced by Mr. Douglas, were denounced by him as abolitionists, and the same term he applied to those of his fellow-citizens in Illinois who refused their support to the measure. The epithet carried with it very much of contumely, and had in consequence a terrifying effect upon the average Whig or Democrat, insomuch that many who were inclined to join the revolt against the popular Senator, yielded their support to the measure. The epithet carried with it very much of contumely, and had in consequence a terrifying effect upon the average Whig or Democrat, insomuch that many who were inclined to join the revolt against the popular Senator, yielded their support to the measure.

Not so with many who, finding political sympathy and companionship with the debris of the Whig party—just then badly disorganized by defeat—severed their connection with the party of the Senator and united in the formation of a new party, only made possible by the ruction begotten by the Senator's course, which party so formed, the child of the Senator's epithet, within eight years from the events above recorded, became the lad armed with a sling, which overthrew the political Goliath of that day. Nothing short of the political revolution which was the outgrowth of the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, could have so completely overthrown one so idolized by the people as was Illinois' popular Senator.

Until the happening of these events no vote had ever been cast in Champaign County adverse to slavery, and, except for the latent convictions in the minds of a few against slavery, no element existed here which in any way invited the application of the obnoxious epithet, "abolitionism"; but out of the elements available as early as 1854 was organized a party which triumphed in the election of a majority of the members of the General Assembly on the State ticket, and of the member of Congress.

Thus encouraged the Presidential contest was entered by the citizens of the county in 1856, with the general issues between the principal parties to the contest running along different lines from any ever before dividing them. Slavery had become the main issue, despite the efforts of the party in power to avoid it. Early in 1856 a meeting was called

looking to the organization of the opposition.⁽¹⁾

The name under which they were to carry on the contest was not settled. The only principle which united them, or which invited joint political action, was opposition to the free spread of slave territory. This call was signed by men who had previously acted with both the old parties and by such anti-slavery men as were invited to join the movement. The call brought together men of all political affiliations and was the initial movement in this county, which resulted in the organization of the Republican party of 1856, which aggregation, four years later, placed Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair.

Later in the season the new party, by its convention, placed in the field a full ticket for the county officers to be chosen that year,

(1) In the Urbana Union of May 8, 1856, there appeared a call for meeting, which read as follows:

"Political Meeting.—The citizens of Champaign county, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of slavery over territory now free; in favor of the admission of free Kansas, and of restoring the Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are requested to meet in convention at the court house in Urbana, on Thursday, the 18th day of May, to deliberate on the great political measures that now agitate the public mind, and to appoint a delegate to the state anti-Nebraska convention. The undersigned would join in the call, hoping that all who can will be present. (Signed) A. Campbell, W. W. Beasley, J. W. Sim, James Dean, Winston Somers, H. M. Russell, S. S. Cunningham, David O. Quick, James Core, James D. Jaquith, Chalmers M. Sherry, W. C. Cassell, James W. Somers, W. H. Talbutt, Henry Robinson, J. O. Cunningham, John M. Dunlap, J. Ingersol, A. M. Ayers, Sol. Bernstein, Henry Fitzgerald, A. O. Howell, E. Harkness, James Curtiss, W. C. Beck, J. H. Thomas, William H. Somers, J. C. Sheldon, Arthur Bradshaw, F. B. Sale, James Yeazle, William Park, F. M. Owens."

The same paper of two weeks later preserves to us a history of the meeting thus called. Under the heading of "Anti-Nebraska Meeting," is found what was done. The meeting was called to order by J. D. Jaquith, who stated its objects. Rev. Arthur Bradshaw, the pioneer preacher, was chosen as chairman and J. O. Cunningham, secretary. Resolutions were reported and adopted to the effect that, (1) the meeting was opposed to any interference with slavery in the States where it now exists and opposed any extension of the "peculiar institution;" (2) expressed the belief that Congress had the constitutional power to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories and that it should exercise that power; (3) that Kansas ought to be admitted in the Union at once with its free constitution; (4) that William H. Bissell was the choice for governor; (5) that we invite all to co-operate with us who are opposed to the extension of slavery, and who love the free institutions of our country, without regard to birthplace or religion or party.

which ticket was opposed by one put forward by a coalition of the Democratic and American voters, made up from both classes. The contest between the friends of Mr. Buchanan and Colonel Fremont, with Mr. Fillmore, as the third candidate, was, in the interest involved and the effort put forth, unlike anything ever seen before in the county. The most noted orators of all parties, such as Lincoln, Lovejoy, Swett, Richardson, Osgood, Buckner S. Morris and many others from a distance, were here and addressed mass meetings held in the grove, and the local speakers canvassed the county from school house to school house, until the political gospel of that day had been preached to every creature. Now as never before there were many young men who were looking forward to professional careers, and this contest gave them their first opportunity to exercise their gifts before the people, and the opportunity was not neglected.

In many neighborhoods and in every village flag-poles bearing political banners were erected—the contention between the parties being as to the height of their respective poles. So at the mass meetings of the parties animals, roasted whole the day before, were served with plenty of bread, to the throngs which the promise of speaking and a “barbecue” would call together.⁽¹⁾

A feature of this, and of many subsequent

⁽¹⁾Referring to the meeting at Urbana held on September 18, 1856, “The Union” of a week later has the following:

“Early in the morning the people from every direction commenced flowing into town with banners, badges and mottoes, and the loudest ‘shrieks for Freedom.’ Some came with processions, with delegations from their neighborhoods, and some came singly, while others came in wagons, carriages, on horseback, on mules and on foot—none forgetting that they were assembling as a free people for the purpose of ‘securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and to their posterity.’

“After raising the ‘Flag of our Union’ to the top of a pole 150 feet high, which had been previously raised, and giving three hearty cheers for Fremont, the throng moved, not to the court house (as it was claimed was done by the other party a few days before), but to Webber’s Grove. The procession was headed by the Urbana band and Reynolds’ band of Danville, both of which, during the day, acquitted themselves with credit in discoursing music for the occasion.”

The same issue said this of the barbecue served upon that occasion:

“The dinner, although consisting of large quantities of provisions, over two whole beeves, several muttons, thirty dozens of chickens, turkeys, pigs, etc., with huge quantities of bread, besides piles of cakes and pies contributed by the ladies of the county, was insufficient to supply the wants of the vast throng.”—Urbana Union, September 25, 1856.

campaigns, not now observed, was in the processions of people, friends of the particular candidate, in wagons, carriages and on horseback, stretching out to great lengths. Such processions would be organized upon the Sangamon or in the Salt Fork neighborhood, and, when increased by sympathizers along the routes, a splendid cavalcade or procession, greatly to the encouragement of party leaders, was formed.

Often as a part of these processions would be seen wagons or floats exhibiting, in pantomime, some characteristic of the leading candidates, so indicative of the early and humble calling of their favorites as to appeal to the sympathy or prejudice of the voter, and thus affect his action at the ballot-box. About the time that Phil. Sheridan was making his famous ride up the Shenandoah Valley, in 1864, the friends of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln and his running mate, Andrew Johnson, held one of these grand rallies in Urbana. A delegation from the neighborhood of Homer drove into town from the east and exhibited on two wagons pantomimes indicating, in one case, the early calling of Lincoln, and in the other that of Johnson. The head wagon was loaded with a rail-cut, at which a stalwart party man was working with axe, maul and wedges for the purpose of converting the timber into rails; while upon a wagon closely following was a tailor, sitting cross-legged intently sewing at a garment. Both these were intended to turn the attention of the observer to the alleged humble occupations of the candidates in their youth.

Another feature, often introduced into these processions, was an immense wagon or float loaded with a number of young women or girls, corresponding in numbers to the number of States and Territories of the Republic, all dressed in white, one for each State and each Territory. Was any State or Territory a subject of political controversy—as Rhode Island in 1844, and Kansas in 1856—the girl labeled with the name of that State would often be dressed in black.⁽²⁾

⁽²⁾At a mass meeting held upon the ground immediately east of Urbana Avenue, then in a grove of natural timber, on the 18th of September, 1856, during the Fremont campaign, Abraham Lincoln was one of the speakers and reviewed the procession. In the procession was a flat loaded with girls, prettily dressed, one for each State, and in passing this feature of the exhibition, Mr. Lincoln remarked that it



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Political rancor ran to an extreme, and the county realized a new experience due to the introduction of new issues and, in a great measure, to the presence of new men. Flags, and banners and streamers, with startling mottoes, ornamented every house and were suspended across the streets of the town.

A subsequent chapter in this history tells of the coming of the second newspaper to the county—"Our Constitution"—during this canvass, the political complexion of which was Democratic, in which it was opposed by "The Union," the first paper established in the county and then four years old. The files of these publications, for this and succeeding years, show much of the animus of those taking part in the political life of that period and will, perhaps, prove a surprise to the political managers of this day.

The canvass of 1856 resulted in the partial success of both county tickets, Mr. Penrose Stedham, a former Sheriff, being chosen to that office and Mr. William H. Somers being chosen to the office of Circuit Clerk—neither having more than twenty majority over his competitor. Mr. Buchanan was chosen to the Presidency over Colonel Fremont and Mr. Fillmore, and the political complexion of the county was changed, the new Republican party receiving a handsome plurality, which advantage it maintains with increased majorities to the present time—nearly fifty years.⁽¹⁾

reminded him of "a large basket full of roses." Some of the grandmothers of to-day residing in the two cities, who represented States in that crowd of girls, will remember the occasion and the remark.

⁽¹⁾The following figures show the Presidential vote of Champaign County at each election since the organization of the County:

1836.—VanBuren, 86; Harrison, 61.
 1840.—Harrison, 154; VanBuren, 141.
 1844.—Clay, 178; Polk, 191.
 1848.—Taylor, 213; Cass, 187.
 1852.—Scott, 347; Pierce, 259.
 1856.—Fremont, 722; Buchanan, 556; Fillmore, 236.
 1860.—Lincoln, 1,720; Douglas, 1,251; Bell, 99; Breckenridge, 12.
 1864.—Lincoln, 2,116; McClellan, 1,133.
 1868.—Grant, 3,250; Seymour, 2,125.
 1872.—Grant, 3,773; Greeley, 1,946.
 1876.—Hays, 4,530; Tilden, 3,193; Cooper, 604.
 1880.—Garfield, 4,720; Hancock, 3,472; Weaver, 566.
 1884.—Blaine, 4,554; Cleveland, 3,802; Butler, 232; St. John, 166.
 1888.—Harrison, 5,104; Cleveland, 4,103; Streator, 161; Fisk, 353.
 1892.—Harrison, 5,290; Cleveland, 4,502; Bidwell, 544; Weaver, 80.
 1896.—McKinley, 6,780; Bryan, 4,583; Levering, 249.

Early in this canvass Leonard Swett, then of Bloomington, was announced as a candidate for Congress from the Third District, and was supported by the united delegations from all the southern counties before the convention, which met at Ottawa on July 2, 1856. All of the northern counties, with much larger delegations, came up solid for Owen Lovejoy, of Bureau County, who had at several elections before then been the nominee of the Anti-Slavery party for the same position, and as such had made speeches in such of the southern counties as would tolerate the open speeches of an Abolitionist, but had never received a vote in this county. The Ottawa convention made short work of the nomination and the conservative element, represented by Mr. Swett's candidacy, were overwhelmed by greater numbers and Mr. Lovejoy was nominated. This nomination was very distasteful to the most of the southern delegates, from a fear that the ultra record of Mr. Lovejoy would work strongly against the ticket in their counties. Some bolted and joined in the nomination of a more conservative candidate.

A week after Mr. Lovejoy's nomination he made a tour of the southern counties of his district and, upon short announcements, made many speeches. At first he was coolly received, and many men friendly to the movement which had nominated Colonel Fremont avoided him. All feared that the coming here of a live "Abolitionist," as the candidate of the Republican party, would work a complete stampede of the few cautious voters who had shown themselves friendly to the new party. The opposite result followed. Lovejoy, with his eminent ability as a popular orator—and none excelled him—could handle the popular sovereignty doctrine of Douglas and its pernicious application in Kansas most adroitly and efficiently for the winning of the votes of people disaffected with the course of our Senator. He alluded to the subject of slavery in the abstract only incidentally, but always with burning words of denunciation. The people forgot that he was an Abolitionist and found their opinions well reflected by him. The effect upon the southern counties was

1900.—McKinley, 6,660; Bryan, 5,015; Wooley, 377.

1904.—Roosevelt, 6,954; Parker, 3,754; Swallow, 545.

magical; the conservative opponent was withdrawn, and Lovejoy received, in Champaign County, a larger vote than the head of the ticket.

Lovejoy proved a radical but a most popular, able and courageous Representative. He never afterward lacked for friends, and nominations came to him by unanimous votes, and his elections by increased majorities to the time of his death. He arose from the position of a despised and execrated Abolitionist to be the most popular Congressman Illinois ever had.

As will be inferred, the election of 1858, when the celebrated contest between Lincoln and Douglas occurred, was in this county—as it was in other counties—of the most exciting character. Early in the season the parties both declared their candidates for United States Senator, and the business commenced in earnest.

W. N. Coler, doubtless then the most popular man in the county, was nominated by the friends of Mr. Douglas for the Lower House of the General Assembly. The movement was well planned and staggered for the time the friends of Mr. Lincoln in this county. Nothing but the sternest sense of duty to principle could have moved the neighbors and immediate friends to do a hostile act against their good friend's candidacy; but the contest was not between Coler and Stickel, his opponent, but between Senator Douglas and his willingness to have "slavery voted down or voted up" in the Territories, as he expressed it, and Lincoln's inflexible opposition to the spread of slavery to the Territories. The issue was met and the popular favorite lost his county and his election.

The same contest was renewed in 1860 and again fought over in this county, when Colonel Coler, as the representative of Douglas, then a Presidential candidate, was put in nomination for the Upper House of the General Assembly, with Richard J. Oglesby representing Lincoln, a Presidential candidate, as his opponent. Personal claims were again put aside in favor of the demands of principle, as Coler's friends saw it, and he again fell with his chieftain.

The Lincoln-Douglas contest of 1858, which has come to fill so large a place in national history on account of its influence upon national politics and the Civil War, moved

the people of Champaign County of that day as they had never been moved before upon any question. Senator Douglas, although personally unknown to most of the people here, was the political idol of his party throughout the State, in which admiration his partisans here—then being nearly equal in numbers to their opponents—heartily joined. An appointment was made for him at the Fair Ground for the 23d day of September, 1858, some weeks before that date. His appointment was for the last day of the Annual Fair for that year, and not only called out the usual number of exhibitors and sight-seers, but large numbers of men of both political parties were drawn to see and hear the popular Senator.

Judge Douglas came upon the grounds the afternoon before with a company of local friends and met the people socially for some hours, drawing to himself much attention from all classes.⁽¹⁾

(1) The Fair Ground here alluded to occupied ground now lying upon both sides of Lincoln Avenue, near a mile north of Springfield Avenue, and part of it is now occupied by the cold-storage plant of Smith Brothers. Access was then had to it by an old road which ran northwest from the north end of Race Street, its exact location being shown by the deep gully seen in Crystal Lake Park, which was worn by the travel along that line. Lincoln Avenue was not then a highway, but its line was occupied by cultivated fields.

A correspondent of the "Chicago Democrat," who was upon the ground, wrote to that paper this description of Judge Douglas' first visit: "His proclivity for hobnobbing with the populace was most decided. One instance illustrative of his success is in place. Happening to be in a little coterie of Republicans, his conductors, without giving him the wink, introduced him to all. Approaching one excellent Republican who, from no fault of his, carries a very red face, he commenced talking politics in a very free and easy style, as if talking to a near friend. Our Republican heard him for a moment, and seeing his mistake, stopped him short, and, placing a finger on each of his vermillion cheeks, said: 'You see, Judge, I carry the sign of your party, but I am an awful Black Republican.' The remark raised a loud shout from the bystanders, which was increased materially by the evident letting down experienced by the Judge."

The same correspondent further wrote as follows of his style of oratory, for which allowance must be made on account of the evident partisan bias:

"One thing is remarked, by all, of Douglas' speaking. He discards the little words, connectives and articles in the language, as if they were of no account, and only honors the vowels in the accented syllables with a distinct utterance. Consonants and obscure vowels are alike unknown to him. This exceeding bad fault in his elocution renders his speaking irksome and entirely destitute of eloquence. It is hoped that a good portion of his future unofficial leisure may be devoted to the study of Mandeville, or some other standard author, for the improvement of his delivery. As an orator, he is no more to be compared to Lovejoy, Farnsworth, Arnold, Palmer or Herndon, than the merest

On the afternoon of the speaking there came the usual procession, near the head of which was a wagon with platform made of hickory poles, loaded with cheering Democrats, among whom was the Senator himself, taking part with his young admirers upon the most familiar and easy terms. His speech was listened to by a very large crowd of people, both political friends and opponents, all anxious to hear one of the great champions who were then engaged in the renowned joint debate then eliciting the attention of the State, but now, after nearly fifty years of study of the speeches and the political issues treated of, of a world wide celebrity. At the time Douglas and Lincoln had already met in joint debate at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro and Charleston—the latter debate having taken place only five days before, on the 18th. The public mind was greatly stirred by these debates and by the universal interest felt in the outcome of the senatorial contest between the two champions. No person stood neutral.

tyro at debating. I venture the assertion that twenty men can be found in every county in Illinois, who, before an impartial audience, would receive the palm over him, for declamatory skill."

The following from the "Urbana Constitution" of September 25, 1858, will express the views held by the editor of the meeting addressed by Senator Douglas:

"The announcement that Senator Douglas would speak here last Thursday, the closing day of the County Fair, called together by far the largest crowd ever assembled in the county of Champaign. A delegation of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and a string of wheeled vehicles loaded down with citizens, the whole delegation being near a mile in length, escorted the Senator from West Urbana to the Fair Grounds, arriving there at about two o'clock. His arrival at the grounds was greeted by the masses there with deafening shouts and applause.

"After he was escorted to the stand, a very neat and appropriate reception speech was delivered by A. E. Harmon, Esq., of West Urbana, introducing him to the audience. He spoke about an hour and a half in a calm and dignified review of the great issues before the people, and was listened to with the profoundest attention by the thousands who were fortunate enough to obtain positions where they could hear. The extent of the crowd may be judged by the fact that the Senator's voice, heavy and sonorous as it is, was insufficient to reach many hundreds on the outer edge of the crowd. The demonstrations of applause with which he was greeted by old line Whigs and Americans, as well as by the Democratic masses assembled there, show that his speech is producing a good effect in favor of Democratic principles. The Urbana Saxehorn and Military Band added much to the occasion by their spirited music.

"We can not forbear acknowledging the marked courtesy with which the Senator and his friends were treated by Republicans generally, and especially by those who hold influential positions in the Agricultural Association."

The next day, September 24th, one day after the fair, was Lincoln's day. The people had all gone home from the fair and the stock, machinery, agricultural products and women's finery, which had been upon exhibition, had all been removed, and there remained nothing but the bare grounds and fair buildings. The day was fair and the grounds most inviting. Friends of Mr. Lincoln much feared the failure of his visit to call forth a respectable hearing. In this, however, they were disappointed. The speech of Mr. Douglas had but sharpened the public appetite for the other side, and this, with the enthusiasm so largely felt for so great and well known a favorite as Lincoln, called people from every farm in the county.

The same correspondent of the Chicago paper wrote from Urbana about the Lincoln meeting, and shall here tell the story:

"Lincoln has been with us, and the occasion has been one long to be remembered in Eastern and Central Illinois. It is no new thing for us to greet the honest face of Mr. Lincoln in our streets, that it should stir up commotion, for, half-yearly for many years, he has been in the habit of spending a week here in the practice of his profession, upon the most familiar and easy terms with all, so that a desire to see the man who grapples with and overcomes the Little Giant, could not have induced a single person to leave his home and come here through the dust, all having seen him frequently and heard him speak, and very many being intimately acquainted with him; nothing but the respect and love for the cause of which he is the exponent in Illinois, could have brought together such a throng.

"The time was, perhaps, the most unfavorable one in all the year for getting together a crowd, coming, as it did, one day after an exciting county fair of three days, in an unusually sickly season, when there is scarcely a family in the county more than able to take care of its own sick, and upon a day when the least stir in any of the roads was sufficient to raise a suffocating cloud of dust; yet the affair has been a most successful one in every way. The number present was very nearly, if not quite, as large as those in attendance at the Douglas demonstration of yesterday; the enthusiasm ten times as great,

and the effort never exceeded by that resulting from any speech ever delivered in the county before.

"At an early hour the people began to flock into town, and by the time designated for forming the procession, the streets were so blocked up that it was almost impossible for a vehicle of any kind to pass. At ten o'clock a procession, led by the Urbana brass band, German band and Danville band, and over sixty young ladies on horseback with their attendants, thirty-two of whom represented the States of the Union, marched to the Doane House for the purpose of escorting Mr. Lincoln to the Fair Grounds, where the speaking was to take place.

"When returning, the procession was augmented by a large delegation from the western part of the county; also a large delegation from Platt County—so that the entire procession reached more than one and a half miles.

"In this form the grounds were reached, when, it being the hour of midday, the throng marched in good order to the dinner tables, where the ladies of the two Urbanas had spread out a sumptuous and bountiful dinner.⁽¹⁾ All had enough and to spare. The

people then repaired to the stand, and, after being seated, listened to an eloquent reception speech made by Hon. M. L. Dunlap, formerly of Cook County, who then introduced Mr. Lincoln. Cheer after cheer, lustily and heartily given, greeted his appearance. His speech was commenced by acknowledging his gratitude at seeing so lively an interest taken in the great issue of the day. After a few other introductory allusions, he took up the various questions at issue in the campaign, meeting and refuting the common dogmas of Democracy, and probing to the bottom every subject touched. Throughout, his remarks were terse, eloquent and witty, frequently eliciting loud demonstrations of merriment and applause. At the close of his remarks, loud cheers rang through the forest, in which the larger portion of the audience took part.

"One thing is worthy of notice, in contrast with yesterday's proceedings. On that occasion the audience sat under the thunderings of the Little Giant as still as if attending a funeral discourse, while this audience of Mr. Lincoln's was most enthusiastic and attentive, continuing as large at the enunciation of the last word as at the beginning.

The following from the "Urbana Constitution," of September 25, 1858, will indicate the manner in which Mr. Lincoln was received and his speech regarded by his opponents of that day:

"The Republicans had a fine meeting here on Friday, and were addressed by Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln's speech was a complete back down from every position he assumed in his opening speech at Springfield, except in one respect, viz.: that he still insisted on the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. This dogma, as Lincoln well knows, however, is the merest humbug, because it cannot be carried out while the decision of the Supreme Court upon that subject remains.

"Mr. Lincoln was probably not very well satisfied with his day's work, as in the evening he again assembled at the court house where he delivered a discourse on that passage of Scripture which declares that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand,' and the necessity of 'the perseverance of the saints' to the 'ultimate extinction of slavery in all the States.' Also, he gave his views on the cranberry and hoop-pole laws of Indiana. After which Deacon Bross spoke. The deacon made a magnificent speech. He referred to the letter Washington had written to Henry Clay! and to the fact that Lafayette was one of the fathers of the Constitution! He said that the Republican party held that the negroes are not equals of the whites in respect to social and political rights, but that they are the equals of the whites in the sense of the Declaration of Independence, which declares that 'all men are created equal.' This distinction was so clear, and satisfactory that the deacon was vociferously cheered. The deacon also made several beautiful appeals to heaven, which were applauded in the most lively manner."

(1) A circumstance in connection with this dinner deserves notice here as demonstrating that humility which on all occasions, but without any ostentation, was exhibited by Mr. Lincoln. The writer was one of the marshals who helped form and guide the procession on that day. When nearing the fair ground he was riding near the carriage of Mr. Lincoln when he called the writer to his side and asked, "Will there be a dinner served upon the grounds?" The question raised the presumption that, as it was nearly twelve o'clock, he was feeling the need of refreshments, so he was assuringly answered: "Yes, Mr. Lincoln, you will be served with a good dinner as soon as we reach the ground." He quickly replied: "That is not what I wanted to know for. If dinner is to be served, feed the people at once and then let me talk to them."

At the grounds he was met by a committee of ladies and escorted to a seat at the head of the table, where had been placed the best of the spread. He took the seat and at once began eating his dinner. Looking around he saw an old woman, standing not far away, intently looking at him. He recognized her as one whom he had often seen as a waiter and dish-washer at the hotel in Urbana, whom everybody knew as "Granny." He said to her, "Why, Granny, have you no place? You must have some dinner. Here, take my place." The old lady answered, "No, Mr. Lincoln, I just wanted to see you. I don't want any dinner." In spite of her protestations Lincoln arose from his seat and compelled her to sit down and have dinner. He took a turkey leg and biscuit and seating himself at the root of a near by tree, ate his dinner, apparently with the greatest satisfaction; meanwhile Granny Hutchinson filled the place at the head of the table and ate her dinner as he had insisted she should do.

"The meeting broke up, formed in procession, and escorted Mr. Lincoln to his lodging, at the residence of Mayor Boyden, where his lady attendants, and all, parted from him with rapturous cheers."

In the evening of that day Mr. Lincoln, with William Bross, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, and Judge Terry of Danville, spoke at the court house.

The speeches of both Douglas and Lincoln were much in the line of their published joint debate speeches, but although most of the people had read them in the daily newspapers from time to time as they were delivered, all listened to their verbal reproduction here as if entirely new to them. In fact the Urbana speeches were in effect a continuation of the celebrated joint debates, now cited as a notable feature of the anti-slavery agitation of the last century which finally culminated in the rebellion of the Southern States, in the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by Lincoln just four years to a day after Douglas' speech, and in the final constitutional overthrow of African slavery upon the American continent where it had existed for over two hundred years.

The contest of 1858 between Judge Douglas and Mr. Lincoln for the senatorship, the decision of which lay with the General Assembly to be chosen at the November election, carried with it throughout Illinois all the strenuousness of an old time Presidential election, and it lacked nothing of spirit and intensity to make it take rank with the best remembered of that class. Champaign County partisanship ranked with that of any of its neighbors, and none who participated in the contest here will forget its events.

As is well known Judge Douglas succeeded; but Lincoln's defeat proved only a lull in the contest between these two distinguished men which was commenced twenty-five years before, to be renewed two years thereafter when both were named by their respective parties as candidates for the Presidency.

This contest (that of 1860) like the one previously described, has become a part of the most exciting history of the Republic, and was far-reaching in its effects. Here, as elsewhere, the contest was exciting and was participated in by the people of the county, already

reinforced by a large wave of Eastern immigration, which was largely infused with anti-slavery sentiments. The result showed a much larger percentage of increase in the vote of Mr. Lincoln than in that of Judge Douglas, in this county due to changes in population.

This campaign, like others referred to, was distinguished by the spectacular demonstrations at mass conventions and upon the streets. For the first time in the history of politics in this county, torch-light processions of uniformed organizations were introduced. Both parties resorted to this kind of tactics. Following the example set in some of the Eastern States, the young men and big boys were organized by Republicans into companies called as elsewhere, "Wide-Awakes." Preparatory to public exhibitions the men were drilled under one of their number who was elected captain, assisted by subordinate officers, in the marching tactics of a military company, and to some extent in the manual of arms, the arms used being a stick six feet long supporting a lamp, and the uniform a cap and cape made of black oil-cloth. The men were taught many evolutions and, under a skillful manager, with lighted lamps at night presented quite an attractive and impressive appearance, especially when companies from several towns and neighborhoods met at a county mass-meeting in numbers of several hundreds. With lighted lamps, their street parades and well executed evolutions, after night, were a notable feature of the campaign.

The Democratic clubs of this kind were here called "Hickory Boys," and received the same lamps and arms as the "Wide-Awakes," their uniform being caps and "hickory" shirts.

Many of those men, thus drilled in the tactics of a military company in this peaceful and playful way, had use for all they then learned before one year had passed, when mustered into the armies of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion, which followed close upon the result of the Presidential election they were seeking to influence.

The election of one so familiarly and well known among our people as Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, was enthusiastically received and celebrated by his political friends here; and, even among his political opponents who knew him intimately, no bitterness followed,

but these, with but few unimportant exceptions, joined heartily in the denunciation of Southern nullification. Political bias had little to do with recruiting the Union armies in Champaign County, and neither political party of that day did, or could justly, lay claim to greater patriotism than the other. The admirers of Lincoln and the admirers of Douglas, like their distinguished leaders, were earnestly and honestly patriotic, and readily forgot their differences in the political campaigns. Champaign County will never be called upon to excuse or condemn the conduct of any of her sons during the period of the Civil War.

The Presidential campaign of 1864 was prosecuted under the pressure of civil war. News from the battlefield, Sherman's successful campaign against Atlanta preceding his march to the sea, Grant's battles in the Wilderness and forward march against Richmond, and Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley were inextricably mixed up with the political campaign. Somehow the people got it into their heads that a victory for Lincoln in the North meant a collapse of the rebellion in the South, and acted accordingly. The result justified this estimate of probabilities, although he was opposed by one of his most popular Generals. He received in this county nearly two votes to one for McClellan. So this must not be reckoned as a political contest, but a side issue of the war. Many Democrats openly advocated and voted for Mr. Lincoln whose success they regarded as the success of the Government he represented. Others silently gave him support rather than court opposition and criticism.⁽¹⁾

With these few pages descriptive of the old-time elections, as seen and participated in by the writer, enough has been told to show the variance from the methods then in vogue which time and taste have worked. The barbecue, the procession, the spectacular exhibition, the close school-house canvass—and, let us hope, the bitter personal epithets—have

gone, and in their place have come something better.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THE PEOPLE UNACQUAINTED WITH WAR—ELECTION OF LINCOLN—EXCITED CONDITION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT—FIRST NEWS OF THE WAR—BREAKING UP OF FAMILIES—FIRST COMPANY FROM CHAMPAIGN COUNTY—TWENTIETH ILLINOIS REGIMENT—TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, COL. W. N. COLER—TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, COL. C. J. TINKHAM—SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, COL. S. T. BUSEY—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, COL. O. F. HARMON—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, COL. J. S. WOLFE—SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY—TENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY—OTHER REGIMENTS WITH CHAMPAIGN COUNTY MEN—THE STORY OFTEN ENDS IN DEATH.

Looking backward over the history of Champaign County, no event, since the departure from its territory of the red man, can be pointed out which can be said to have more generally affected its people, than did the War of the Rebellion carried on by the Southern States of the Union in 1861-65. The people of this country, at that date, from the long prevalence of peace in all our borders, were unacquainted with war except as a matter of history, were reverent lovers of peace and regretfully saw the dark war clouds rising in the South. The people well knew Abraham Lincoln, the President-elect; had often seen and heard him in political discussions, and men of all parties well knew that his advent into the Presidency meant no harm to any section of the country. So the threatening war clouds which hung over the country, all during the last of the year 1860 and the early months of 1861, caused great uneasiness to men of all parties. But when on the 13th of April, 1861, the news came over the wires that the war talk at the South had culminated in the criminal attack, with artillery, upon one of the forts of the United States, all realized that the die of war was cast, and that the two sections of the Republic would soon be engaged in a fratricidal contest. The cry that Fort Sumter had been fired upon swept over the

⁽¹⁾During the campaign of 1864, William D. Somers, Esq., who had been a vehement Democrat with Douglas, was reticent in the expression of his views and took no part in the discussions. At the election the writer served with him as one of the Judges of election in Urbana. When he was ready to cast his vote he plucked the writer to one side, and exhibited a ballot for Lincoln, with the remark, "I just wanted you to see my ballot;" put it in the box.

county and wiped out party lines for the time.

The April term, 1861, of the Circuit Court was then in session, in Urbana, David Davis for the last time presiding therein, and many people from all parts of the county were in attendance, as an exciting murder trial was being heard. The people hurried home burdened with the great sorrow and prepared to meet the emergency, which they did, as the subsequent pages will endeavor to show.

No one, however graphic may be his pen, can convey to this generation a true conception of the condition of the public mind at this period. True, all through the winter, at frequent periods, reports had come to us from the South of the secession, on paper, of various States; Senators and Representatives of such States had withdrawn from their seats in Congress, and reports had come of the organization and arming of military forces at various Southern points. A so-called constitution for the Confederacy had been adopted and a government organized at Montgomery, Ala.; yet, with all these preparations for hostile action, the North was slow to believe that the men of the South would, without any overt act of hostility against its peculiar institution by the administration of the new President, deliberately plan and attempt to carry out a disruption of the Republic, so dear to all the people then living under its protection. Acting under this impression, until the reverberation of Beauregard's guns fired against Fort Sumter, on April 12, 1861, was heard literally, not the least preparation for war had been made at the North; not a squad of men had been recruited nor a pound of powder accumulated for the defense of the common government. On the other hand, under the treasonable connivance of Cabinet Members of the out-going administration, the military and naval forces of the Government, which ought to have been available for the enforcement of its laws and the protection of Government property, were dispersed in unknown seas or stationed under treasonable officers, where they would be surrendered at the call of the country's disloyal citizens.

It was to cope with this condition of affairs that the North, when awakened from its lethargy by actual hostilities put in motion by rebellious States, was called upon, all unpre-

pared, about mid-April, 1861. How to organize, transport, feed and render efficient an army for the suppression of a well organized rebellion, was the problem which lay before the Government. The material, in loyal and willing men and in the food and wealth of the loyal States, was at hand. The exigency of the proposed disruption of the Government, then in its experimental period, and before either it or the onlooking world had become satisfied of its enduring qualities, seemed, by a self-acting process, able to assimilate the material at hand into the necessary force. A President, the embodiment of common sense and moderation, with abiding devotion to the Union, was able to call about him lieutenants of his own mind, and the people did the rest.

Champaign County formed but one small unit in the mighty force necessary in the conflict of 1861-65 for the preservation of the Government; yet an inspection of the records of the State and Nation appertaining to its part, will soon convince the student of the futility of any attempt, in a single chapter, to tell its story of its part in such a contest. Through eight considerable volumes of the Adjutant General's Report of the part taken by Illinois troops, and as parts of many regiments, are given the facts of organization and brief sketches of the campaigns endured; but, with all this, is the part taken by the men of the county given only in the briefest form.

Then there is another side of the tragedy of which the records of the county furnish no evidence, and of which, even now, the only proofs available are the family traditions soon to be forgotten. Reference is had to the broken homes, rendered so by the departure for their places in the army of the heads of families; to the severed family circles where the sons went forth to do their part; to the resulting hardships to helpless ones left behind; to the many sad messages of death which came back from hospitals, battlefields and dreary marches, and to the home-coming of crippled and invalided young men who went out bearing the bloom of health and vigorous young manhood.

Scarcely had the echoes from the Fort Sumter attack and defeat died away, before the young men of Champaign County were enrolling their names at the recruiting stations in Champaign and Urbana, in response to the

call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men to defend the Government. The attack on Sumter commenced on Friday, the Fort capitulated on Saturday, and on Monday, men were enrolling themselves, and, before the end of the week, a company, which became Company A of the Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, was in a camp of instruction at the Fair Ground north of Urbana, under Capt. John S. Wolfe, then an attorney of Champaign and the first man of the county to enroll himself as a soldier. The Lieutenants were Daniel Bradley and George W. Kennard, both of whom were afterwards promoted, one to be the Colonel and the other the Major of the regiment. Although many enlistments were made in response to the first call for troops issued by President Lincoln, owing to the large number pressing for acceptance, this regiment was not formally organized until May 14, 1861, when it went into camp at Joliet and was finally mustered in on June 13th, being one of the first regiments from this State to enter the three-years' service. The organization was effected under what was called the "Ten-Regiment Act" passed by the State Legislature in a special session, on April 23, 1861. As the result of resignations and promotions in Company A, William Archdeacon, John H. Austin and Andrew Rogerson were afterwards promoted to become First Lieutenants, the two latter also to become, in turn, Captain of the Company, while Eugene Fauntleroy and Charles T. Dox became Second Lieutenants.

This regiment, having served three years, veteranized after unusual marching and fighting; and, after a series of battles and engagements with the enemy, not exceeded by any in the service, joined in the Grand Review at Washington at the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service July 16, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Soon after the enlistment and departure of the Twentieth Regiment, William N. Coler, a resident of Urbana, and well known to President Lincoln, was commissioned to enlist a regiment of men for service during the war, which he proceeded to do, and early in July had the rolls complete and ready to report for service. Its date of enlistment was August 7, 1861. Of the ten full companies in this regiment one—Company C—was enlisted at Homer, Company I at Middletown, and Com-

pany K at Urbana, the men of all three companies being mostly residents of Champaign County.

Col. W. N. Coler became the first Colonel of the regiment, but was succeeded first by Col. Thomas D. Williams, who was killed in December, 1862; then by Col. Caswell P. Ford, who resigned in April, 1863, and finally by Col. Richard H. Nodine, of Champaign, who was promoted from Major, and was mustered out with his regiment September 5, 1864. George W. Flynn, of Urbana, early became Adjutant of the regiment and held the office until its muster-out. In the same regiment were Dr. Robert H. Brown, of Mahomet, and Dr. Myron S. Brown, of Urbana, both Assistant Surgeons of the regiment. M. B. Thompson was Sergeant-Major.

The officers of Company C were: Captain, Charles A. Summers, succeeded by Zebulon Hall; First Lieutenant, Zebulon Hall, succeeded by Edward Hall; Second Lieutenants, Edward Hall and M. B. Thompson, all of Homer.

The officers of Company I were: Captains, Samuel Houston, of Newcomb, afterwards promoted to Major, and Everett G. Knapp, of Champaign; First Lieutenants, William W. Brown, of Middletown, Everett G. Knapp, of Champaign, and Josiah Stacher, of Middletown; Second Lieutenants, Julius A. Brown, Everett G. Knapp, of Champaign, and Josiah Stacher, of Middletown.

The officers of Company K were: Captain, Ezekiel Boyden, succeeded by James M. Tracy, and Edward S. Sherman, all of Urbana; First Lieutenant, Benjamin Burt, succeeded by Guy D. Penfield, Edward L. Sherman, David M. Richards, and George Wiser, all of Urbana; Second Lieutenant, George W. Flynn (promoted to Adjutant), George N. Richards, Edward L. Sherman, and David M. Richards, all of Urbana.

This regiment also marched and fought, losing many men in skirmish and battle, and leaving a brilliant record for gallantry and usefulness.

The regiment participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Atlanta and innumerable skirmishes.

When the term of service of the Twenty-fifth had expired Col. W. H. Gibson, commanding the brigade to which the regiment was at-

tached, addressed the men, through an order, in this highly complimentary manner:

"Soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers: As your term for three years' service has expired, and you are about to proceed to your State to be mustered out, it is fitting and proper that the Colonel commanding should express to each and all his earnest thanks for the cheerful manhood with which, during the present campaign, you have submitted to every hardship, overcome every difficulty, and for the magnificent heroism with which you have met, and vanquished the foe. Your deportment in camp has been worthy true soldiers, while your conduct in battle has excited the admiration of your companions in arms. Patriotic thousands and a noble State will give you a reception worthy of your sacrifice and your valor. You have done your duty. The men who rallied under the starry emblem of our nationality at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Champion Hills, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Noonday Creek, Pine-top Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta, having made history for all time and coming generations to admire, your services will ever be gratefully appreciated. Officers and soldiers, farewell! May God guarantee to each health, happiness and usefulness in coming life, and may our country soon emerge from the gloom of blood that now surrounds it, and again enter upon a career of progress, peace and prosperity."

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was recruited soon after the Twenty-fifth, and Charles J. Tinkham, of Homer, became the first Lieutenant-Colonel.

One company of this regiment, Company F, was largely recruited from the eastern part of Champaign County. Its officers were Captains, C. J. Tinkham (promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel), and Lee M. Irwin, of Homer; First Lieutenants, George H. Knapp and Samuel M. Custer, of Homer, and Richard McCormick, of Urbana; Second Lieutenants, S. M. Custer, Ezekiel S. Cusick and W. C. Custer, of Homer.

A large proportion of the men of this company veteranized with the regiment, and marched with Sherman to the sea, participated in the Grand Review at Washington and were mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865. Its list of battles and marches show four years

of arduous service, for it marched 6,931 miles and fought twenty-eight hard battles and innumerable skirmishes.

The Seventy-sixth Regiment was organized at Kankakee, and was mustered into the service at that place August 22, 1862.

Samuel T. Busey, of Urbana, mustered in as Captain of Company B, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and on January 7, 1863—less than five months after the muster of the regiment—by the resignation of Colonel Mack, succeeded to the command as Colonel of the regiment, and remained at its head through all its marches, sieges and battles, and was mustered out with his men, with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General.

George J. Hodges, of Champaign, was mustered in as Quartermaster and was succeeded, August 9, 1864, by John W. Somers, of Urbana.

Companies B and G were made up almost entirely of men from Urbana and Champaign, and from the nearby country.

Succeeding Colonel Busey as Captain of Company B, upon his promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonency, were: Homer W. Ayers, Ning A. Riley, John K. Miller and Robert A. Frame—all of Urbana, and all of whom were promoted from the rank of First Lieutenant. Other First Lieutenants were Matthew L. Busey, of Champaign, and James E. Smith, of Urbana. Besides those above named as promoted from Second Lieutenant, Samuel Sansom, of Urbana, came to that office.

When mustered in, Joseph Park, of Urbana, was mustered as Captain of Company G, but was succeeded January 5, 1863, by Joseph Ingersoll, of Urbana, who was promoted from First Lieutenant, and commanded until the muster-out. He was succeeded by James R. Dunlap, of Urbana, who was promoted from Second Lieutenant, and who, in turn, was succeeded as Second Lieutenant by Albert P. Cunningham and Thomas M. Brannon, both of Urbana.

This regiment, after much marching and counter-marching, by steamer on the Mississippi and by land, in June, 1863, joined Grant's army in the siege of Vicksburg, remaining and participating in that memorable campaign to the surrender, immediately after which it took part with Gen Slocum's command in the advance against Jackson, Miss. It had previously participated in the skirmishes on the Big Black

and at Champion Hills, as well as at Jackson, which was evacuated by the rebel forces. The regiment afterwards took part in the battles of Benton, Vaughan's Station, Deasonville, between Jackson and Clinton in Mississippi, and the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, near Mobile, where it was the first to plant its colors upon that noted work. It lost many men upon the battlefield, besides the many who were severely maimed. The regiment traveled over ten thousand miles and was mustered out at Galveston, Tex., July 22, 1865.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment was raised largely in the two counties of Champaign and Vermilion, and was mustered in at Danville, on September 3, 1862, under Col. Oscar F. Harmon, of Danville, with James W. Langley, of Champaign, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. M. Ayers, of Urbana, Quartermaster. After the death of Colonel Harmon, who fell at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, Colonel Langley was promoted to the command of the regiment, which position he occupied at the muster-out.

Companies E, F and H were made up of Champaign County men in the main, and were officered as follows: Company E, Nathan M. Clark, of Champaign, Captain, succeeded, after his disability by the loss of an arm, by George W. B. Sadorus, of Sadorus; First Lieutenant, William G. Isom, of Champaign, succeeded by George Scroggs, of Champaign; Second Lieutenant, John Urquhart, succeeded by Martin V. Stone, of Champaign.

Frederick B. Sale, of Newcomb, was Captain of Company F, and was succeeded by John B. Lester, of the same town. Succeeding Lester as First Lieutenant was William R. Shoup, of Newcomb. Alfred Johnson, of East Bend, was at first Second Lieutenant, and was succeeded by William R. Shoup and John J. White, of Newcomb.

Pleasant M. Parks, of Urbana, was Captain of Company H, succeeded by John C. Harbor, of Sadorus; David A. Brenton, of Middletown, became First Lieutenant, and was succeeded by Samuel M. Dunseth, of Urbana.

This regiment was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and marched with Sherman to the Sea. After accomplishing this

the regiment started for the North, when it encountered opposition at Averysboro and Bentonville, where severe battles were fought and many lives lost.

It now only remained to join in the Grand Review at Washington, the rebel forces in front of the regiment having surrendered, made the rest easy.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment was mustered in June 6, 1864, for a service of one hundred days. Col. John S. Wolfe, of Champaign, was mustered as its Colonel, and Dr. S. H. Birney, of Urbana, as Surgeon.

Company A was raised in Champaign County. Its Captain was Benjamin Burt; First Lieutenant, George N. Richards; Second Lieutenant, William Archdeacon—all of Urbana.

Company B was also raised in Champaign County, and was officered with Edward Bailey as Captain, Patrick H. Scott, First Lieutenant, and Joseph E. Conklin, Second Lieutenant—all of Champaign.

This regiment was assigned to guard duty at exposed places, and in that manner relieved veterans for service at the front.

Company I of the Second Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, was largely made up of citizens of Champaign County, and was at the first commanded by Capt. Charles A. Viereg, of Champaign, who was succeeded in the command by Henry Bartling, of Champaign, for a short time, and finally by Moses E. Kelley, of Pesotum. The two gentlemen last named were promoted from First Lieutenants, besides whom Francis M. Laybourne, of Sidney, filled that position, while John H. Casey, of Urbana, Albert T. Hall, of Champaign, and Thomas J. Clark, of Sidney, were Second Lieutenants of the company. Many of the men of this company veteranized at the end of their term of enlistment.

The regiment was mustered in on August 12, 1861, and was finally mustered out on November 24, 1865, and arrived at Springfield September 28, 1865.

The history of this regiment shows a marvelous range of travel up and down the Valley of the Mississippi, and latterly on both sides of that river. Its battles and skirmishes count correspondingly high up in numbers, and it will be easily understood that the regiment performed an important part in clearing the great valley of the foes of the Government.

Many Champaign County men found places in Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, which was mustered in at Camp Butler in September, 1861. James Butterfield, of Champaign, was its first Captain, followed by William H. Coffman, of the same place, who was promoted from the lieutenantancy. James S. Freeman, of Sidney, also filled the first lieutenantancy, and John F. Black, of Sidney, and Simon Baltzell, of Urbana, the second lieutenantancy. Many names of well known citizens of the county appear upon the rolls, many of whom re-enlisted as veterans. This company was also joined by many of their Champaign County neighbors as recruits, during its term of service.

This regiment was not exempt from the usual excessive marches imposed upon cavalry men, and they seem to have done their part, and, of course, took part in skirmishes and battles at many points. The regiment has an honorable record.

Scattered through the records of many of the Illinois regiments, in small squads or in isolated numbers, are found the names of many from the various towns of Champaign County, but most conspicuously as members of Companies B and E of the Fifty-first Infantry, and of Company G of the Seventy-second Infantry. These regiments left records which reflect honor upon every member and upon the State whose name they bore.

Dr. Charles A. Hunt, long a citizen of Urbana, and at one time its Mayor, was the Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, and died, as such, at the Mound City Hospital, August 2, 1863. Dr. J. T. Miller, of Urbana, was Surgeon of the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry.

The Records from the office of the Adjutant General, of which the foregoing is a brief statement, is a cold, formal story of the part taken by the citizens of this county in the greatest contest of arms that ever took place upon this continent, if not in the world; but the briefer legends of a line set opposite the name of each man, to the relatives of the soldier and to posterity, tell the story which, too often, ends in death. We there read: "Killed at Jackson;" "killed at Chickamauga;" "killed at Ft. Donelson;" "killed at Blakeley;" "killed at Jackson X-Roads;" "killed at Kenesaw;" "killed at Missionary Ridge;" "killed at

Stone River;" "killed at Bentonville;" "killed at Savannah;" "killed by guerrillas;" or, that other equally painful legend: "Died at Memphis," "Natchez," "St. Louis," "Vicksburg," "Columbus," "Lexington," "New Orleans," "Helena," "Andersonville," "Rolla," "Nashville," "Knoxville," "Murfreestboro," "Libby Prison," "Big Shanty," "Goldsboro," and "Louisville."

While brief, these lines speak volumes. They tell of the crushed hopes of mothers at the loss of sons and of the agonies suffered by bereaved widows. They tell of the end of hopeful lives and of the termination of many plans for life. They tell of orphaned children and of broken homes. This feature of the war for the suppression of the Great Rebellion, as the parents and widows of deceased soldiers pass away, loses its poignancy, but will never cease to awaken in other mothers and wives feelings of sympathy.

The home-coming of regiments and companies, or of the remnants of such, after those years of absence—the sons, and husbands, and brothers again appearing in life—was joyous to those who had long kept watch upon the progress of the war, and had waited the event of peace to again welcome, to home and to civil life, those who went forth at the country's call. No victory of the national arms was ever received with such shouts of cheer and ringing of bells as were the reports of the evacuation of the rebel capital at Richmond and of the surrender at Appomattox; for this news meant the termination of the strife, the end of carnage and the return home of the survivors of those who went out to overthrow rebellion. Champaign County received its returning heroes most enthusiastically and gratefully, and welcomed them to its places of honor and trust, as they deserved to be.

A few months, and the commotion of war had passed into the civil life of the country, as all over the North the soldiers were putting off the blue uniforms and putting on their farm and shop clothes, and dropping back into their places in life before the war. We were to see no more trains loaded with men for the front going south; no more pine boxes from the South bearing home, for burial, our old friends from the battlefields and hospitals; no more furloughed soldiers enfeebled by disease, coming north in search of health, either

to die at home or to return to take their chances of death.

In place of these a reviving industry and a united country.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

SKETCHES OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY—AYERS—BROWN—CHAMPAIGN — COLFAX — COMPROMISE—CONDIT — CRITTENDEN — EAST BEND—HARWOOD—HENSLEY—KERR — LUDLOW—MAHOMET—NEWCOMB — OGDEN — PESOTUM — PHILO—RANTOUL—RAYMOND—SADORUS — SAINT JOSEPH—SCOTT—SIDNEY—SOMER—SOUTH HOMER —STANTON—TOLONO—URBANA—THE TWIN CITIES AND THE UNIVERSITY.

Heretofore, in attempting to tell the story of Champaign County, the narrative has followed the early settlements around the timber groves and belts along the streams, and is—except in that connection—barren of facts connected with the prairie settlements, which, in fact, embrace the greatest part of the county. To approximate a complete history, much remains to be told of the more modern history of the county, wherein it has been changed from a waste of prairie—most beautiful to look upon but without profit to the owner—into highly productive farm lands.

To supply this link in the history no better process suggests itself than to tell the story of each township separately or so much of it as is available.

This will be done following the list alphabetically:

AYERS.

This town stands at the head of the list, although it is the youngest of the family and one of the smallest in size. It is located in the southeast corner of the county, and embraces so much of Congressional Township Number 17, in Range 14 West of the Second Principal Meridian as lies within the county, and also the narrow township No. 17 in Range 11, lying between the two surveys, and so while six miles from north to south, is but three and three-quarter miles from east to west. In the first division of the county into civil town-

ships, this territory was included within the town of South Homer and so remained until, by the action of the Board of Supervisors, in 1885, it was set off as a separate town under the name of "Ayers," in honor of M. P. Ayers, of Jacksonville, then the largest land-owner in the township.

Near the north line is the natural grove of timber known to the pioneers as "Lost Grove," and which was an important landmark for travelers across the prairies. As will be presumed the name of this small collection of timber is said to have been given to it from some early incident transpiring there. This incident, tradition tells us, was the finding there of the body of a man in the early times, who, it was supposed, had lost his course during a severe storm and perished within the grove.

Here was made the first home in the township by a man named West, who, as early as 1850, pre-empted land there, built a shanty and in 1853 sold out his right to John F. Thompson. The latter took possession in 1855, with his family, where he lived until his death.

A man named Patterson made the next improvement in the town near the southeast corner about 1853.

In 1852 Michael L. Sullivant, a prominent and influential citizen of Columbus, Ohio, entered largely of the lands within this and adjoining towns from the United States Government, and subsequently, when the alternate sections belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company came into market, he purchased these sections, so that at one time he was the owner of 27,000 acres, partly within what is now Ayers but extending into adjoining towns. At one time Mr. Sullivant's holdings covered nearly every tract in the township. About 1855 he began improving and putting in practice⁽¹⁾

(1) Touching this immigration to Champaign County, the "Ohio Statesman," of Columbus, of date February 20, 1855, had this to say:

"The outfit was an admirable one. The wagons were constructed in such a manner as to answer the purpose of tents, and will be used as such until suitable buildings can be erected by the mechanics of the company for their accommodation. The Messrs. Sullivant have purchased vast tracts of land in Central and Northern Illinois, and are preparing to cultivate several thousands of acres the present season.

"The party that left to-day intend to prepare the land for ploughing, hedging and planting, and to erect the necessary buildings for the tenants. They take along several bushels of locust seed, walnuts, hickory nuts, chest-

his theories of farming upon a large scale by building, at a high point on his land, a boarding house with an abundance of barns and out-buildings, which he called "Headquarters," near to which he erected a family home, and from which place, like a feudal lord, he ruled his immense domain upon which he had located a numerous tenantry. He named his estate "Broadlands," the memory of which is perpetuated in the name of the village and station on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, which divides the town from east to west. Like most such experiments in the hands of theorists, Mr. Sullivant's attempt at farming upon a large scale was a financial failure. His holdings passed to other hands and, finally—to the great advantage of the public—to the hands of individual holders in small tracts of the usual size, so that now the town is inhabited by a self-reliant, enterprising people, dependent upon none but themselves.

Within this town is the thriving and enterprising village of Broadlands, which perpetuates the home of Mr. Sullivant and the memory of the first settlement. This place is supplied with stores, shops and a bank, all of which are equal to the demands of the adjacent farming community. The place affords one of the best grain markets in the county.

BROWN.

Following out the alphabetical order takes the further consideration of the towns to the northwest corner of the county, where is located the town of Brown, commensurate with Township 22, in Range 7 East of the Third Principal Meridian, as defined by the Congressional survey. With the exception of skirtings of small timber along the Sangamon River, the township is a rolling prairie of great natural beauty.

The first settler was William B. King, who, in 1834, settled upon the southeast quarter of Section 5, which he entered at the Government Land Office in 1835, near the Sangamon River and timber. It was the first entry of land in that town. He enjoyed his isolation, as a "squatter" upon the national domain for

many years before any one came to encroach upon his feed lots. His was a point upon the old Danville and Fort Clark road, which crossed the Sangamon River at Newcomb's Ford, as elsewhere told, and skirted the river to the northwest on its way to Cheney's Grove. As stated in a former chapter, King's was a camping ground for travelers, like Prather's on the Salt Fork, Stanford's at the north end of the Big Grove, and Newcomb's at the ford of the Sangamon. Only two other entries of lands were made in the township before 1840.

Among other early settlers there was William Brown, who came soon after King, but settled in Section 1, some miles away. Early in the 'fifties came Thomas Stevens, a large dealer in cattle; Ithamar Maroney, William H. Groves, William Dobson, William Peabody, David Carter, Samuel Houston and Robert Fisher. At the date of the first settlement the territory composing East Bend and Brown Townships was embraced in one town, under the name of East Bend; but in 1869 the west township was set off and named in honor of the early settler, William Brown.

The town is divided from east to west by the Rantoul branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, by the Chicago branch of the Wabash Railroad diagonally from north to south, while the Gilman branch of the former road cuts off a small part at the northwest corner, so that the town has excellent shipping facilities.

Two thriving villages—Fisher at the southeast and Foosland at the northwest—afford shipping and trading facilities. Howard at the southwest affords accommodation for the people of that section.

CHAMPAIGN.

This town—owing to its having within its borders no grove or timber belt—did not, at the first settlement of the county, attract those in search of homes, for its prairies, in the estimation of the pioneers, were uninhabitable. So, not for more than twenty years after Fielder and Tompkins had made their homes in the near-by Big Grove—all of which lay in Townships 19 and 20 of Range 9—no one appeared with daring enough to cross the range line (now First Street, Champaign), and make his home in Township 19 of Range 8. Not until about 1843 did William Phillips (whom the people, for the love of him—for he was a local preacher of the

nuts, red cedar berries, and a considerable quantity of Osage Orange seed for the purpose of hedging. Another party will leave here in about a month, destined to the same place, and still another about the same time, will open another farm of several thousand acres in Northern Illinois for Mr. Sullivant."

Methodist Church—called "Billy Phillips") make his home upon the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12, afterwards known as the farm of C. F. Columbia, now a part of the City of Champaign. Not a dozen men entered land in the township before 1850. The largest investor before that date was John S. Beasley, who took up over 1,200 acres here, and many more acres in adjoining towns.

In 1852 and 1853 James Curtiss entered over 1,600 acres of land in Sections 3, 9, 11 and 15, most of which has since been known as the "Arthur Farm." Mr. Curtiss, who had been an early resident and at one time Mayor of Chicago, about 1854 made his home with his family upon these lands, now viewed as a princely domain of highly cultivated lands—then a wide expanse of rolling prairie—covered with its dress of wild flowers and grasses. Mr. Curtiss died in 1859. W. R. Arthur succeeded to the ownership of these lands, to which he added the whole of Section 10, and which he occupied until his death in recent years.

James Myers, in 1848, entered 40 acres in Section 1, upon which he made his home for many years. The land is now within the city. So, before 1850 Moses Moraine, Robert Logan, Thomas Magee and Joseph Evans entered small tracts in Sections 1, 12 and 13, all of which are now inside the corporation.

Col. M. W. Busey, in 1849, entered lands in Sections 12 and 14, as well as several tracts east of the range line, most of which are now within the city.

Barney Kelley, in 1852, entered the whole of Section 25, part of which subsequently became and remained his home until his death.

Elias Chester, of Ohio, the father of the well known citizens, E. O. and E. E. Chester, in 1854 patented lands in Sections 21 and 29.

Mr. J. B. Phinney came to the town soon after its settlement began and improved a large farm in Section 22, upon which he placed buildings which excelled those of all his neighbors. Mr. Phinney became an influential citizen and died at his home in Champaign Township.

Hon. M. L. Dunlap about 1856 purchased largely in Section 36, where he opened the first nursery and fruit farm in the county. His influence and teachings were of immense

benefit to the new country in encouraging tree planting and economical farming. He died in 1875.

Frederick Beiser came in 1855, and for many years supplied the markets of the towns with vegetables.

Col. W. N. Coler entered about 1,500 acres of the lands of the township.

Elsewhere, and at some length, the location of the Urbana depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, two miles away from the court house, has been told, by which it was seen that the existence of a separate town from that of the county-seat was inevitable.

Soon after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad to the center of the county, T. R. Webber, as Master in Chancery, and under a decree of the Circuit Court, platted into lots, streets and alleys, a large space of land of the estate of Col. M. W. Busey, deceased, lying between First and Wright Streets, and north of Springfield Avenue, which he sold in lots at Master's sale upon the ground. This was followed by the platting of the land between Neil Street and First Street, now the main business part of the City of Champaign, by the Illinois Central Railroad, shortly followed by the addition of Farnam, Clark and White. This firm consisted of Jeffrey A. Farnam and Nathan M. Clark, two of the construction engineers of the newly built railroad, and Mr. John P. White, each of whom was a one-third joint owner of the land subdivided.

In this addition fifteen acres of land were set apart and dedicated to the public as a park, being the first attempt in the history of the county to provide such a boon for posterity. The act of these gentlemen, at this early day, in donating a liberal share of their holdings for the public good, is now, and will for generations, be spoken of in their praise. It was a noble example and has already borne fruit in other like donations to the city.⁽¹⁾

No sooner were the plats of these additions made than lots were sold rapidly, as it did not need time to convince home-seekers of the future of the new town. Faith in its future seemed spontaneous.

⁽¹⁾Unfortunately, a monument erected in this park has, in stone, given the credit of the gift to the last named gentleman only. The record of the plat confirms the truth of what is here written.



HOTEL BEARDSLEY, CHAMPAIGN

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Mark Carley in the early spring of 1854 erected the first dwelling upon the new town plat, if we except the Murphy shanty, and soon moved his family there from Urbana, to which place he had come the previous year from Ohio. Mr. Carley brought to the town a piano, which was the first brought to the county, and for some time the only one in the town.

The first building in the business part of the town—if the depot building is excepted—was erected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company at the northwest corner of First South and Market Streets, which was temporarily used by its corps of construction engineers, and this was soon followed by the erection, by John C. Baddeley on North Neil Street, of a store building, where on October 10, 1854, he opened the first general store of the place, which he continued for some years. Gardner & Morris built a two-story frame building on the north side of University Avenue two doors east of First Street, and opened a store therein soon after Mr. Baddeley commenced business, and were soon followed by Sexton & Stokes and A. O. Woodworth near the same place.

Lafayette Lancaster, at the corner so long known as the "Henry Corner," commenced early in the history of the town the grocery and hardware business, and carried it on there for many years.

The first stove and tin-store in the town was opened on the south side of Main Street early in 1855 by McLaurie & Leal, and a general hardware store by Mr. McCorkle at the First National Bank corner, soon after. The first drug-store was started about 1855 by Robert B. Smith & Brother at the southwest corner of Neil Street and Church Street.

Charles P. Birkett soon after followed with a small stock of drugs. Mr. Birkett wrote poetry and the local press of that day abounds with his contributions of poetic literature.

About the same time L. W. & F. T. Walker opened a furniture store on Main Street, which has had a continuous existence from that date to the present, the present firm being Walker & Mulliken. Mr. Walker is the oldest business man in the place, in point of years of service.

In the early years of the history of Cham-

paign, as of all thrifty towns, many came, entered into business, remained for a while, and then moved on. Besides those named above as entering into business there and who remained, were S. M. Marble, who for many years did business at the corner of Walnut and Main Streets, where he is still to be found. G. W. Kennard as early as 1859 was on Main Street with a stock of goods, which he disposed of to enter the first company of soldiers recruited here for the Civil War. He is still to be seen upon the streets.

Dr. H. C. Howard, with another, in 1855 erected at the northwest corner of Main and Walnut Streets a steam-flouring mill, the only structure of the kind ever erected in the township. He soon thereafter sold out to Charles Musson for the purpose of taking up the practice of his profession, which he has strenuously followed to this day. His first professional card appeared in a local paper of April 10, 1856.

J. H. & C. W. Angle were early dry-goods merchants. The death of the senior member of the firm worked the abandonment of the business.

W. C. Barrett was early prominent as a buyer and seller of real estate and built the Barrett Opera house, now the Swannell corner. Henry Swannell, the oldest druggist of the county, began his trade in 1858, and still maintains his place at the head of the trade.

Mark Carley built the first warehouse at the new station about 1855. This was burned and rebuilt of brick on the same site, fronting on Main Street. He was soon followed in the same business by Henry Bacon; both these men were long and favorably known throughout the county.

A. E. Harmon, an early attorney, with his brother-in-law, Frank Finch, at one time owned the Howard mill, which was sold and moved to University Avenue, when the present three-story building known as the McKinley Block was erected on the site of the mill. Mr. Harmon, as a lawyer and a business man, was quite prominent for many years.

The first lawyer to locate in the place was Henry C. Whitney, who removed there from Urbana in 1855. His father, Alfred M. Whitney, built a residence at the southwest corner of Market and Main Streets, and upon the

same lot built an office which was occupied by the two. James B. McKinley and James S. Jones, attorneys, were the next of the profession to come. Both remained to the date of their death, and were always prominent in the profession and in other business.

At first there were several residences along West Main Street. Besides that of Major Whitney, Mr. McCorkle lived on the First National Bank lot, and L. W. Walker on the north side of the street further west. Walker also had a small frame office on his lot, in which McKinley & Jones first opened their law office.

Dr. J. W. Scroggs about 1857 erected a two-story frame building on the triangular lot known as the "Gazette Corner," upon which his son, George, subsequently erected the building now there.

John C. Baddeley was the first Postmaster and kept the office at his store on Neil Street. The office was established about March 20, 1855.

For political reasons Mr. Baddeley was superseded in 1855 by John Mills, who removed the office to the east side. It was here, and under Mr. Mills as his deputy that the unrivaled E. N. McAllister, who for so many years since then, served the community as Postmaster, first became connected with the office.

For some years after the town was started, the east side of the track had the postoffice and the larger part of the business, including the only banking house. The Grand Prairie Bank of Urbana, under the management of Chalmers M. Sherfy, the then County Treasurer, in June, 1856, opened a branch bank at the northeast corner of Main and Oak Streets, where business was done until the erection of the building now standing at the northeast corner of University Avenue and First Street. Until this was completed and a vault prepared, the cash of the concern was transported, at the end of each day's transactions, over to the main bank at Urbana for safety. Upon the construction of the new building, which was a very respectable concern for the business, the banking business was continued there under the name of the "Cattle Bank", until the general failure of the stock security banking system in 1861, when the Grand Prairie Bank failed with its fellows through-

cut the State, and both concerns were closed and both towns were without banking facilities until the banking house of D. Gardiner & Co., composed of Daniel Gardiner, a late immigrant from Ohio, and C. M. Sherfy, was opened in 1862. Soon after the enactment of the National Banking Law the First National Bank was organized and, in time, came to the front as the first financial institution of the county.

L. S. and W. E. Smith, in June of 1855 opened a lumber yard near the present crossing of University Avenue, and were the first to import pine lumber to the county for sale. They were followed the same summer by William Rogerson, the father of John Rogerson, and of a numerous family who have since been conspicuous in the county. Mr. Rogerson also bought and shipped grain. He died in 1856 and was succeeded by J. P. Gauch.

G. W. Yerby was an early agent of the Railroad Company, and also took part in general business as a dealer in real estate and grain.

At the organization of the town all of the Main Street frontage on the north side between Walnut Street and the Illinois Central Railroad, was included within the yards of the Company and was filled with empty cars, wood and coal, enclosed by a high board fence. In time a tier of lots was platted and sold there. So, at the first, what is known as University Avenue had no existence between First and Neil Streets. The plat of the Railroad Addition of lots, occupying the intervening space, did not correspond, in the laying out of the streets with adjacent additions. One going west on the avenue must, at First Street, turn south one square to what is known as First South Street, and, following it diagonally westward to Neil Street, again go south to reach the avenue. This awkward platting was owing to the inexcusable obstinacy of some one at the headquarters of the Company, in failing to make the streets correspond with the streets of adjacent additions—this, too, in the face of local protestations. When the town was organized as a body corporate, little time was lost in enforcing the opening of the Avenue in accordance with the public demand.

Main Street, when platted, was, as now, with no opening across the tracks of the railroad. The public demand for its opening was,

at one time, so clamorous that legal proceedings therefor progressed to a verdict for damages so heavy as to be considered prohibitory. Since then the depot building of enduring stone has been landed upon the space sought to be condemned for the street, so as forever to set at rest the question of opening Main Street. Such was evidently the intention of the railroad authorities.

In August, 1855, less than eighteen months after the building of the first residence in the town, a census then taken by State authority, showed it to contain a population of 416; and a school census, taken in January, 1857, showed a population of 1,202, the children of school age being 357.

By a vote of the people the new town was organized as a village on April 27, 1857, under the name of West Urbana. John W. Baddeley, A. M. Whitney, E. T. McCann, J. J. Sutton and J. P. Gauch were chosen the first Board of Trustees. Mr. McCann was elected President of the Board.

A city organization followed in 1861 under a special charter and under the name of "Champaign," to which a change in the name of the station, postoffice and village was had the year before. Under this organization the city has had more than forty years of continuous healthy progress. No "boom" has left its blackened course, but improvement has kept just in advance of the necessities of trade and population.

For some time after the first buildings were erected, the town had no name but Urbana, when to distinguish it from the county-seat and to give it a separate individuality, it was, by general consent, called "West Urbana," although the railroad authorities called it "Urbana," and both places were so known abroad, just as both places are now collectively called "Champaign" by many, even near by. So, the names, "Old Town" and "New Town" and the "Depot", were, perhaps, oftener made use of in those years than any other. The assumption in 1860 of the corporate name of "Champaign"—a wise stroke of policy due primarily, it is believed, to the suggestion and advocacy of David S. Crandall, editor of the Union newspaper—did more to distinguish and individualize the separate existence of the new town than anything else. The name of the great county, applied to its

largest town, gave to the latter a prestige and character beyond its fellows, which has been seen and felt far and near.

The adoption, by vote of the people in 1860, of township organization, which made the establishment of civil towns necessary, raised some propositions as to the lines which were to bound the newly made town, difficult to solve. It was the policy of the commissioners appointed to this duty to make the lines of the civil towns conform, so far as practicable, to the survey. At that date, one-half of the population of West Urbana village lived east of the range line dividing Ranges 8 and 9, which is First Street, and within the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 7 and the northwest quarter of Section 18, extending between Wright Street on the east and First Street on the west. This population would be better accommodated by being attached to the town on the west. So it was that two and half quarter-sections of Urbana Township (proper) were detached therefrom and made a part of Champaign Town for civil purposes.

The location of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad two miles west of Urbana was understood, even before population began to gravitate in that direction, to be a menace to its continuance as the seat of justice of the county. That fact was soon recognized by those who made their homes in the new town and was made use of by ambitious villagers and the owners of lands and town lots to boom their town and to advance the price of town lots on the market, with no little effect. Indeed, as elsewhere stated, it was the general belief that Urbana, like Old Homer and other towns similarly situated, would soon give up the struggle for a separate existence, take the advice of interested friends and join the westward trend. Why this did not happen is explained more largely elsewhere. The ambition to be the county-seat was laudably entertained by the new town for many years, and with strong probabilities of its gratification. The writer will indulge in no prognostications as to what may transpire in the future along this line, under possible changes now unlooked for.

Champaign has, from the first, suffered from destructive fires, both in its residence and its business quarters. That of July 4,

1868, destroyed more buildings and laid bare more space than any other. Almost the entire square bounded by Main and Taylor Streets on the north and south, and by Market and Walnut on the east and west, was burned over. The winter of 1904-5 also witnessed two destructive fires. The demands of business and the enterprise of property owners have, in no case, allowed the scars made by these disasters to remain long.

The City of Champaign has one of the most complete and perfect sewer systems of any city of its size in the State, if it does not excel any other. It was constructed under the direction of Prof. A. N. Talbot, Sanitary Engineer of the University of Illinois, and, when all dwellings of the city are connected with it, no city will exceed it in point of healthfulness.

The coming of the University to the doors of the people, with its privileges and its hundreds of educated and refined men and women, has encouraged education and refinement among them; but its presence was by no means necessary to great growth. The stamp of destiny had been affixed before that time, and the unfolding germ of 1867 gave promise of the greatness now realized. It was even before then reaping a wealth of tribute from a large space of country, and was the home of an aggressive population. Its growth has been steady and unabated.

No township anywhere has better schools, there being within the city six different school buildings, in addition to which there are three parochial schools. Nor can any community of its size boast of a greater number of churches, there being within the city thirteen places of public worship. Besides these, there is one country church in the township and one church at the village of Savoy.

The city has over twelve miles of paved streets, and many miles of sidewalk.

It is not within the scope of this writing to present complete histories of the several townships, or to recall the names of all who have, by their presence and lives, contributed to the making from the blooming prairie the fruitful farms and the thrifty villages and cities to which Champaign County is now able to point with pride, and especially is this the case with the story of this, the most wealthy and populous of the county sister-

hood. It is, perhaps, enough to say that, with the combination of a soil of unrivaled fertility, a location upon great avenues of traffic, the emulation of surrounding towns and cities, and what must be reckoned the chief element of success, the coming of a population rife with enterprise, intelligence and determination, the product stands before the observer, a township, a city with metropolitan advantages and privileges, under the shadow of a great University, with prospects the outcome of which no one can justly estimate, where, but half a century since, was space only—the legitimate result of American enterprise and opportunities, American civilization and the liberal Christianity of the age.

COLFAX.

Township 18 North, Range 7 East of the Third Principal Meridian bears the name of a distinguished statesman and Vice-President of the United States, which was bestowed when this township was, by act of the Board of Supervisors in 1868, set off from the town of Tolono, of which, at the adoption of the system of township organization in 1860, it was made a part.

It is almost exclusively a prairie town of black, level land, the exception being a fringe of timber along the Okaw River where it cuts into Sections 25 and 36, and also a very noticeable and abrupt rise in the surface, known as "Blue Mound," in Section 7.

It goes without the telling, from this description, that the lands of the town are of unrivaled fertility, and what is equally certain, has attracted to it a thrifty and energetic population, which, within a very brief period, has, by drainage and cultivation, reduced every acre to a high state of productiveness. And yet the future of agriculture in this town remains to be told.

The history of the earliest settlements within the territory of this town has been told in the chapter giving the facts connected with the settlement of Sadorus Grove; and, from this it will be seen, that it was within this town that Henry Sadorus, on April 9, 1824, first stuck his stake within the county, and where he, with his family, spent their first summer. So, in point of time of first settlement, with its neighbor, the town of Sa-

dorus, it antedates all the other towns of the county except the town of Urbana, whose first settler came only two years earlier.

It was not until after the railroads afforded shipping facilities for the products of the country, that any improvements were made west of the eastern tier of sections, near the timber. Until as late as 1865, one might travel across the town unhindered by fenced farms and unguided by roads, other than such straggling trails as had been made by wild animals, Indians and travelers.

Since that date roads have been made on nearly every section line, and the crossings of streams have been furnished with substantial steel and stone bridges; so that now the observer will be impressed with the high state of prosperity apparent upon every hand.

The town has been divided into school districts, uniformly two miles square, including with but one exception, four sections each, the school houses being at the center of each district.

There is no village within the town and no railroad cuts its territory anywhere. The postoffice of Giblin, near the center of the township, affords postal facilities, but the rural routes established by the Government reach most of the neighborhoods.

Two churches in the town afford religious accommodations.

Its nearest shipping points are Sadorus and Ivesdale, on the south, and Seymour, on the north.

COMPROMISE.

By a resolution of the Board of Supervisors in 1869 that part of the town of Kerr lying within Township 21 North, and Ranges 14 West and 11 East, within the county, and so much of the town of Rantoul as was included in Township 20 of Range 10 East, except the west two tiers of sections, was erected into the town of Compromise. It will be seen that congressional township lines have little to do with its boundaries, and it is believed that, to this feature of its makeup, it owes its peculiar name.

This is a prairie town entire, if the little tuft of timber and brush known as "Buck Grove," situated near the northeast corner upon a confluent of the Middle Fork of the Vermilion, is excepted. Its prairie is mostly

of the flat variety lying in the valley of the Salt Fork Creek, where most of the headwaters arise. Some of the water of the town at the northeast corner finds its way by Buck Creek into the Middle Fork. To the statement that most of the lands of the town are flat, a strip along the northern border, as well as several sections at the southeast corner, afford exceptions. These lands are quite high and undulating.

It follows from this description that the lands of the township are exceedingly rich for agricultural purposes, and, having been subjected to thorough drainage, are among the most valuable of the county, although remote from the larger towns.

Settlements followed from those in Vermilion County, up and along the Middle Fork at an early day in the history of the immigrations hither. Obeying the universal rule among the home-seekers of that day, the shelter of the timber groves and belts alone were sought by the immigrants; and then, in many cases, only for temporary abiding places. The squatter upon the national domain, here as elsewhere, sought out the locations and beat the trails thereto, only to sell his newly made cabin to the next comer who, perhaps, came to stay, while the former moved again towards the setting sun. In this manner did the northeast corner of Champaign County, along the beautiful stream that cuts across there to flow on to the main Vermilion, first become known to and peopled by the white race.

The territory now forming the town of Compromise, being contiguous to this neighborhood, owes to these circumstances its first settlement, which is said to have been made by one Isaac Moore at Buck Grove, about 1830. His entry of land, made in 1837, shows him to have been, like his neighbors and contemporary pioneers, a squatter for some years. He also entered land in what is now Kerr, but did not remain to realize the great future which awaited the new country.

Other early entries of lands, all near the northwest corner in the neighborhood of Penfield, were made by Robert Wyatt, Anthony S. Morgan, C. P. Evertson, Patrick Donnell, Wilson Claypool, Hamilton Fairchild, Joseph McCormick and Joseph Potter, some of whom became early residents upon their purchase,

and some of them will be remembered as prominent in the recollection of those yet living.

Among prominent citizens of a later date may be named John B. Lester, George W. Francis, Frank White, the Formans (Edwin and Edward), M. Swartz, C. A. Haines, Brown Matthewson, John B. Perry, H. E. Bullock, H. Busboom, Ezra Dickerson, R. M. Eystone, J. M. Morse and many others. The population of the southwest part of the town is largely made up of a very thriving and industrious German element, which, at an early period, took hold of the low lands which there prevail and were avoided by early buyers. Drainage and cultivation have reclaimed all, and no better lands are now found anywhere.

These people have two churches of the Lutheran persuasion for their accommodation. A postoffice in the neighborhood is called "Flatville," in recognition of physical characteristics, and accommodates a large section of country remote from railroads.

The Rantoul branch of the Illinois Central Railroad enters the town by a curve from the north and crosses to the eastern line of the county, affording convenient shipping facilities for the shipment of products. Upon this line have grown up the thriving villages, Gifford and Penfield, where are churches, schools, shops and stores, where the wants of the population for most supplies are met. This line of railroad was built more than thirty years since by subscriptions of the people along the line, to meet an urgent demand for shipping facilities of a country then remote from railroad accommodations, and finally was absorbed by the greater corporation and changed from a narrow to the standard gauge.

CONDIT.

The town of Condit embraces only the Congressional Township 21 North, Range 8 East of the Third Principal Meridian, and has had a separate existence as such since 1867, when, by the order of the Board of Supervisors, it was set off from the original town of Newcomb, the two towns having been originally organized together under the latter name.

The town owes its name to the numerous Condit family, the sons of Wickliff Condit, a large land-owner in that town.

From 1853 to 1857 Mr. Condit, then a citizen of Ohio, entered land here more largely than any other investor, presumably for his children, as, within ten years, five of them had taken possession of these entries.

Matters connected with the earliest settlement of Condit have been quite fully set forth in the chapter concerning the settlement of the Sangamon timber, some of which is included within this town, and a repetition will be unnecessary here.

The town was crossed from near the southeast corner to the northwest corner by the Danville and Fort Clark road, which was probably older than its name, as a traveled road, Newcom's Ford, the place of crossing the Sangamon River, being just beyond the north town line. So this region was known to the traveling public of that day before other sections of the county, but does not seem to have attracted immigrants to locate there to any extent. Newcom came and, settling near its borders, left his name to a crossing place of the beautiful Sangamon, which meanders near by, and finally to one of the near-by congressional townships; but if he had neighbors in what is now Condit, no one has left the history of them.

The final departure of the wild Indians from this country in 1832, seems to have been the signal to many people seeking homes to come and take possession; for we find that, during the 'thirties after that year, many did come as permanent citizens, and that the squatter period of our history ended near that time.

Fielding Lloyd, according to the best available information, was the first to make his home here, having come, as it is said, in 1834, although he entered no land within the town until June, 1837, when he entered the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 32 (forty acres.) In February, 1836, he had entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 6 in the town, south of Condit and about a mile away. The former tract he conveyed to James Crosier and the latter to John Phillippe, in 1837. The latter tract is now owned by D. R. Phillippe.

The first entry of land in the town was made by J. W. S. Mitchel (heretofore mentioned), on April 19, 1835, and was the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, near by Newcom's Ford. These entries were separated

by six miles of space and were not made to be neighborly to each other, but with reference to other near-by entries.

The deeds made by Lloyd and Charity, his wife, spells his name "Feldren Loid," and are signed in both cases by the marks of the grantors.

Few entries of land were made before 1840, and, as late as 1854, probably not one-fourth of the land had passed to private ownership.

John Phillippe came in 1837 and, it would appear, was about the first permanent settler, as he spent his life there and has been succeeded in ownership and occupancy by remote descendants. His purchase of the fractional eighty-acre tract from Fielding would seem, from the records, to have been his first investment.

Thomas Gile and William Taylor entered land in 1836, but the traditions of the town have no account of either. So with Samuel Reber, who entered land in Section 31, in 1836. Stephen and William R. Pusey entered lands in 1841 and '42, and their names remained connected with the town for years.

C. F. Columbia, in 1846, took up land and erected a home, but within a few years changed to lands now covered by a part of Champaign City.

Lewis Adkins, son of a pioneer of the Big Grove, and son-in-law of John Phillippe, took land in 1843, but early in the 'fifties went west to Iowa with his family.

William and David Hawk, John and Abraham Fisher, William Morain, Josiah Cramer, the Gulicks—Alfred, Zack, Richard, John and others of the name—were early settlers in the 'forties and 'fifties, subsequent to whom came the invaders of the prairie regions of which quality of country the town is mostly constituted. Among the earlier of these may be named F. B. Sale, R. B. and A. B. Condit, Victor Arnold, William Bennington, Hale A. Johnson, Newark Lax, John Odell, D. A. King, H. Putnam, M. E. Nelson and many others, few of whom remain in the town.

No railroad line impinges upon this town and it has no postoffice since the pioneer post-office of Newcom became Fisher, after the establishment of that village upon near-by grounds.

The town was early invaded by ministers of different Protestant denominations, and, as a result of this and of the highly intelligent

and well disposed population, society there is of a high order in all the qualities of good citizenship.

A Presbyterian church was, many years since, established upon Section 28, and Methodist churches upon Sections 12 (known as Beulah Chapel) and 17. The latter was destroyed by fire a few years since.

Well conducted schools are in successful operation.

CRITTENDEN.

Congressional Township 17 North, of Range 9 East of the Third Principal Meridian, first organized into a town with Township 18 north of it, as the town of Philo, was, in 1863, launched upon a separate municipal existence and received its name of "Crittenden" at the suggestion of Woodson Morgan, then in life and one of the most prominent citizens of the new town. Mr. Morgan was a Kentuckian, had been a member of the legislative body of that State, and was a great admirer of Governor Crittenden, a former Kentucky Executive. The suggestion was made that the town be named "Morgan" in honor of its promoter, but the good man modestly brushed aside the proffered honor and asked that the name of Kentucky's Governor—who was also nominated as the first Secretary of the Illinois Territory—be given to his home town. Mr. Morgan lived many years thereafter and was honored as the representative of his town upon the County Board several times, and as Chairman of that body.

This town is essentially a flat, level territory, lying wholly in the valley of the Ambraw River, so it follows is of the richest black soil, and yields the best of crops.

Two branches of the Ambraw, one taking its rise near the south limits of Champaign City and breaking through the ridge to the south, and the other rising away to the southeast, perhaps in another county, meet in this town and form the river through which the water from much of the central part of the county drains.

Very little timber land is found, and that well to the middle south of the town and along the course of the stream.

Its early settlement has been written to some extent in an earlier chapter, by which it will be seen that Frederick Bouse became

the first resident and probably built the first white man's cabin within the town; which, tradition says, was located at the grove of natural timber on the east side of the river, which grove still bears his name, although more than sixty years has passed since he was seen here.

Bouse also lived at the Linn Grove, and it is believed his only tenure at both places was that of a squatter, as no entry of lands at either place appears to have been made by him.

George W. Myers, in later times, owned the location and, for some years and until his death, successfully carried on the business of raising stock.

Alfred Bocock, James M. Helm, W. R. Barrick and a few others were pioneers there before the era of railroads had directed the attention of the world to our rich lands, and were there to welcome the coming of the many who came to claim the prize. Until that era little attention had been paid to that location.

Prominent among those who came with the wave of immigration of later years, may be named D. H. Jessee, William and A. P. Meharry, Cornelius Thompson, Wendell and Anthony Rinehart, Henry Kerker, R. P. Hanson, G. A. Frazier, W. R. Spencer, J. G. Schaeffer, J. V. Webster, Norman McLeod and Morgan Van Matre.

Crittenden, until lately, had no railroad and no village or postoffice within its territory, but has nine school districts of four sections each, the school house in each case at the geographical center of the district. The newly built Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad across the county cuts off a small part of the southeastern part of the town; but no station has been established within its bounds. Its nearest shipping station is the new station called Bougard of this railroad on the east; also at Pesotum on the west, Philo on the north and Villa Grove on the south.

The town has two churches, the German Catholic, on Section 30, and Morris Chapel, on Section 20.

EAST BEND.

This town embraces Congressional Township 22, Range, 8, and owes its name to a

graceful bend in the Sangamon River, where it changes its general course from a southeasterly to a southwesterly direction, which change of direction is made within the territory of the town.

The town was organized with its present name at the adoption of township organization in 1861, when its neighboring town, Brown, was united with it under this name. The neighborhood was formerly called "Sodom," from the name of the first postoffice established there about 1852.

The town owes its first settlement to the presence of the Sangamon timber, whose shelter was first sought within this town by Ethan Newcom, who has been elsewhere mentioned in connection with the ford of the Sangamon River, which, in the early days, as now, bears his name, although its use as a crossing place was long since superseded by a near-by bridge, now an elegant structure as durable as stone and steel can make it. And the road, too, which, in the early history of the county, led to this crossing thousands of travelers and immigrants each year, has long been abandoned or made to square itself to the section lines over which it ran regardless of directions, but with deference for distances only. The lone pioneer and those whom he housed have long since passed away, none but the faintest memory of either remaining; but the noble river "flows on forever," and the adjacent prairies, then so radiant with Nature's own adorning, are under tribute to man.

The larger part of the surface of the town was an original prairie without a bush or tree to mark locations. Only the fringe of timber which grew up through the protection afforded by the Sangamon, formed an exception. In and near this timber those who first came here to make their homes erected their rude cabins. It was of this class of men, such as Nicholas Devore who, with his sons, Isaac, John and Jack, came in 1840, and Franklin Dobson, who came in 1837, that the real pioneers of East Bend were composed. They were contemporaries of, or soon followed, Newcom. Until near the middle of the last century they were alone there, but were joined in the course of time, and before the awakening of the country by the whistle of the locomotive, by such pioneers as Harmon Hil-

berry, Alfred Houston, Richard Chism, Benjamin Dolph, C. M. Knapp, Thompson Dickson, Harvey Taylor, Gardiner Sweet, Martin Stevenson, Joe Wrenn, William Heyer, J. L. Cosner, John McJilton, Harvey Taylor, Benjamin Huston, T. J. Chism, Noble Byers, Thomas Stephens and others, who continued to open up farms. The tide of immigration which followed the track of the iron horse did the rest, and the town is now a vast garden of food-producing lands.

In the matter of the improvement of the town the building of the narrow-gauge railroad, now a branch of the Illinois Central, through the southern tier of sections, was a very influential agency. It opened up much territory, which was destitute of shipping facilities except at the end of a long haul, and encouraged the growth of the villages of Fisher upon the margin of the town, and of Dewey within its territory. The citizens along the line contributed much money in aid of the construction of the road and were well compensated in the returns which it gave.

East Bend has been greatly benefited by the artificial systems of drainage which had been constructed in what are known as the "Hilberry Slough" and the "Wild Cat Slough," water-sheds which empty into the Sangamon River. Those who, in early times, crossed the town, well remember the immense tracts of land covered with water, all of which are now wholly reclaimed and in a high state of cultivation.

John Harnit, for many years a resident and Supervisor of this county; Ernest Lorenz, for four years Sheriff; Joshua Peckham, an early merchant; C. M. Knapp, an early teacher; Frederick Sperling, a Supervisor; Thompson Dickson, an early Postmaster—all deserve favorable notice for the parts borne by each in upbuilding the town.

At an early day in the settlement of the town, schools were established even before a school district was set off, or a school house erected, and this early beginning finds its fruition in nine full and two union school districts, where the children are being fitted for lives of usefulness.

HARWOOD.

This town received its name by the action of the Board of Supervisors at the time that

the town—which was originally organized with Ludlow town as "Pera"—was established. It was named in honor of Hon. Abel Harwood, of Champaign, who was at the time a member of the Board of Supervisors and subsequently represented Champaign County in the Constitutional Convention which, in 1870, formed the present Constitution of the State of Illinois.

The town differs very materially from most of the other towns in the county, in that, with one exception, it is the highest land in the county—one point in Ludlow Township, and a point upon Section 17 of Harwood, being reported to be 820 feet above the sea level. The town has very little flat land in it except in the valleys between the high points which the geologist calls "moraines." In these valleys were numerous shallow lakes which are shown upon the original United States surveys. By cultivation and drainage these lakes have now entirely disappeared and constitute the most valuable lands in the town.

The water which falls upon this town mostly finds its way into the Middle Fork, which runs through Ford County on the north and cuts the northeast corner of the town slightly, while from some portions of the southwest part of the town the water runs into the Salt Fork of the Vermilion.

The town is entirely made up of prairie lands, with the exception of one small point at the northeast corner of the township, where a small portion of the Middle Fork timber covers the land of this town. Being a prairie town, it did not receive any considerable portion of the early settlements which found their way to this county, and not until after the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad did it attract settlers to any considerable extent. It is said that one Jeremiah Delay was the first to make his home within the town, about the year 1852.

Jacob Huffman and Michael Huffman were early settlers upon these lands, and came as early as 1852, settling near the eastern part of the town and convenient to the timber of the Middle Fork. William and John LeNeve were also early settlers in the town and, in the northwest part of the town, James D. Ludlow was the first settler to come, about 1855, settling near what is now the village of Ludlow, then called Pera.

In the town are nine school districts of four sections each, which seem to have been arranged for the convenience of the people, the school house in each case being placed at the center of the district. It is said that the first school taught in the town was taught by one Augustus Crawford, in a log cabin then situated on Section 11, upon lands subsequently owned by Mr. John S. Webber. The town has, within its bounds, one Methodist Episcopal chapel but, aside from this, it has no other place of worship.

Until the building of the Rantoul Railroad through the southern tier of sections in the town, it had no shipping facilities within its bounds, but was entirely dependent upon the stations of Pera and Rantoul upon the Illinois Central. The completion of this narrow-gauge road encouraged the building up of the village of Dillsburg, which affords a convenient shipping place for farmers in its neighborhood. Besides this, Gifford, a station on the same road, is just over the line in Compromise.

The town is one of great natural beauty, the ground being beautifully undulating, affording excellent drainage, while its lands, where not situated upon the higher points, are very rich and productive.

HENSLEY.

Township 20, Range 8 East of the Third Principal Meridian, was, at the beginning of the township organization in Champaign County, organized with the township on the south (now the town of Champaign), as the town of West Urbana and continued under this dual organization until 1867, when, by the action of the county authorities, it was set off and erected into a separate civil town by itself under the name of Hensley, in honor of A. P. Hensley, one of the most prominent citizens of the town.

Physically considered, the town of Hensley is constituted of higher land than the towns either east, west or south of it, having within its bounds many high points. At the station of Rising, which is within this town, observations show the land to be 731 feet above sea-level, which is perhaps one of the lowest points within the town. Other lands to the north of this point rise to a considerably greater height. The town occupies the dividing ridge from which the water flows east

to the Salt Fork and west to the Sangamon, and so affords good natural drainage; yet considerable money has been expended in artificial drainage in order to bring about the best agricultural results.

Elsewhere, and in the chapter devoted to the settlements of the Sangamon country, the first entries and earliest settlers have been named by which it will be remembered that the earliest settlements were made in sections bordering upon the western line of the town, for the reason that those were the most convenient to the Sangamon timber so much depended upon by the early comers to this country.

Following these there were a few settlers scattered along the road which crosses the southern part of the town, known as the Bloomington road, among whom may be named Aden Waterman in Section 34; Archa Campbell, who built an early cabin residence upon the ridge in Section 33; John Lindsey, who, in Section 29, established an early place of entertainment for travelers, known as the "Banqueting House," elsewhere spoken of; Daniel and Samuel Nicewander; David Wolfe, Robert Maxwell, a son of Jonathan Maxwell who, it will be remembered, was named as the first permanent resident along the Sangamon timber. Later came Samuel Hyde and Charles Miner, who settled in Section 19; A. J. Pippin, in Section 30; D. F. Brown, in Section 20; James M. Graham, in Section 28. Hezekiah Phillippe, a son of John Phillippe spoken of as an early settler in Condit town, made his home in the northwest corner of Hensley, and became an owner of a large amount of lands in both these towns.

James R. Scott came to this county from Kentucky about 1856, and became the owner of Section 35, which he reduced to an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which he erected valuable buildings. Mr. Scott was, for many years, a prominent citizen of this town, more recently of the City of Champaign, where he served one term as Mayor of the city. Mr. Scott upon this farm planted the first drain-tile used in the county. His example was most beneficial.

Joshua Clevenger at one time became the owner of considerable land in Sections 33 and 34, which he eventually sold and removed to the State of Missouri.

Among early settlers, not already named, it will be proper to name Willis Scott, Samuel Shaw, Richard Waugh, Henry Dickerson, William Morain, Fountain J. Busey, who subsequently settled at Sidney, John and Isaac Hammer. Mr. Robert Dean, who has been elsewhere spoken of as prominent in the affairs of the county, with his family settled upon the farm afterwards occupied by Joshua Clevenger, and lived there until about 1860, when he removed to Indiana. In the northeast corner of the town among the largest of the early land owners was Henry ToAspern, who owned and, for a long time operated, Section 12; also Thomas Deakin, John Babb and John S. Busey.

The first entry of land in the town was that of Fielding Lloyd, referred to in the historical sketch of Condit Township.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad runs across the southwest corner of this town, and upon its line is the station called Rising, named in honor of John Rising, a successful farmer residing near by. This station affords postal and shipping facilities to the farms in its neighborhood, but Champaign is the trading point for most of the people.

The town is organized into six school districts, of above ordinary size. Within the town are the Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal church on Section 9, and a German Lutheran church on Section 11. Religious meetings were held in this town at an early day. Joseph Lanè, who was a local preacher of the Methodist persuasion upon the Urbana Circuit, is named as having been foremost in giving to the people the religious opportunities they had. It is said that religious meetings were held at the house of Hezekiah Phillippe and Samuel Hyde, and, perhaps, at other places, before the building of the Mt. Vernon church.

KERR.

This town occupies the extreme northeastern part of Champaign County, and embraces only the west half of Town 22, Range 14 West of the Second P. M., and fractional Township 22, Range 11. It was established by the commissioners upon the division of the county into civil towns in 1861, and has so continued to this day without additions or subtractions, as some have suffered. It, with the town of

Ayers in the southeast corner, is distinguished as one of the smallest of the sisterhood of towns in the county, but neither is in any manner inferior in natural wealth to the larger towns.

The town received its name from Samuel Kerr, who has been named elsewhere as being one of the earliest, if not the first, to establish a permanent home within the limits of the town. As elsewhere stated, the earliest settlers within this territory made their homes within the timber belts along the Middle Fork and its confluent, which occupy about one-third of the area of the town, the balance of which is prairie similar in every respect to the prairies of Champaign County.

It will be unnecessary to repeat the names of those who are named in a previous chapter as the first settlers here; but it will be proper to name those who have come to the town since the older settlers passed away, and who have done so much to give character, standing and wealth to the town.

Following the first settlers who are elsewhere named to some extent, may be mentioned Hiram Driskell, Solomon Wilson and David Patton, Lewis Kuder, and Josephus Martin, all of whom, with others, came to the town before any thought of a railroad through the county had been entertained, and when Danville was the nearest market town and Chicago was frequently visited by the pioneers, for the purpose of disposing of surplus products and providing themselves with the necessities which could not be elsewhere obtained. These people, with other early settlers of the county, were compelled to go to Danville, and even to Indiana, for the purpose of getting their grain ground into flour and meal, and suffered the hardships and privations of the pioneer life endured by those who lead civilization in any wild country.

Solomon Mercer, now a citizen of Paxton, has for many years been a large land-owner in the town and a very successful farmer. His home was in Section 16. Contemporary with him were James Martin, William Fowler, Lindley Corbley, Levi Wood, C. D. Patton, Anthony Coyle and Ed. Corbley.

The town of Kerr is divided from the northwest corner to nearly the southeast corner by the Middle Fork branch of the Vermillion River, along which there are some wet and

overflowed lands and some bluffs, which are not to be taken into account when reckoning with the capacities of the town for the production of crops. Aside from this, the prairies are of the first quality and bear the highest price in the markets when sold. The town, even after the building of the first railroad, was for many years remote from markets, and its inhabitants compelled to travel long distances to ship their grain; but the construction of the Rantoul Railroad, through the town next south, and near the south line of this town, caused to grow up the thrifty towns of Gifford and Penfield, which afford conveniences, not only for shipment of products, but for the purchase of family supplies.

Fifty years ago Point Pleasant Postoffice, located in Middle Fork timber, was one of the only five postoffices within the county, and was the center of settlements before then, not only in Champaign County but in Vermilion.

The town is divided into five school districts, which afford the rising generation ample opportunities for education.

LUDLOW.

As previously stated, the town now known as Ludlow, being Township 22, Range 9, with the exception of the half-section constituting the southeast quarter of Section 34, and the southwest one-fourth of Section 35, which are embraced in Rantoul, was at the first organized with the township east of it, now the Town of Harwood, as one civil town, under the name of "Pera," and so continued until Harwood was set apart with its present name. Ludlow is a prairie town, no timber whatever having grown upon any of its lands, except a small portion of Mink Grove at Rantoul, which is now embraced within the town. Within its area are located the headwaters of branches of the Sangamon on the west, the Salt Fork on the east, and Middle Fork on the north, and it will thus be seen it includes some of the highest lands within the county of Champaign. One high point, as mentioned elsewhere, reaches an altitude of 820 feet. The altitude given as that of the Village of Ludlow is 770 feet—much higher than the majority of the towns of the county.

Those acquainted with the land within the county will also understand from this

description that, within the town, was originally much wet and overflowed land, all of which, by artificial drainage, has been recovered, and the town now affords instances of the highest cultivation and productiveness of which Illinois lands are capable.

Up to the time of the location of the Illinois Central Railroad, which crosses the town from its northeast corner in the southwesterly direction, not half of the lands had been entered, if we except those lying near Mink Grove—which furnishes another evidence of the attraction which natural groves had for early landseekers. And it is probably true that, up to that time, not a single human habitation was to be found within the town other than those erected along the line of the road, made necessary for the care of workmen engaged in its construction. The writer passed through the town along the graded line of the road in October, 1853, and can say, from personal observation, that no sign of improvement was visible in the town at that time. All of the lands were vacant and mostly subject to entry. Following the construction of the road and the coming of its trains, population flowed in rapidly and the country soon assumed the appearance of an old settled and well cultivated district. Buildings were erected in every direction. Orchards and artificial groves were planted, and, within a few years, the passenger upon the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad was charmed with one of the most attractive landscapes to be seen anywhere.

As an instance of the unsettled condition of the country at that time, the case of John Roughton may be cited. Finding the northeast quarter of Section 27 vacant government land, in the fall of 1855, Mr. Roughton, under the privileges granted by the Federal law, pre-empted the same and moved his family upon it, remaining there, as told in another chapter, until he had fully complied with the law and obtained his patent from the Government. The venerable pre-emptor may yet be seen in the enjoyment of his homestead so well earned, which is now one of the most productive, well cultivated and attractive farms within the county.

Pera Station—now the Village of Ludlow—was one of the first established in the north part of the county, and at one time was the only station between Urbana Station and Loda,

in Iroquois County, and the only stopping place between these towns. For some time the buildings erected by the railroad company were the only buildings upon the town plat. However, as the demands of the adjacent country advanced, it encouraged the establishment of shops and stores in the embryo village. For some time it surpassed Rantoul Station in point of business and population.

John Lucas was the first railroad agent in charge of company property at that point, and so continued for a number of years. When first located at that point his nearest neighbors were found to the east at Middle Fork and Sugar Grove, to the west on the Sangamon, to the south at the head of the Big Grove and to the north at Loda.

The village of Ludlow now has three churches, with a good graded school, there being within the town six school districts.

Besides Mr. Roughton, it may be proper to name, as early settlers, John W. Dodge, Isaiah Estep, Isaiah Ferris, Herbert Reed, Benjamin Dye, Dr. Emmons, L. L. Hicks, Elisha N. Genung and Isaac Cross. Dr. Hobart, an exceedingly eccentric character, was the first physician to settle in the village, having removed thither from a residence somewhere east of there near the Middle Fork.

The village of Rantoul is more than half within the limits of the township which makes up the town of Ludlow, and to it is tributary, in a business capacity, a large portion of the town. A station upon the Rantoul branch of the Illinois Central called Prospect is located in Section 31, and affords shipping facilities.

The nature of the soil of Ludlow is such that it must forever attract large attention from agriculturists, and its lands must command in the real-estate markets the highest prices.

MAHOMET.

It will be unnecessary here to repeat what has been said, in another chapter, of the beginnings of this town; but much might be said in relation thereto, touching its early settlement and progress from a wilderness to a high place in the communities of Illinois. We have seen the town as a thinly settled frontier settlement, where the wild game roamed at pleasure, and where the wild Indian came

as a foe to the white man; where the boundless prairie all around echoed no friendly voice, and when no human habitation gave promise of a change from barbarism to civilization. We see this town, today, traversed by a great line of railroad bearing the commerce of a continent, where every rood of the soil is made to contribute to the wants of man and where a highly intelligent, aggressive and prosperous population reside and prosper.

This change from the condition shown to exist in 1832, when the last red man passed across the town to join the savage horde of Black Hawk at Rock Island, was made by the white men who followed in his tracks, and set about subduing the wilds to the purpose of cultivation.

Mahomet is traversed by the Sangamon from near the northeast corner diagonally to near the southwest corner, where in Section 31 it leaves the county. As rivers go, it is a very rapid and beautiful stream, affording in its immediate vicinity much picturesque scenery. Little of the lands of the town are given over to sentimental purposes, however, the whole surface, a short distance from the river, being of the black, productive prairie soil, capable, as has been in practice shown, of the highest and most effective cultivation.

The town from its earliest history has been noted as a stock-raising country. Isaac V. Williams, an early comer to the town, brought the first improved stock to the town, and, through a long life, most of which was spent just over the line in Piatt County, his influence upon the stock-growing industry of the county was felt.

Benjamin F. Harris, yet living and affectionately called "Uncle Frank" by all, in a career reaching from 1835 to the present, a period of seventy years, has by all odds most effectively connected the name of the town with the great industry which, at the age of ninety-three years, he still directs and controls from his home in Champaign, with the same intelligence that has always characterized his successful career.

Elsewhere some of the details of the career of this wonderful life, especially in the beginning and before the coming of the railroads with shipping facilities for his products, are given. They reveal the genius of the man

more than would the history of later years, when he had but to produce and drive to the nearest station his herds. His life from 1835 to 1855, best illustrates what we are trying to tell. Then, Boston, New York and Philadelphia—or, in some cases, distant cities this side of these destinations—were the markets for Champaign County products, and were only reached on foot.

In the great work of meeting these exigencies and in bridging the intervening time with success, this leader was ably seconded by such men as Fielding L. Scott, Hezekiah Phillippe, John J. Rea, George Boyer, William Stearns, John Carter, William Herriott, James C. Ware, Wiley Davis, John G. Rayburn, Joshua Smith, John Bryan, the Davidsons—Thomas A. and James W.—J. V. Pittman, James C. Kilgore, John W. Park, J. D. Webb, J. Q. Thomas, Robert Davis and a host of others who, whether as proprietors of lands or as merchants and mechanics, have aided in making the town what it is, one among the most noted of the sisterhood.

The Sangamon water-shed embraces the entire town, Camp Creek, a considerable confluent, taking its rise therein. The natural drainage is excellent and very little artificial means of sending off the surplus waters has been resorted to in comparison with other towns.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, built in this section as the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, cuts the town diagonally into nearly equal parts, and has given to the village of Mahomet a great impetus, it now being one of the most thrifty in the county. In point of picturesque location and surroundings it excels all others, and is a beautiful place of residence.

The schools of the village and town, of which there are seven, do the town great honor.

NEWCOMB.

The Congressional Township 21, Range 7, with the Congressional Township east of it—now Condit—was originally organized into one town, and given the name of Newcomb, in honor of Ethan Newcom, who, as has been stated elsewhere, was the first pioneer in all that country. He settled at the Ford on the

Sangamon, which bears his name, known since the early settlement as "Newcomb's Ford." Since 1867 the two towns have had a separate existence.

Newcomb is fully six miles square, consisting largely of prairie land, the only timber being that which clusters around the Sangamon from the point in Section 12, where it enters the town, to the point where it leaves the same in Section 35, together with a small amount of timber along a confluent of the Sangamon which enters it in Section 23 from the west. The entire territory lies within the watershed of the Sangamon, and is drained by it. The early settlement of this town is briefly referred to in the chapter touching the settlement of the Sangamon country, and it may only be necessary here merely to refer to that feature.

As there stated, the first settler of the town was one James W. S. Mitchell, who, it is said, came to the country about 1835, from Lexington, Ky., and settled in Section 22. Mr. Mitchell was a prominent man in the affairs of the county in his day, and was among the first to bring to the county an improved variety of cattle, which had its influence in the agriculture of that day and of all succeeding years, as will be noticed in any case where an early settler introduces into the country a good variety of stock. So Mr. Mitchell well served his day by his enterprise in this direction.

William Pancake, an immigrant from Ohio, came about 1837 and settled in the timber west of the river at a place which has ever since been known as "Pancake's Point"—the name referring to a point of timber which projected to the west from the main body of the Sangamon timber. Mr. Pancake died about 1855, leaving a son, Jesse W. Pancake, who for many years was prominent in the town.

Samuel Houston, also a well known citizen of Champaign County, settled west of the river about 1849, and has been referred to in another chapter as having acted as Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Major Houston subsequently removed to Urbana where he lived a number of years, removing thence to Kansas, where he died. Joseph T. Everett and John

H. Funston were early comers to the town and men of decided influence.

James Smith Hannah was also an influential early settler who served the town as one of its Justices of the Peace, and also as Supervisor for the township. Mr. Hannah has been dead several years, but is well remembered as a useful and honorable citizen.

Newcomb is not touched anywhere by a railroad, but the Rantoul branch of the Illinois Central runs very near the north line and affords shipping facilities, both at the village of Fisher and at Howard Station further west. So the village of Mahomet, not far from the southern part of the town, affords facilities both for shipping and for trade.

At a point near where J. W. S. Mitchell settled in 1835, is a church called the "Shiloh" church, belonging to the Methodist denomination, and also a postoffice called "Shiloh Center."

The township is divided into eight school districts conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the children and is behind none of its fellows in the character of its schools. The people are of an intelligent, thrifty and law-abiding character and rank high in point of citizenship.

OGDEN.

This town is made up of the north four and one-half miles of Township 19, in Ranges 14 West and 11 East, and of Township 20, in Ranges 14 West and 11 East. As only one-half of Range 14 lies within Champaign County, it follows that the town of Ogden is but about three and three-quarter miles in width by ten and one-half miles in length. It was organized in the spring of 1873 by the action of the Board of Supervisors from territory previously embraced within the organized towns of South Homer and Stanton. It owes its name to the Village of Ogden, situated within its limits upon the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The name originally came from a family who lived near the village which bears their name.

The water falling upon the north part of this town finds its way into the larger water courses contiguous to it, being the Middle Fork on the northeast, and the Salt Fork on the west and south. Some of the water of the

central part of the township, however, flows into what is known as Stony Creek, in Vermilion County. The surface of this township is very level; in fact, as much so as the lands in any township of the county. Owing to this fact large sums of money have been, from time to time, invested in constructing outlets for the water in order to bring the land under cultivation. The northwest part of the town lies partly in what is known as the Spoon River valley, which extends to the west from this town. All the lands of the town are of the first quality as agricultural lands, and, in the market, bring the highest price when offered for sale.

The only timber which naturally grew within the town is what is known as the Bur Oak Grove and a part of Hickory Grove, the former situated towards the north end of the town and the latter on the western line. Both of these groves have been very much restricted in size by the clearing away of the timber, and yet enough remains to show where they originally grew.

As in the case of other towns of the county, the early settlements were made in and near the groves of timber. The first settler who made his home within the town is understood to have been Hiram Rankin, who built his cabin near the north side of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 19, Range 11, but this was soon thereafter surrendered to his friend Thomas Richards. The house was built about 1830, and was of the cabin variety, restricted in size. Richards continued to occupy it from that day until his death, about twenty years since, and the land is now occupied by his son, Alonzo Richards.

Mr. Thomas Richards raised here a large family of sons and daughters, who have since, and do now, form an important element in the population of the town. Besides Alonzo, who occupies the old homestead, may be mentioned J. W. Richards, a farmer northwest of Ogden, and John Richards, a resident of the village of Ogden.

Michael Firebaugh came later and settled about half a mile north of the Richards home, and lived there until the time of his decease, some years since.

Garrett Moore, who was the first Surveyor of Champaign County, improved a quarter-

section in Section 30, Range 11, which subsequently came to the hands of one John Cles-ter. John Bailey, who has been elsewhere spoken of as the keeper of a country tavern on the Danville road, came at an early day and settled in what is now the southern part of the town; as also did William G. Clark, who still lives and occupies a farm upon which he has resided for more than sixty years. Mr. Clark is the oldest settler of the southern part of the town. The name of Isaac Burris should not be here omitted, for he was a land-owner within the town of Ogden, and lies buried upon the lands which he owned. It will be remembered that, elsewhere, Mr. Burris has been spoken of not only as an early settler, but as a blacksmith who served the settlements in that calling at the Salt Fork timber for many years. Mr. Burris died more than fifty years ago.

The Bur Oak Grove was the scene of the earliest settlement next after those spoken of here, and the family which located there was that of Mr. Samuel McClughen, whose coming in 1834 has been elsewhere noted.

William Paris was an early settler in the south end of Bur Oak Grove, and at one time owned a large body of land.

Following close on the Civil War, there was a considerable immigration to the vicinity of this town, which then consisted mostly of vacant and unoccupied land. The men who then came were those through whose agency these lands were occupied, reclaimed and made fruitful, and the names should not be omitted from any history of the town. We therefore proceed to name some of them, some of whom yet remain, while others are gone.

Milton Babb lived in Section 5 of the north township, and near the northern line of the town. Mr. Babb came before 1852, and settled far away from any neighbors. He became the owner of a large tract of land in this and the adjoining town next north of his.

Eugene P. Frederick, after service in the army, came home and made a farm in Section 19 of the north township, upon which he still lives, a very successful farmer. Lorenzo H. White was fortunate enough before the war to have entered eighty acres just west of the Bur Oak Grove under the graduation act, for which he paid but a few cents an acre. Mr. White occupied this land until about

1866, when he removed to a farm in Stanton Township. He is still a resident of Stanton.

Edwin V. Miles and his brother, J. S. Miles, became owners and occupants of Section 32 in the north town, and made valuable and lasting improvements thereon. Both now live elsewhere. William Cherry became owner of the northeast quarter of Section 31, in the north town and so improved the same as to make it one of the most valuable farms in the county. Mr. Cherry subsequently removed to Urbana, where he died in 1903.

J. S. Kilbury and his brother, M. Kilbury, were also owners of land within the town, which they successfully cultivated for some years. Both of them yet reside in the county.

Ephraim J. Hill was an early resident at the Bur Oak Grove, and, at one time, owned a considerable acreage of land. He died many years since.

In recent years the northwest corner of the town has become settled by a large German population, who, with their habits of industry, economy and frugal husbandry, have made out of the Spoon River flats—by which name this section is known—a most fruitful country. They have their own Lutheran church situated upon Section 18 in the narrow township, with their school around which have clustered a store and some shops necessary to the residents of the vicinity.

The north end of the town has recently been very highly benefitted by the building across it of the new short line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, which enters the town near the northeast corner and leaves it for the adjoining township, about midway on the west side. At a point in Section 17, a station called "Royal" has been established, so named from the postoffice in the German settlement a mile away. At Royal a grain elevator has been established, which will afford the residents in that neighborhood excellent accommodations for the shipping of their grain.

The village of Ogden, on the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, is a thrifty village having several grain elevators, two banks, with stores, shops of different kinds—a very great convenience to the farmers thereabout. The village has an excellent graded school, with two churches.

The town of Ogden has within it ten school

districts, parts of which are in union districts embracing lands in adjoining townships. Each district is provided with a school house well constructed and well situated for the convenience of the people. The township is not excelled by any other in commercial and agricultural advantages, and is peopled by a thrifty and intelligent population.

PESOTUM.

This town comprises the entire area of Township 17, Range 8, except Section 6 of that township—which embraces most of the village of Sadorus, and, for the convenience of the inhabitants, was made a part of Sadorus Town. Consequently, Pesotum embraces only thirty-five sections in the town.

It owes its existence to an order of the Commissioners, made at the time of the adoption of township organization by the county in 1861, and has had a continuous existence in that form ever since.

It derived its name from that given to the station established within its boundaries by the Illinois Central Railroad in 1854, when the line was first constructed to that place. The name "Pesotum" was that of an Indian Chief of the Pottawatomie tribe, who formerly roamed over these plains and made his home near Lake Michigan. Pesotum became very notorious on account of his enmity to the whites in the early times, and on account of the part which he took in the bloody massacre on the 15th of August, 1812, when, by the basest treachery on the part of the Indians, of whom Pesotum was one, the larger part of the soldiers constituting the garrison of Fort Dearborn were ambushed and slain at a point on the lake shore opposite the foot of what is now Eighteenth Street in the city of Chicago.

The township lies partly in the valley of the Okaw and Ambraw Rivers, being drained by both, the water-shed, or dividing line, running nearly parallel with the Illinois Central Railroad on the west side thereof. Owing to the flat nature of a large portion of the land much money has, from time to time, been expended in the making of artificial ditches with laterals draining into them. Particularly is this true of the valley of the Okaw, where the Two Mile Slough drains nearly the west half of the town. It will naturally be inferred

from this that the town is of exceeding fertility; and one, looking upon it now, would readily say that it was not exceeded in the beauty of its cultivated fields or in its productiveness by any equal territory within the State of Illinois.

Until the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad there was no sign of improvement within the territory now forming the town, except a few settlements along the timber which borders the main branch of the Okaw, which runs near and parallel to the west line of the town. Here the first settlements were made, some of which date back more than fifty years. Aside from this the town was wholly unsettled fifty years ago. The coming of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the establishment upon the line of the station of Pesotum which, for some years, remained but little more than a station, invited and brought to the town a large inflow of immigrants who were not slow to understand and appreciate the value of its rich prairies. A few years after the war every tract within the town was taken, and now not a single lot of any size remains unbroken and all is in a state of thorough cultivation.

Reference must be had to what has been said in the chapter detailing the settlement of the Sadorus Grove, for the particulars of the early settlement of some of the lands of this town, particularly those toward the north-west corner.

Among those who may be named as early settlers were Squire Lee, Henry and William Nelson, Paul Holliday, S. L. Baldwin, John Meikle, Josiah Merritt, Charles Johnson, C. L. Batterman, S. D. Kelley and Benjamin F. Boggs. The latter, on first coming to Illinois, settled upon land near the Douglas County line, but subsequently built his permanent home across the line and became a citizen of Douglas County. Among those who, in later years, have been most prominent in the affairs of the town, and have, perhaps, contributed more to its success than others, may be named Jehu Davis, D. Gunning, the brothers, A. H. and W. E. Fletcher, Philip Gorman, T. O. Darrah, Arthur Rice, C. B. Carpenter, David Cooper, Henry T. Sadorus and B. F. Merry. A large German settlement located along and near to the Two Mile Slough near the western part of the town, which, by the

well known industry and enterprise of its members contributed largely towards the construction of the artificial ditch along that valley, which has so materially increased the value of the lands in that vicinity.

Taken altogether, the Town of Pesotum, although slow in its original settlement, has promptly come abreast of the best towns of the county, and its lands are now sought for at the highest prices.

At an early day in the history of the settlements in this town, religious meetings were held in the various school houses, especially along the south border of the town, from which have grown influential churches, particularly at what is called Nelson Chapel, and at the Village of Pesotum. The German settlement, already referred to, has been influential in the building of two German churches in the village of Sadorus. A Catholic church has recently been completed in the village. The population may be well regarded as a highly moral, law-abiding people.

The town is divided into ten school districts, either wholly within the town or as union districts in connection with the territory embraced in other towns. These schools, one of which is located within the village of Pesotum, are of the very best character, and afford the rising generations the best of opportunities for mental improvement.

PHILO.

This town is constituted from the entire area of Township 18, Range 9, and owes its name to Philo Hale, who entered the first land within the bounds of the township. As early as 1837 Mr. Hale saw and appreciated the natural beauties of the land led, perhaps, with a view to being on or near to the line of the proposed railroad called the "Northern Cross Railroad," which was then projected by the State of Illinois, to pass from Springfield east to Danville. The road failed to come according to program then, but did come in 1856 within one mile of this entry, but across and through other entries made by Mr. Hale about the same time.

The first person to make a home and erect a dwelling within the town of Philo was Giles P. McGee, who in 1853, having before then entered the northeast quarter of Section 1, built thereon his home and lived there until

the time of his death, which occurred about a year since. Another early settler whose coming very nearly corresponds in time with that of Mr. McGee, was William M. Hooper, who erected a very small residence upon the northwest quarter of Section 3, and lived there a year or two, when he removed to Urbana, and finally to the State of Minnesota.

Not until about 1856 did the town of Philo receive additions to its population, and, from that time on until every quarter-section was taken up and under cultivation, its settlement was rapid and always from the best quality of people. About 1856 there came a number of settlers from New England, who purchased lands in Sections 9 and 10 and other contiguous sections, and thereon erected their homes. The name of "Yankee Ridge" was given to this neighborhood on account of the section of country from which its inhabitants came. Among those who formed that colony may be named David and Lucius Eaton, with their families; George and E. W. Parker, Asa Godding, Dennis Chapin and J. P. Whitmore. Others from the same section of country came from time to time, thus giving to this neighborhood a distinctive character which it has always maintained.

Hon. C. R. Griggs, who came in 1860 and remained here for some years, and whose name figures very conspicuously in other chapters of this history, was one of this company and invested to a considerable extent in the lands of the town. Later there came the Meharrys (William and Jesse), who settled upon lands entered by their father some years before. David Silver and his sons, Wallace and John L., were also large land-owners in the town. Wallace became a citizen here, remaining so for many years until he removed to Urbana to spend the evening of his life.

Among other large land-owners in the town may be named James Johnson, Frederick Pell, H. A. Miller, H. J. Nash, J. C. Reed, D. Crawford, Charles F. Cole, John Cole, John N. Burr, Frank E. Burr, Samuel Van Brunt, E. H. Dick and Samuel Grove.

Philo was originally entirely bare of trees except one small grove called the "Towhead," situated upon the northeast quarter of Section 15, and which may have had something to do with influencing the entry of that land by Mr. Hale in 1837. It was a land-mark for many

years, and could be seen for many miles. It has now, however, yielded to the axe and no trace of it remains.

Philo is noted as being one of the highest points in the southern part of the county, the village being built upon the ridge where the same is crossed by the Wabash Railroad. It is reported as having an elevation of 727 feet above sea-level. The town lies mostly in the valley of the Ambraw River, being drained by the main stream and by what is known as the Black Slough, both of which cross the town from north to south. Some portion of the eastern part of the town, however, discharges its waters into the Salt Fork by confluents which enter near Sidney. The lands along the Ambraw are flat but well drained and very productive. Those lying along the ridge, which enters the town from the north and runs diagonally across it to the southeast, are high and rolling with excellent natural drainage.

The village of Philo was established as a station on the then Great Western (now Wabash Railway), about 1858, and until which time there was no stopping place for trains on that road between Tolono and Sidney. The settlements of the town, up to that time, were such as to induce the railroad authorities, upon the petition of the people of that neighborhood—which was then called "The Summit"—to establish this station, and since then it has afforded shipping facilities for the entire town and adjoining country. The village is beautifully situated, well provided with grain elevators, excellent stores and two banks. The promoters of the village—who were the heirs of Philo Hale—made provision for a handsome park on the town site, and this has been so improved as to become now a place of much beauty and attractiveness.

The first physician who practiced in that village was Dr. B. C. Morris, an early resident of Urbana. He also erected the first hotel for the village. He was followed by Dr. J. M. Bartholow and Dr. J. D. Mandeville, both of whom served the people for many years, and are now living, one in Urbana, the other in Champaign. Dr. R. L. Jessee has succeeded Dr. Bartholow in practice.

The town is divided into eight school districts, all of which, with but little exception, have within their bounds four sections of land.

One (that of the village school) has in it eight sections of land, and the school belonging to this district stands high among the educational institutions of the county. All of the schools of the township are of an exceptionally high character.

RANTOUL.

This town has been somewhat fully described in connection with the settlement made at an early day at the Mink Grove, which lies mostly within the bounds of the town, and in this grove, it was said, that Archa Campbell built the first dwelling within the town, which was subsequently occupied by George W. Terry and wife for some years.

An idea is given in the chapter where these details find place, of the utter loneliness and the great distance from neighbors of these pioneers, who immured themselves in the silence of that region for years, before any neighbors came to cheer them, nearer than from six to eight miles in any direction.

The town is made up partly from three congressional townships. Besides including Town 21, Range 9, it also includes two quarter-sections from the township north, and twelve sections from the township east, giving to the town of Rantoul $48\frac{1}{2}$ full sections of land; so that it is one of the largest towns in the county.

With the exception of Mink Grove the town is entirely prairie; and, while it has a slope from north to south, and the west part toward the west, it is made up practically of flat lands. Of course, these lands are of a very rich quality. The larger part of the town drains into the Salt Fork, and the drainage has been materially helped by expensive ditches dug along the course of the waterways. No better lands are found within the county or anywhere else.

Until the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad, which divides the town from the north to the southwest, the lonely cabin at the Mink Grove was the only human habitation within its bounds, and but a small part of the lands of the town had passed to private ownership. The coming of this means of transportation was the signal of the coming of population, and it did come in great numbers, and the town was rapidly settled up by men from the East and from the South. A large

colony came about 1857 from Northern Ohio, and settled about the village of Rantoul and in the adjoining town north; and another large colony came from Kentucky and settled in the southern part of the town, so much so as to give the name of the "Kentucky Settlement" to this part of the town.

The town, as a civil division of the county, was established in 1861 at the adoption of township organization by the people of the county, and owes its name as a town to the village of Rantoul, which before then had been established as a station upon the Illinois Central Railroad. It received its name from Hon. Robert Rantoul, a member of Congress from the State of Massachusetts, who was also one of the stockholders and promoters of the Illinois Central Railroad. Among other earlier settlers who came, were Lewis L. Hicks, of Vermilion County, Ind., who became a large land-owner. John W. Dodge, of Ohio, bought lands mostly in the town north, and early became a resident of the village of Rantoul, where he lived and died. James Fitzpatrick was an early settler upon the lands in the southern part of the town. John and Guy D. Penfield came to Rantoul from Michigan about 1856, accompanied by quite a number of other neighbors as residents of the town. Among those of the Ohio members who came with Mr. Dodge may be named J. T. Herrick, C. F. Post and others.

Besides the village of Rantoul, the village of Thomasboro, established on Section 28, affords shipping facilities and a convenient trading point for the farmers of the southern part of the town. The village of Rantoul is regarded as one of the most enterprising and progressive of the villages of the county, and is well supplied with stores of the first class, with two banks, two elevators, two printing offices, and all necessary shops. Rantoul is the crossing place of the Rantoul branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and is the center of a large trade for many miles around.

The town is divided into ten separate school districts, the one which includes the village of Rantoul being supplied with an excellent school house, and a school which is the equal of the best in the county. Citizens of the town and village are of a high moral character. Within the town are five churches. There are

also two churches in the village of Thomasboro.

RAYMOND.

This town is comprised in Township 17, Range 10, and in physical characteristics may be described as mostly flat prairie lying within the valley of the Ambraw River, which, with its confluent, drains the entire town. The east branch of that river has been dredged the entire length through the town, and all the lands, some of which were flat and wet in their natural condition, have been fully reclaimed, and, by good cultivation, have become highly productive.

This town was originally organized as a part of the town of Sidney, but to meet the demands of an increasing population was passed to a separate organization. Its name was given in honor of N. Raymond, father of Hon. Isaac S. Raymond, who was, at the time of the organization of the town, a prominent resident and one of the largest land-owners. His son, Isaac, at his father's death, succeeded to his holdings and has, for many years, represented the town upon the Board of Supervisors.

The town consists entirely of prairie land, and not until the coming of the railroad era in the history of the county, did it attract inhabitants. It was near to the Linn Grove and not far from the timber along the Ambraw River—and so, convenient to settlements; but its lands attracted no one until John Starkey came from Indiana in 1853 and became its first inhabitant. Mr. Starkey, however, did not come to stay, and invested no money in lands in the town, but became a squatter upon government land, the improvements on which he subsequently, in 1855, sold to William M. Shawhan, and left the county. So that Mr. Shawhan, with his large family—one of whom was our fellow-citizen, George R. Shawhan, so well known in all parts of the county—was really the first permanent resident of the town of Raymond. He came to stay, and did stay on his land until his death, which took place on May 2, 1875. Mr. Shawhan was followed by J. R. Southworth, James Bongard, Simeon Miner, Samuel Brown, J. W. Churchill, B. Shackleford, A. J. Paine, John Dundon, Nathan Raymond, Caleb Taylor, William Wilson, David Danforth, John Warner

and many others, who, with those coming later, rapidly filled up the town. Miller Winston was an early settler in the north tier of sections, as was also Pleasant Mitchell, Jerry Gorman and Peter Edens with his sons. Of the others who became prominent in the south part of the town might be named: St. Clair Watts, J. D. Seltzer, W. C. Martinie, James Sullivan, Charles F. Newkirk and William Bergfield. The vacant lands, which were so long a striking feature of the landscapes, have all been taken up and put in thorough cultivation until the town presents a gardenlike appearance everywhere.

The eastern part of the town—or much of it—was covered by the Sullivan estate, elsewhere spoken of, and for many years was not in the market for private purchasers; but at length, through the mutations of fortune, it was offered in small tracts and rapidly taken by an industrious and frugal population.

Mr. Shawhan, already named, was a minister of the Disciples Church, and very active and aggressive as a messenger of the Prince of Peace. He preached in the cabins of the early settlers, and went from place to place bearing and delivering his message. His influence among the early settlers was very pronounced in favor of religion and morality. Besides him there were Rev. Benjamin Bartholow, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. McCorkle, also of the Disciples Church, who paid visits to the town and its settlements in early times, and preached to the people. As a result of this, the sentiment of the town has always been moral and the character of the inhabitants of the highest grade.

For many years there was within the town only one postoffice, of which J. R. Southworth was the Postmaster. After the coming of the railroads to the county the village of Long View was established near the south border of the town, with all the appurtenances of a country village in Illinois, where the grain of the farmers is bought and shipped, and where they get such supplies as they need for home use. Long View has two churches.

The building of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad across the southeastern corner of the town about twenty years since, gave a great impetus to industrial pursuits in that part of the town, and the building of another branch of the same railroad cutting off a por-

tion of the northwest part of the town, and establishing the station known as Bongard, has given additional encouragement to the property owners and dwellers in that portion of the town. It may be truthfully said that no better township of land can be found in Central Illinois than is Raymond.

The town is divided into nine school districts of four sections each, and in every case, except one, a school house occupies the center of the district. It need not be said that these schools rank with the best in the county.

SADORUS.

From what has been heretofore written concerning the settlement of the Okaw at the beginning of the settlement of this county, it would hardly seem necessary again to refer to matters connected with the history of that immediate vicinity, most of which is embraced within the town of Sadorus. So far as written, however, the history of the town refers only to matters which occurred before the coming of the railroad era, which has done so much for this town in common with all the towns of the county. It may not, therefore, be out of place to add some suggestions touching the progress which has been made in later years. It is not expected, however, in so doing, that a complete history can be furnished of the town and of all those who have so nobly assisted in bringing it into the high state of cultivation which is now evident in every part of it. That story tells of the coming of Henry Sadorus and his family, of the coming of William Rock and of the O'Bryans, William Hixson, Zephaniah Yeates, William Ellers, and their contemporaries; but it remains yet to be told what use their sons, and those who have lived in connection with them, have made of the immense possibilities to which they became heirs.

The opening of the railroad (now the Wabash) was the beginning of a new history for Sadorus Grove. The organization in 1861 of the town as a civil division of the county, embracing Township 17, Range 7, and one section from the neighboring town on the east, were steps toward a higher civilization, and afforded greater opportunities for the sons than were ever opened to the pioneers who first broke the prairie sod of that time. It remained for those who came at the bidding

of these higher opportunities to subdue the expanse of prairie on both sides of the Okaw River; to turn up the black soil to the sun; to equip farms thereon; to make roads where only trails had before existed; to organize school districts, and build school houses where before these things were unknown; it remained for them to introduce the new methods of cultivation, the new implements in husbandry, better qualities of stock, and generally to keep pace with the march of events during the last half of the nineteenth century. The beginning of the twentieth century finds the town abreast of the events which have been marching so rapidly during the last fifty years. The thirty-seven sections embraced within the town now present many farms which would command the admiration of the most advanced agriculturist, and which do now command the highest prices in the real estate markets.

Where before 1854 was but a thin line of settlements along the Okaw River, whose inhabitants traveled many miles to secure milling privileges, and were compelled to resort to the county-seat to cast their ballots for officers, State and National; who were without churches, schools, or comfortable homes in most cases, is now found what we have above attempted to describe—a civil town which elects its own officers, which casts its ballots at home, and at whose doors are to be found all the necessities and conveniences made use of in civilized life.

The village of Sadorus, one of the best grain-markets in the county, has three elevators; four churches, well supported; a school the equal of any to be found in the country villages of Illinois, and two banks. In short, the township forms a complete community in itself, dependent for very few of the necessities of life upon those living outside its own borders. So, also, in the western part of the town, is the village of Ivesdale, one of the best towns in the county, and the center of an immense grain trade; also has its elevators, banks, shops and stores. Ivesdale has two churches. Both these villages have excellent district schools of a high grade.

These things have not come to this people by chance, nor without effort, and could only have come to any people where the climate, soil and the surrounding civilization which

they enjoyed, were there to serve as aids. It will be proper in this connection to name some of those who have contributed to bring about this condition, and who now enjoy what we have attempted to describe.

Prominent among these may be named Andrew J. Rock, the son of William Rock; William and Henry T. Sadorus, sons of the first inhabitant with whom they came in 1824, and their sons; the O'Bryans, who were quite numerous; David and Arthur Rice; Hugh J. Robinson and his son, W. C. Robinson; John Ellers, a son of the pioneer William Ellers; David L. Campbell, H. Holtermann, Dr. J. G. Chambers, William Black, D. E. Harrison, John Concannon, Michael Maley, Albert Hixson, Henry Hartrick, Francis Munns, Charles Roughton, A. W. Hinds and many others who, with these, have conquered the prairie sod, dug the drains, erected the buildings and, in general, performed the excessive labors necessary in the progress of the town from its wild state to what we see today.

Sadorus was in the beginning, and is now, mostly a prairie town, with what is known as the Upper and Lower Groves along the Okaw or Kaskaskia River. Its soil is of the deepest and blackest variety—perhaps the best in the county—although, in this respect, it is hard to make comparisons between the character of the soil in different parts of the county. One peculiarity was noticed by the early comers here, which was not so prominent in other parts of the county, and that was the presence of the boulders or lost rock, supposed to have been left during the receding glacier period of the early ages. These rocks are evidently strangers in the country, as their origin can be traced to no ledge of rocks of the same character nearer than many hundred miles. The theory of the geologists, that they came here at an early day and owe their transportation from the parent ledge to this point to glaciers, which were slowly pushed southward, is generally accepted.

Within this town are ten school districts, some of which embrace the territory of adjoining towns as union districts, and all of which, under the educational system of this county, afford to the rising generation the best educational facilities that can be offered to any rural community.

ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph is identical with Township 19, Range 10, and has within its borders thirty-six full sections. It was made a civil town by the action of the county authorities in 1861. The town has within it a large body of timber bordering upon the Salt Fork, which runs from the north to the south line, dividing the town into two nearly equal parts, with the West Fork coming in from the west and uniting with the main creek in Section 10. Along the latter branch there is very little timber, but along the main creek — especially on the east side and stretching toward the east—there was at one time a large body of very valuable timber, which did its part in bringing early settlers to the town..

The story of the early settlement has been told in a former chapter of this history treating upon the settlement of the Salt Fork neighborhood. In it the early pioneers who came and made way for those who came later are named; and, so far as is consistent with the purposes of this work, their acts were severally told. It will be unnecessary to repeat what has been there said touching these men.

The town is one of the oldest in point of settlement of any in the county, having attracted to its rich lands and valuable timber belts the first settlers who came to the county.

The building of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, thirty-five years since, was a very great advantage to this town, as it opened to good markets all of the lands which have greatly advanced in value since its coming. So the building of the branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which crosses the town from near the northeast corner in a southwesterly direction, leaving the town in Section 35, promises to be a valuable aid, as it gives a direct Chicago market. The village of St. Joseph, which really is the successor of what is known as "Old St. Joe," built up as a small village at the crossing of the Salt Fork by the Danville and Bloomington State road, has come to be one of the best trading points and grain markets in the county. It has the benefit of a large trade from the country both north and south of it, and has recently been greatly benefited by the completion of the Danville, Urbana & Champaign electric line, which runs through the village and puts it in

close connection with points both east and west.

The village of Mayview, near the west line of the town, is also a good grain market and large amounts of the products of this and neighboring towns find a shipment from that point. A station on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad has been established at the place where it crosses the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as "Glover," and another like station further to the south, but within the town, has been located, both of which will be of very great convenience to those living near by. The latter has received the name of Tipton.

The village of St. Joseph has three churches, and the village of Mayview one church. St. Joseph has one newspaper, as elsewhere stated.

The town of St. Joseph is subdivided into ten school districts. The school kept at St. Joseph Village is, in all respects, the equal of any high school within the county, and the others average well with country schools anywhere.

SCOTT.

This town is entirely embraced within Township 19, Range 7. It was formerly organized as a part of the town of Mahomet, and so continued for some years, when it received its separate existence and name, the name given it being in honor of a prominent citizen then residing in the town.

The first family to become permanent residents within the limits of the town of Scott, was that of Isaac V. Williams, who came to the country in the year 1835 and settled in the timber at the northwest corner of the town where he lived many years. He was a neighbor to, and intimately associated with, the venerable B. F. Harris, who has been mentioned as a prominent citizen of Mahomet. Mr. Williams was the first to bring blooded stock to the country, and as a breeder of fine stock exerted a very decided influence upon the neighborhood. The descendants of Mr. Williams still reside in the town or near by it.

Among the first who became citizens of this town, and who has done, perhaps, more than any other one citizen to bring the town from its wild condition to its present high state of cultivation, may be named Samuel Koogler, now a citizen of Champaign. When he first

took up his residence in the town there were no more than three or four farmers who had claimed it as a residence. Following him, and coming at an early day, were B. F. Cresap, Robert Johnson, A. S. Scott, John Lowney, T. N. Christie, Michael Kesler, F. G. Seymour, William Dawley and Thomas Mallory.

Within the town are the villages of Seymour and Bondville, both of which afford excellent grain markets and trading facilities.

The town, with the exception of a small piece of a section of the Sangamon timber in Section 6, of the northwest corner, is entirely a prairie town, and lies mostly within the valley of the Sangamon, and drained by Camp Creek, which finds an outlet through that river. Some portions of the eastern part of the town, however, drain into the Kaskaskia River.

The town is divided by the Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, upon which are built the villages above named, and which affords excellent shipping advantages for all.

The town is divided into seven school districts, so arranged as to best accommodate the settlements. The schools are of the best class and employ the highest order of talent as teachers.

SIDNEY.

This town has within its bounds a full complement of thirty-six sections, it being identical with Township 18, Range 10. Within the town there is, or was, a considerable body of timber lying along both sides of the Salt Fork as it bends to the eastward. This timber has been very materially lessened in amount by the demands made upon it for fencing and building purposes, and now within what was once timber land are several good farms of considerable size.

It also has within its bounds what has been heretofore described as Linn Grove, situated in Section 31 of the town. The town is beautifully undulating, sloping from all directions toward the Salt Fork, into which most of the water which falls upon the surface of the town drains. A small portion of the southeast corner of the town drains into the creek known as the headwaters of the Little Vermillion River, which flow thence across the town of Homer and on to the Wabash. The incline of the lands in the direction of the Salt Fork makes the entire surface easy of artificial

drainage, to effect which much less outlay has been found necessary than in any other town of the county.

Large space has been given in another chapter to the early settlements of this town, and perhaps there remains little or nothing to be told. From the statements there made, it will be remembered that, as early as 1827 or 1828, the first settlers began to locate themselves along that part of the Salt Fork which lies within the town of Sidney. Indeed, the first entry of lands from the Government was made upon the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 12 of this town, in November, 1827, so that, in point of early settlement, with the exception of one family in Urbana and one in Sadorus, Sidney ranks with the earliest. It is claimed that, about the time of the entry of land already alluded to as made by one Jesse Williams, came William Knox, Sr., and Adam Thomas, the father of several early settlers in the county, and settled soon after on the south side of the creek and near the location of the present village of Sidney.

Whether this settlement antedates the coming of the first settler who settled at Linn Grove is a matter of doubt, and no one, so far as is known, is able now to settle the priority of these two points in their claim as being the first settlements made in the town.

As early as 1843 it is said by Dr. Conkey, who then traveled the town as a physician, that there were but seventeen families within its bounds. This being the case, the rate of increase among the early settlers was very slow, which can not be wondered at when we consider the distance which intervened between this point and the advantages which civilization afforded and which then lay mostly beyond the State line in Indiana.

As has been said elsewhere, the town of Sidney was platted in the year 1837 with the view to becoming a point upon the Northern Cross Railroad, and with the highest hopes of its future. Had the railroad been built, as was then expected, and come into successful operation, it is hard to tell now what might have been the present status of the village. Certainly, had it become a point on the railroad as contemplated, it would have had advantages over all other points in the county and undoubtedly would have outgrown all others. As it is, however, upon the building of the Great

Western now the Wabash Railroad, Sidney began slowly to increase in population and business, and has had a steady, healthy growth from that time to this, and is now one of the best villages for business in the county, having tributary to it some of the best agricultural lands in the county. What the effects of the building of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, which crosses the Wabash a mile east of the village, will have upon its future cannot now be told. It can hardly be of any benefit to it, as it will likely build up grain markets both north and south of it.

It would not be out of place here to name some of those who came to the town about the time of the building of the Wabash Road, and who, both before and since then, have contributed by their presence and labors to make the town what it now is—one of the best in the county—and so in this connection we name some of those persons who have not been named elsewhere: Nelson Sampson, Luther Fisher, J. W. Bocock, Granville Reese, Charles N. Wrisk, J. J. Mumm, R. H. Schindler, R. O. Porterfield, J. W. Mitchell, A. Buddemeier, William Block, John Cannon, George Wilson, William Rogers, M. Hyatt, S. J. Boyd, T. L. Block, J. D. Mandeville, W. D. Clark, Edward Hayes and many other names might be mentioned of equal merit. These, with many others, have reclaimed the town from its wild condition of a few years since and reduced it to the purposes of agricultural science.

Sidney has a school of high merit at its village, in which the branches ordinarily taught in high school are thoroughly imparted, and has also eight other schools within its bounds, all of high merit.

SOMER.

This town embraces Township 20, Range 9, and lies within the water shed of the Salt Fork, into which all of its surplus waters drain. The history of its early settlement has been so thoroughly written and referred to in the chapter on the Big Grove Settlement, that it will be unnecessary here again to refer to that period of its history, or to the men who figured most conspicuously in planting settlements within the town.

To say that its lands are of the best quality for agricultural purposes, is but to repeat what would be upon the tongue of every per-

son acquainted with the town of Somer. It is among the first of the county as a food-producing district, and its lands command the highest market price. It only reached its highest and best period as an agricultural country after the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad, which event has been elsewhere described, with its effects upon the agricultural interests of the country.

The town of Somer has within it the village of Leverett, which affords a good grain market, but much of the grain of the town is hauled to other near-by railroad stations, and no part of the town lies at any great distance from good grain markets.

In its early settlement and in its later years, this town has been closely connected, in all of its business and social relations, with the settlements in Urbana; and much that will hereafter be said touching the settlement and progress of Urbana and its outlying country, will apply with equal force to the town of Somer.

It will hardly be necessary to say that it owes its corporate name, "Somer," to the presence within its bounds of the large and influential Somers family, who, during the period of its early settlement and at the time of its establishment as a separate town of the county, exercised much influence among the inhabitants of the town. Why, in seeking a name for the town, every letter of this family name was not employed, is not understood by the writer; but in practice the town is spoken of among the people as the town of "Somers," as it properly should be.

Within this town, at one time, Mark Carley, who is elsewhere spoken of as a prominent and influential citizen of Champaign, was the owner of large tracts of land selected at an early day with reference to their value for agricultural purposes, these lands now being owned by Mr. Carley's descendants. Dr. H. A. Haley, of Champaign, is also the owner of a half-section of land, and was for many years a practicing physician from his home on that farm. He was the second resident physician of the town; for it will be remembered that, in earlier chapters, Dr. Fulkerson was spoken of as a physician for the first settlers of the county, and his residence was within what is now Somers town. Lewis R. Birely is now one of the largest land-owners within the town.

Among other large land-owners may be named Col. S. T. Busey, J. C. Sheldon, Daniel Morrissey, James H. Flatt, L. J. Plank, Thomas Brownfield, R. S. Wilber and Joseph Donelson. Col. Robert Stewart, and his sons, Samuel G., Coulter and John P., came from Ohio in 1855 and purchased farms in Sections 31 and 32, which the pioneers, Charles Busey, William Adams and Roderic Busey, had improved. The Stewarts are all now deceased except John, who lives in Chicago.

The southern part of the town, and following along the branch of the Salt Fork, was originally heavy timber land. Now few reminders of that class of lands remain. All the residue and the north part of the town are very fine prairie lands, and have been thoroughly drained at very great expense to the owners.

Within the town are ten school districts most conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the rising generation.

SOUTH HOMER.

Perhaps all has been said touching the early settlement of this town and those who figured most prominently before the coming of the railroads that would be deemed necessary, and such need not be repeated here. In the chapter upon the early settlements of the Salt Fork, the settlement of the Homer country was given a prominent place and there are named the real pioneers of the town. Enough is there told to give the student of our local history a good idea of what it cost to be a pioneer in Champaign County. The career of the town since the dates there referred to, however, has been full of interest—more so, perhaps, to the student than were those of its earlier years; for, during the later years and since the coming of the great Wabash Railroad which divides the town and affords it the best of shipping facilities, the greatest advancements have been made in common with the advance all over the county.

South Homer embraces Township 18, in Ranges 11 and 14, and two and one-half miles of the south end of the townships north of it—or so much of these as lies within the county of Champaign. It follows, therefore, that in length it is eight and one-half miles from north to south, and three and three-quarter miles wide from east to west. It is drained

by the Salt Fork of the Vermilion River in the north and center, and in the south by the headwaters of the Little Vermilion River, which streams afford good natural drainage, but which have been aided by artificial dredging in the Little Vermilion.

It is unnecessary to say that these lands, except immediately along the Salt Fork, are of the highest and best quality. Those along the Salt Fork consist in places of abrupt bluffs, together with bottom lands which, in some cases, are subject to overflow. Although much of the land in the town of Homer has been in constant cultivation since early in the 'thirties, it cannot be said that it now gives any positive signs of deterioration, but affords splendid proofs of the lasting fertility and value of Champaign County soil.

Theorists tell us, perhaps truthfully, that our lands will eventually become of little value from exhaustion; but the proofs in the case of the Homer lands are absent. None will be found to say that they are not as productive now as they were sixty years ago.

The village of Homer, from the time of its establishment a mile north of its present location in the early 'forties, has been, and is now, the emporium of the eastern side of the county, and a large territory in all directions is tributary to its trade. The village has within it some of the best stores in Champaign County, second only to those which rank highest in the city of Champaign. In this matter the village has always maintained its precedence over neighboring villages. As has been elsewhere said, the first stores established in the village drew the trade from the west as far as Monticello and Sadorus, as it did from the north from the settlements on the Middle Fork, and from the south as far as the country was settled. The later traders there have not allowed the reputation of the town to suffer as being among the first.

At an early day the citizens voluntarily contributed to the building of a seminary building in which instruction was given, such as would prepare a student for his entry into the college courses of any college in the country. This Seminary has been merged into the high school, which is the equal of any to be found in the county.

The village of Homer is likewise noted for its excellent sidewalks. Many miles of walks

constructed of cement and concrete line the streets in every direction, and afford excellent facilities for avoiding the mud so common to our prairie soil.

As elsewhere told, at an early time the attention of the people of Homer was turned to religious subjects, and the seeds of morality then sown have borne abundant fruit in later years, so that Homer has always been free from the corrupting influence of the dram shop, and it seldom happens that the courts of the county are called upon to administer the criminal law to citizens of that village.

The village has three excellent churches, erected and conducted by the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Disciples organizations.

The town outside of the village is, in nowise, behind the village in its educational facilities; for, besides the high school in the village, it has six other school districts lying mostly within the town.

STANTON.

Stanton is one of those fortunate towns which embraces one entire Congressional Township, that of Township 20, Range 10. It was originally organized in connection with the town of St. Joseph, forming a part of that town until, by the action of the Board of Supervisors in 1862, it was given a separate civil existence and named in honor of the great Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, who was then prominent as the right-hand man of Mr. Lincoln in putting down the rebellion. The selection indicates the leaning of a majority of the inhabitants at that date in favor of the preservation of the Federal Union.

Stanton is mostly a prairie town and would be entirely so but for a slight skirting of timber along the eastern branch of the Salt Fork which divides the township. It is entirely within the water-shed of the Salt Fork, all of the surplus waters falling thereon finding outlet through that creek. The surface of the town is quite level and, barring a prominent natural mound on Section 19 in the western part of the town, is almost a perfect plain.

Artificial drainage, however, has done very much for the town and has, in a measure, redeemed it from overflow. It need hardly be said that the soil is of great richness and, under the thorough cultivation which it is re-

ceiving, produces equal to any other town in the county.

Being remote from any of the larger groves of the county, it received none of the early pioneer settlements and, as late as 1850, and perhaps two or three years later than that, it had not a single resident within its bounds.

It is believed that James McGill was the first man to settle upon the lands of this town—he having occupied a portion of Section 19—and that he was the first to break the prairie sod, which he did about 1855. The following year Mr. William L. Scott came to the county and that fall bought and moved upon lands in the town. Mr. Berkshire became a resident of the town about the same time, settling on Section 17, which is still owned by his descendants. William F. Hardy, now of Champaign, became a resident there about 1857, and followed farming for some years before entering upon his business career in Champaign. Mr. Rittenhouse was also an early settler within the town. The first family to settle in the immediate vicinity of the Salt Fork was that of Levi Crane, who came there in the spring of 1857 when it was very remote from neighbors. Not a single homestead could be seen from his cabin. There he raised a large family of sons and daughters, and there he died. Some of his descendants still reside in the neighborhood.

John J. Trimmel, who had entered a quarter-section in Section 26, in 1850, came there in 1857, and settled upon his land. He sold out some years thereafter and left the country. In 1858 Samuel Headen and William Sutton settled upon opposite sides of the Salt Fork. Both, however, sold out their improvements in a year or two and left the country. Lorenzo White, who was a pioneer in Ogden, near the Bur Oak Grove, as elsewhere detailed, subsequently settled upon the southeast quarter of Section 32, which he improved and continued to occupy for some years. He now lives with his son-in-law in the town. Aaron H. James was also an early settler upon the Salt Fork, upon a farm now owned by Captain T. J. Smith, of Champaign. Mr. James died some years afterwards. Mr. Frederick O. Frankenburg opened a farm in Section 31, where he lived and died. His children are still in the county. Elias Russell came in 1861 and settled in the south part of the town.

Although no railroad touches the lands in this town, and it depends upon means of transportation lying entirely outside, yet its lands are in no manner inferior in price or quality to those of its fellow-towns in the neighborhood which boast the greater conveniences for the shipment of their products, and none of the more recently settled towns in the county can show better farm improvements or better school houses than can this town. It is occupied by a population of unusually thrifty farmers, among whom no second-class farming will pass muster.

At the center of the town is a meeting house of the Quaker sect, and upon Section 32 is a church of the Christian denomination, but there is no village or postoffice within the town.

The town is divided into nine school districts, in most instances each having within its bounds four sections of land. In most cases the school houses occupy sites at or near the center of the respective districts. This admirable condition affords to all the children excellent opportunities for mental and moral improvement in the schools, which are of a high order.

TOLONO.

The town of Tolono is identical in area with Township 18, Range 8, and is fully six miles square. With the exception of the dividing ridge which separates the waters falling into the Okaw from those which flow into the Ambraw River, the town is very level, and the valleys of those streams which fall into the Okaw River are of exceeding fertility, as is the whole town, if we except the summit of the ridge spoken of, which is moderately so. Owing to this physical condition large sums have been invested in artificial drainage, especially in the west half of the town; but in all cases the investors in these enterprises have been more than repaid by the increased value of their lands.

The town is divided from north to south by the Illinois Central Railroad, and from east to west by the Wabash Railroad, the former running near the eastern boundary and the latter near the southern boundary of the town.

Until the coming of the age of railroads this town had no settlers whatever, if we except John P. Tenbrook, Isaac J. Miller, John Cook

and John Hamilton and his sons; who lived near the main branch of the Okaw and in or near the timber belt. No more than two or three sections of the town had settlers thereon prior to that period. The coming of these railroads was signal enough to invite the inflow of population, which it did, and the lands were rapidly taken up and, in most cases, rapidly reduced to cultivation. The fertility of the soil, together with the apparent and real advantages for shipment of products, may be given as the cause for this rapid settlement.

The crossing of the Illinois Central Railroad by the Wabash—which was built two years after the Illinois Central—so near the center of the county, gave indications of a future town of very considerable importance at this crossing, which was named Tolono. The first plat made of lots at this place was by two gentlemen, A. J. Galloway and John Condit Smith, neither of whom resided in the county, but attracted by the advantages which seemed real at this location, came here and, as a matter of speculation, bought up the land then owned by the Illinois Central Railroad at this point, and at once laid out a large plat of lots.

The origin of the name "Tolono" is not very certain, nor have any very satisfactory reasons been suggested why this alliterical combination of letters was made use of. Its soft, flowing sounds, however, make for a town a very beautiful and attractive name. From the first, the village attracted to itself a considerable inflow of population most largely of the Irish nationality. There were many, however, of other nationalities, some of whom, for a time, were very prominent in the affairs of this locality and of the county. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to name a few, among whom was Capt. J. R. Swift, who came here, it is believed, from the South, about 1855, received the agency for the sale of the lots in Tolono and lands in its neighborhood, and opened a land office.

Captain Swift was true to his name in the briskness with which he made known his business and insinuated himself into the good graces of the people who were his neighbors. He at once built for himself a residence and an office, and was supposed to be a man of considerable wealth. Seeing the necessity for a southwestern connection from his embryonic metropolis, he planned the building of a rail-

road from Tolono to St. Louis, organized a company and became the President of it. His enthusiasm was imparted to his neighbors and, a few weeks only after the installation of his plans, showed a graded track from Tolono to the southwest in the direction of Shelbyville, which was intended to be the first important town to be reached. This grade extended several miles in a straight line, crossing the Okaw about the region of Parkville. His credit, however, did not extend beyond an early pay-day which had been promised. The pay did not materialize, and the laborers who had, with great alacrity, thrown up the grade pointing to the southwest, at once abandoned their work and the whole plan fell to the ground. The disappointed and unpaid laborers, by their plottings and murmurings, gave a loud hint to Captain Swift that Tolono would probably soon become a very unhealthy place of residence for himself, and, acting upon this impression, he left the town one night and, so far as the writer knows, was never afterwards heard from in that vicinity. Attachments by his creditors soon exhausted all the visible property which he owned, and he passed from memory. Since that time Tolono has been without its boom, the effects of this one not, in any manner, tending to aid its growth.

Dr. H. Chaffee, the first physician who settled at Tolono, was a man of usefulness in his day and much beloved by his neighbors. He lived there until his death a few years since. Mr. T. Purrington, who was long connected with the departments of the Government in Washington, resigned his position there and came to Tolono about 1857 and entered into the business of buying and selling land. He did not remain many years. Hon. Robert A. Bower came to Tolono from Ohio in 1865 and established himself as an attorney-at-law at that place, but in 1869 entered into the banking business at that point, which he has most successfully prosecuted from that day to this. A. M. Christian and Nial McDonald also established themselves in the practice of the law at Tolono before 1860, neither of whom remained long at that place.

At one time there was built a three-story hotel of considerable dimensions at the southeast crossing of the two railroads, which was known as the "Marion House." It was a popular hotel for a considerable number of

years, but was finally destroyed by fire, since which time no buildings other than those necessary for the operation of the roads have been constructed near the crossing.

Mr. William Redhed came in 1857 and entered the lumber trade and subsequently engaged in merchandising. Mr. Redhed has met with great success as he deserved and is now the owner of valuable real estate holdings in that neighborhood.

P. Richards came to Tolono in 1862 and for more than a quarter of a century carried on the mercantile business. He afterwards removed to Urbana and became president of the First National Bank. He died there several years since.

Tolono has always been inhabited by a moral and thrifty population and great expectations were entertained at one time of its future, but its nearness to the thriving city of Champaign has kept it quite in the shade and its growth has not met the expectations of citizens of the county.

It has one Presbyterian Church, one Baptist Church, one Methodist Episcopal and one Catholic Church, besides having one of the best high schools in the county, it being the first town in the county to build and operate a distinctively high school.

Tolono has within its bounds six school districts in which the territory is entirely within the town, and four union districts where the territory of other towns are included within the bounds of the district.

URBANA.

In earlier chapters of this history are given, in great detail, all the remembered and available facts in reference to the settlement of the Big Grove, the erection of the county of Champaign, the location here of the seat of justice for the new county, of the early schools, of the early religious work carried on in the county, of the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad and its effects upon this locality, so far removed from the outside world, just then becoming very busy and progressive—and all this, while told as county history, which it is, makes up and supplies any wants any one may have for the same details in connection with a town history.

It is also told how, by the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad upon a line which

made unavoidable the growth of a rival town, with advantages which far exceed the one advantage of being the seat of justice, within a comparatively short period, the new town was placed far in advance of the old. These details, vital to the complete story of Urbana, need not be retold, the space being better employed in placing in the record the facts and incidents connected with more recent years.

In most instances in the history of towns avoided in the building of railroad lines, the old town, as its new rivals have grown up, has gradually dwindled until nothing but pyramidal chimneys and unfilled old cellars marked the place where was once a thriving village with cheerful homes. Urbana once stood in a position where such an ending of its history was entirely possible, and it was thought by many to be probable. Precedents upon which to base predictions of such an ending were abundant, and the prophets to foretell the event were not wanting. But the isolated little hamlet of cheap wooden stores and dwellings, declined to accept the proffered annihilation. Had its inhabitants of that period been of a more yielding type, and had they accepted the advice of friends and moved to the new town such of their homes as would have held together under this process, the problem of two towns might have been settled fifty years since. In that case, instead of there being a Champaign City upon what was then a bare prairie, it would have been called "Urbana," as it was at first named by the railroad authorities, and the space now occupied by Urbana—or so much of it as had not been built upon in the outlying portions to the east of the city, which would necessarily have grown up around the station at the railroad—would have returned to the cornfield as it was in the hands of the Indian aborigines, but a few years before; or it might have become a very respectable pasture, with abundance of running water, when the dog-fennel had been well subdued. What else would have followed in the locality now occupied by the "Twin Cities," which many delight to call Champaign and Urbana, as an abbreviated name, rests in conjecture only. We can only ask ourselves, Would the one town, with the bit of contention which has come from local strife eliminated, have been a place larger, with greater wealth and greater privileges than the two combined now pos-

sess, or would it have been otherwise? No one knows. Some think they know, and, to avoid what they assume to be the injuries sustained by the mistake of a dual existence in the past, earnestly favor an early municipal union of the two cities. It is probable that, were the question now submitted to a popular vote under an arrangement which promised a fair deal to both cities, the proposed union would be carried by a respectable majority; for the legal voters in both towns are largely men who are of recent citizenship here, and, to a great extent, without the local prejudices of older citizens. Then what?

But looking backwards fifty years again, and to the story: Instead of yielding to the prophets of evil to the "Old Town," its citizens set about working out their own destinies. Within five years of the platting of the new town two new churches—then the best in the county—were built in Urbana, from the belfries of which pealed forth the only church bells of the county. A seminary building was completed and manned by instructors fitted for places in the faculty of any respectable college of that day. One three-story brick block, eighty feet in length for two stores, was built upon a vacant lot, and a whole row of primitive log and frame buildings of one story on Main Street, were torn away and, in their places, were erected two-story business houses—one room for a bank and six rooms for stores—all of which were at once occupied. Two more hotels were added, so that the town had four hotels. A wagon and plow factory—that of Boyden and Osfield—was installed where, for some years, those products were turned out. Robinson & Park built and operated a foundry and machine-shop which gave employment to many hands, and which turned out over one hundred reaping and mowing machines in one year. A sash and door factory, by Tobias & Mantz, and a woolen mill, by Cosat & Co., were added, where citizens invested their capital and helped the business and trade of the town. Sidewalks were constructed upon many of the streets, and the main business street was paved with plank. To make communication with the railroad easier, Urbana citizens bridged and graded approaches where University Avenue crosses the Bone Yard Branch—then but a courseless slough, between Second

and Third Streets, Champaign—thus, before that city had inhabitants, making its first street improvements, which work is now the foundation of the brick pavement there for many rods.⁽¹⁾

The first public conveyance from Urbana to the Depot, aside from the one-horse dray for so many years operated by "Father" McCain, was an omnibus of the regulation pattern, put in service by H. M. Russell and John Gere about 1855. The fare, either way, was twenty-five cents. This ran to meet all trains and carried the mails, the old stage-lines being abandoned when railroad connections were established. In the unfinished condition of the Illinois Central Railroad up to near 1857, its trains from Chicago ran to Decatur over the unfinished Great Western Railroad, now the Wabash, and also some of the trains ran east to Homer.

From the time of the building of the Illinois Central, and even before its completion to this point, the people from Danville and beyond, to Bloomington, and beyond that place, agitated the construction of an east and west line of road to connect the towns between the Illinois and Wabash Rivers. The old files of newspapers of those years are full of the proceedings of railroad meetings at various towns along this line, and all was done that could be done, up to finding the money with which to build and equip the road. Project after project was set on foot, only to fall when the money was wanted. Surveys were made to secure the location of the Wabash road by way of Urbana, but to no purpose.

Into all these schemes the people of Urbana entered with a view to local advantages. All alike had failed up to 1859, when, as elsewhere told, the Urbana Railroad Company was chartered by law, with power to construct a road from Champaign to Urbana and eastward. The coming of the war period, with the accompanying money crisis, put an end to the work of grading the line between the two towns when half done. Subsequent efforts completed the work and put in the bridges, when, in 1863, the unfinished road was completed—all, however, with the donations of

labor, property and money from Urbana people. How much in dollars it cost the citizens is not known.

In 1867 came the University and, in 1870, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad—the real east and west line—the specter of which had so long, by turns, encouraged and blasted the hopes of Urbana, then carrying on its struggle for existence. In interest and principal, this latter advantage cost the town of Urbana over \$200,000. In common with other parts of the county, the town bore its part of the money cost of the University.

Who will say that the past generation of Urbana people, which met and overcame all these difficulties and paid the bills, in addition to the burdens borne by their neighbors, were not deserving of a success no less than that which the present generation of its people enjoy?

The local influence of the coming of the University was but little until about 1890. Before then the territory lying west of Lincoln Avenue and from the south to the north line of the city lay open, with not a dozen houses thereon. The same may be said of territory west of the University and south of Springfield Avenue. The institution was surrounded by an immense cordon of vacant lots, which had so long been carried by the owners with demands upon them by no one but the tax-collector, that prices were exceedingly low and they seemed a burden.

The growth of the institution then begat a demand for building lots which rapidly licked up the supply on hand and reached out for other territory, until the two cities now seem one to the passer-by, and the dividing line is a question of law rather than of fact.

The city has had to encounter several very destructive fires, most notable of which was that of October 9, 1871, simultaneous with the great fire at Chicago. It had its origin at the Whitcomb residence at the corner of Market and High Streets, and, under a high southerly wind, was driven northward, only two houses between that point and the railroad escaping destruction. All the business houses on Main Street, east of the alley between that and Race Street, were burned. But a few months elapsed, however, until the business district was fully restored with permanent structures.

⁽¹⁾"The road to the Depot has lately been materially improved by the grading and planking of a certain slough, which has been considered an extremely hard place."—Urbana Union, March 29, 1855.

It would be invidious to attempt to name those most influential in the work above detailed, further than has been done in other chapters; so the space may be saved.

Aside from its high school house, Urbana has three school houses within the city limits and seven in the rural districts. It has eight churches, four of which are supplied with pipe-organs and which, in all things, average well with those of other places of equal size and population.

The city has a complete sewer system reaching every lot, and nearly ten miles of paved streets. Its streams are well spanned by expensive bridges. While making little pretense to being a manufacturing city, it might be reckoned as measuring well up in this respect with other cities of its size. Of course, the manufacturing establishments, spoken of in the earlier part of this article, long since yielded, as did such everywhere, to the combinations of capital in larger places.

The largest private producer is the Sheldon Brick Company, manufacturers of brick, where, during the season, a large force is employed. The Big Four railroad and repair shops give employment to several hundred men and care for a large amount of the rolling stock in use by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Company.

Urbana has a very creditable public library, which is the product of no one man's generosity but largely comes from a tax upon the people, which is cheerfully paid. It is well housed in its rooms in the City Hall, and a severe and exacting use of its volumes by the people attests their appreciation of it.

With all the burdens its people have borne, and the discouragements its business men have met from the near-by presence of a most aggressive and enterprising business community which saps their sources of trade, these men have gone steadily forward; and a comparison of the stores and shops of the city now with those of any former period, shows a most satisfactory progress. Every year shows a healthy growth in every department of business and the future may be looked to with the greatest confidence.

The completion, within recent years, of a Court House and Jail of the best and most convenient character, has had the effect to set wholly at rest any fear of the removal of the

county-seat, and with the growth which may well be anticipated from the University, whose continued expansion assures the people of a permanent and growing demand for homes here, the future of this locality, whether as a separate organization or as a part of a larger Central City for this great county, may well be considered as assured.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY PRESS.

NO NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BEFORE 1852—FIRST PAPERS CIRCULATED AMONG THE PEOPLE—URBANA UNION ESTABLISHED—SOME REMINISCENCES—URBANA CONSTITUTION—SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS—CENTRAL ILLINOIS GAZETTE—URBANA CLARION—CHAMPAIGN COUNTY JOURNAL — ILLINOIS DEMOCRAT — CHAMPAIGN COUNTY HERALD—CHAMPAIGN TIMES—URBANA MESSENGER — URBANA COURIER — CHAMPAIGN COUNTY TRIBUNE—THE POLITICAL MAGAZINE—PAPERS OF TOLONO, HOMER, RANTOUL, ST. JOSEPH, GIFFORD, SIDNEY, PHILO, IVESDALE, FISHER AND MAHOMET — CONTRAST BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

From the first settlement of Champaign County, up to the year 1852, no paper was published within its border, and, so far as the writer is advised, no attempt at the establishment of a press was made. A few copies of the Danville papers were taken by the people, and a few from other counties; these, with John Wentworth's "Chicago Democrat" and a few religious weeklies, constituted the literary pabulum of the people. Legal notices, required by statute to be published in some newspaper, were inserted in the Danville papers, and among the records of the courts of this county, prior to that year, may be found the certificates of the Danville publishers to the fact that "the annexed notice," etc., had received the requisite number of insertions in his paper.

(This chapter, to the point embracing the first paragraph, entitled "Urbana Tocsin," was written by the author of this history for "Lthrop's Champaign County Directory" in 1870, and was published therein. It is made use of here as the best presentation and history of

the printing business to that date available. Foot notes and other matter on the subsequent pages bring the facts presented there down to date.—J. O. C.)

The Urbana Union.

In the year 1852, the line of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad having been located through the center of the county, and its future growth thereby insured, the county presented a proper field for a newspaper. The political campaign of that year, in which Franklin Pierce and General Winfield Scott were opposing candidates of the Democratic and Whig parties, for President, was at its height and much feeling enlisted on both sides. Col. William N. Coler, having just entered upon the practice of the law in Urbana, determined upon the establishment of a newspaper in Urbana.

Associating with him a printer by the name of Henry Kirk Davis, and purchasing a small stock of printing material in Cincinnati, which was shipped to the nearest Indiana town, via the Wabash Canal, and hauled to Urbana by teams, the first printing office in Champaign was established in the Court House in Urbana. The material of that office cost about \$600, and scarcely made one wagon load. On September 25, 1852, was sent forth to the people of the county No. 1, of Vol. I., of "The Urbana Union," W. N. Coler and H. K. Davis, editors and proprietors. The tone of the sheet left no doubt of its position upon the issues of the day, for it struck hard blows for Frank Pierce and the Democracy from this date until the success of General Pierce was secured at the ensuing November election. A written memorandum of those parties, now in the possession of the writer, informs the world that the firm of "Coler & Davis, this day (November 23, 1852) is dissolved, by mutual consent." Mr. Davis went on to Washington, and, upon the inauguration of the new administration, received, as a reward for political services, a position in one of the departments. He was a ready writer, well informed in the political literature of the day and expert in the art preservative.

The circulation of "The Union" was small, and, like all enterprises of its kind, attended with no profit and much loss of time to its editors and publishers. Colonel Coler con-

tinued its publication a few months longer, until its thirty-sixth number had been reached, then sold out and retired from editorial life. His friends will be glad to know that his financial success with "The Union" was no indication of his later success in life, but that he now lives in the enjoyment of an abundant fortune, in the prime of his manhood, with ample provision for the future. Colonel Coler possessed no mean talent for literary labors, and, had financial success lit up his editorial path, might, perhaps, eventually have achieved reputation in this field.⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of July, 1853, Benjamin A. Roney, a practical printer of some experience, and the writer, with no experience, purchased the office of Colonel Coler, and continued the publication of "The Union" in a diminished form; not as a political paper, but under the legend, "Independent in all things, neutral in nothing." Those who have made the attempt at starting a newspaper in a new county will readily appreciate the difficulties attending our enterprise. With scarcely 6,000 inhabitants in the county and only three postoffices (Homer, Urbana and Mahomet); with court business occupying less than six days of each year; remote from the center of trade and facilities of transportation; a frontier county in all but locality; a population not awakened to the importance of supporting a home newspaper, weak though it might be; surrounded by boundless prairies, from which little wealth had thus far been drawn; without capital and almost without experience—it seems incredible to the writer that the office was not swamped at once. If memory is not at fault, the total income of the first year was less than \$700. All supplies were hauled from the Wabash.

The writer remembers a trip with a one-horse wagon, to Covington, Ind., and a return to Urbana, with twenty reams of printing paper, the trip occupying four days, as among the least of the difficulties experienced by him. In looking over the difficulties in our way, the fact that the senior, B. A. Roney, packed his clothes one day in March, 1854, and left for parts unknown, without bidding his be-

(1) Col. Coler has since taken up his residence in Greater New York, where his ample wealth secures to him leisure for the indulgence of his high literary taste and for much travel.

reaved partner farewell, ceases to be a wonder.

The place, thus made vacant, was filled by George N. Richards, a practical printer, whose name will frequently appear in the future pages of this sketch, as connected with the newspapers of the county. Mr. Richards continued his connection with "The Union" until the autumn of 1855, when he sold to George W. Flynn, a practical printer whose connection with that sheet closed with that of the writer, in August, 1858. Each year's struggles brought its successes, and, although the trial was a weary one, progress was visible.

In October, 1857, the proprietors of "The Union" established a branch office at West Urbana (now Champaign), a growing town, which office proved a success.

In May, 1856, when the political cohorts were marshalled for the eventful contest of that year, "The Union" took grounds with the anti-slavery party, and struck its best blows for "free soil, free speech, free press, and Fremont," and has ever since been a Republican paper.

As already stated, in August, 1858, pending the Lincoln and Douglas campaign, we disposed of our interest in "The Union" to David S. Crandall, and his son, Charles E. Crandall, who continued its publication until early in the year, 1861, when they sold to John Carrothers, a practical printer, from Urbana, Ohio. The Messrs. Crandall—especially the elder—possessed great versatility of talent as newspaper writers. Mr. D. S. Crandall had long been connected with a newspaper at Lockport, N. Y., and his natural gift as a writer, with his long and varied experience, made him the peer of any in a pen controversy.

Mr. Carrothers came in at the breaking out of the war and the breaking up of the currency and business of the country. Added to the other difficulties in his way, these weighed him down and he went out of the printing business in 1863, having lost what money he put into it. In Mr. Carrothers' attempt to keep his paper above water, he purchased the Gazette office of Dr. Scroggs, and ran the consolidated office as "The Union and Gazette" for a year or more, but without the desired success.

The material of "The Union" office, in default of payment, found its way back into the hands of the Messrs. Crandall, and continued to be

run by David S. and Dudley S. Crandall until early in the year 1868, when it passed into the hands of Nicolet & Schoff, both of whom are experienced newspaper men. In their hands it has had eminent success and has deserved, as it has received, liberal patronage. During the latter connection of the Messrs. Crandall with "The Union," the name was temporarily changed to "The Saturday Visitor," but the change not meeting public approval, the old name was resumed.⁽¹⁾

Our Constitution.

On the 22nd of July, 1856, Jacob Zimmerman and George N. Richards, both printers of experience, issued, in Urbana, the first number of a paper under the above heading. It was devoted to the success of the Democracy, and many hard blows were struck for "Buck and Breck" in the campaign of that year. The editor, Mr. Zimmerman, was a young man, but little above his majority; yet, from his ready use of the pen in the service of his party, he very soon won his way to the confidence of his party leaders, and for his paper a prominent position among the journals of the State. His pen and ink controversies were marked by keen satire and a ready knowledge of political history, and he rarely came off second-best in such encounters. The publication of "Our Constitution" was continued in Urbana until the autumn of 1859, when the office was removed to Champaign, and its publication soon after ceased, and its proprietors sought other occupations. Mr. Zimmerman is now a resident of Mt. Carmel, Ill.⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾"The Union," the pioneer of a numerous family of its kind which has come forth to bless the county, came to its end about 1882, when its material was sold and removed to another county. Both Mr. Nicolet and Mr. Schoff are dead; the former died here and the latter in Iowa, to which place he removed twenty years since.

⁽²⁾Mr. Zimmerman has, since the above was written, most acceptably represented his district in the General Assembly of Illinois, on two different occasions, and is a highly respected citizen of Wabash County.

A few years since, Mr. Zimmerman sent to the writer the printed files of "Our Constitution," accompanied by the following note:

"Mt. Carmel, Illinois, June 5, 1883—My Dear Cunningham: I send you, per express, what I have remaining of the files of the "Constitution," being that portion only that I had bound before leaving Urbana. I have delayed somewhat for the purpose of taking a look through. I find so many things in these issues that I feel heartily ashamed of, that I hesitate alike to send or to keep them. If you can find anything in them

Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

Under this title Messrs. L. G. Chase and Albert Gore, in May, 1857, issued, at West Urbana, a handsome quarto. As its name indicates, agriculture and kindred subjects formed its leading features, while a liberal space was devoted to political and local affairs. The mixture did not prove a judicious one, and with the early frosts of autumn the "Spirit" and its editors wended their way to other parts, leaving the body of the "Press" and material in the hands of those whose credit had purchased it. Mr. Chase was a well informed man and a fair writer, but altogether too visionary for success in this field; Mr. Gore was an industrious man and a good printer.

Central Illinois Gazette.

Upon the ruins of "The Press"—or rather with its material—on the 10th of March, 1858, Dr. John W. Scroggs issued the first number of the "Central Illinois Gazette," a paper Republican in politics.⁽¹⁾ William O. Stoddard be-

that will gratify your antiquarian taste, you are heartily welcome to them.

"I would like much to spend some time about Urbana, reviving old acquaintance, and I have frequently promised myself that pleasure. But, I don't know: years and some hard knocks have made me lazy about going from home, and have dulled the rest of enjoyment I felt in times gone by; and I am prone to reflect that, may be, it would not be well to obtrude myself on old friends who probably 'think of me at my best,' and force them to think, what a bore he has become.

"Remember me to the old timers—the 49ers, as it were—and believe me most sincerely,

"Yours,

"J. ZIMMERMAN."

(1)"The Gazette," when thus issued, purported to be published by J. W. Scroggs and Co., and so it was, the Company being the firm of Cunningham and Flynn, then publishers of "The Urbana Union." The contract for the formation of the firm of J. W. Scroggs and Co., which firm was of short duration, still in existence, reads as follows:

"Article of agreement made and entered into this eleventh day of February, 1858, by and between J. W. Scroggs of the town of West Urbana, County of Champaign and State of Illinois, of the first part, and Cunningham and Flynn, of Urbana, aforesaid County and State, of the second part. Witnesseth:

"The said Scroggs agrees to take the said Cunningham and Flynn into partnership in the publication of the "Central Illinois Gazette" (the prospectus for the publication of which, in the town of West Urbana aforesaid has already been issued by the said Scroggs) for the term of one year from this date, allowing them to have half the income of said office, to-wit: one-half the income of the subscription list, one-half the income of the advertising patronage and one-half the income from the job department, upon the following conditions:

"The said Cunningham and Flynn agree to put into said office, to be used in conducting the operations of said office, all of the type, presses,

came associated with Dr. Scroggs in the editorial management of "The Gazette." It soon attained a fair circulation, and took a prominent part in the contest of 1860. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Stoddard was appointed to a secretaryship in the executive office, and retired from "The Gazette."⁽¹⁾ The publication of this paper was continued by Dr. Scroggs until the winter of 1862-3, when he sold out to John Carrothers of "The Union," and the two papers were consolidated under the name of the "Champaign County Union and Gazette," and so continued for about a year, when the material was separated and that of the Gazette office turned over to Mr. John W. Summers, a practical printer, by whom the publication of "The Gazette" was resumed.

Mr. Summers' connection with the paper continued until the summer of 1864, when the office was sold to John Robbins, also a printer, from Ohio. Mr. Robbins' connection was short, for early in October, 1864, he sold the office to Messrs. George W. Flynn and George N. Richards, who, with the writer of this article as editor, on the 14th day of that month again entered the newspaper field, and continued the publication of the Gazette at Urbana.

This relation continued until April, 1866, when the editor retired from his connection with the paper. Messrs. Flynn & Richards dissolved their co-partnership September 19, 1866, when the publication of "The Gazette" was continued by Mr. Flynn alone until the spring of 1868, when George Scroggs purchased a one-half interest in the office, which relation

stones, stoves and furniture now in their job office at West Urbana, except one font of pica body letter, one font of 4-line pica wood letter and one of six-line pica wood type, and a lot of quotations. They also agree to bear half the expenses and losses of said "Central Illinois Gazette" office, and that Geo. W. Flynn, one of the parties of the second part, shall devote all of his time and attention to said Gazette office.

"It is mutually agreed that J. W. Scroggs shall edit said paper and control the editorial department of said paper, and that Geo. W. Flynn shall have control of the mechanical department of said paper, and it is agreed that the operations of said firm shall be conducted under the name and style of J. W. Scroggs & Co.

"In witness whereof, we have hereunto placed our names this eleventh day of Feb., 1858.

"J. W. SCROGGS,
"CUNNINGHAM & FLYNN."

(1)Mr. Stoddard has since won an eminent place among American authors as a writer of books and for the press.

has continued up to the present day.⁽¹⁾ Mr. Flynn was a fair writer, and was excelled by few as a newspaper manager. His long connection with the press of the county has made his name familiar to the entire people, and given him a knowledge of the business here possessed by no other person. He has stood at the helm of newspaperdom in the county, when the waves of adversity had well nigh overcome the cause, and he has again seen it at its best, bringing in success.

While "The Gazette" was thus conducted, the business of bookbinding was added and, about September, 1871, J. O. Cunningham became an equal partner. The book-binding and job department was removed to Urbana, then the headquarters of the Illinois, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and there the firm enjoyed the patronage arising therefrom. In 1872 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, George Scroggs becoming sole proprietor of "The Gazette" and Flynn & Cunningham of the binding and job establishment.

Out of the contract for dissolution grew a suit which was tried in the circuit court and terminated in the Supreme Court of Illinois. (See 81 Illinois Reports, page 110.)

Mr. Flynn subsequently became associated with J. H. Woodmansee in place of J. O. Cunningham, and these gentlemen removed the establishment to Danville, where it became the nucleus of the Illinois Printing Company, a corporation. Mr. Flynn died August 12, 1888, at Danville.

Mr. Scroggs secured for "The Gazette" a position of great influence in the State and party. He was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1878, where he served with distinction and was also appointed our Consul at Hamburg, Germany, from which place he came home to die from the effect of a musket-shot wound in the breast received at Bentonville, N. C., in 1865, while a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (in the last days of the Civil War).

George Scroggs learned his trade in the office of "The Gazette," before the war, when it was owned by his father. He is probably the best newspaper writer in the county and

being yet a young man, will eventually win for himself a name and fortune in the newspaper world. "The Gazette," under the management of the last few years, has been very successful and remunerative. The news office in Champaign, in its presses and material, is excelled by few in the interior of the State. Its job office and bindery in Urbana, run by steam-power, is the equal of the other, and together they offer facilities for printing and binding found in few counties in the State.

Urbana Clarion.

Under this name Messrs. Erastus A. Munger and Lyman E. Knapp, on the 22d day of October, 1859, issued in Urbana a small paper, neutral in politics. Its existence was continued in this form until the following year, when the office was purchased by William Munhall, and the name changed to "The Hickory Boy," and under the editorial management of J. W. Jaquith, Esq., it did battle for Douglas in the political campaign of 1860, but suspended publication soon after that, surviving, perhaps, until the spring of 1861.

The name "Champaign County Democrat" was assumed soon after the election in 1860, and under this name Mr. Munhall continued the publication after or near the close of the war, always intensely loyal to the cause of the Union of the States.

Homer Journal.

In 1859, Mr. George Knapp, as the exponent of a company of citizens, started "The Journal" at Homer. Its publication was continued until the breaking out of the war, when its editor, taking part in the struggle, the publication ceased and the material went into the hands of the citizen owners.

In November, 1865, under the management of John W. Summers, "The Journal" was resuscitated. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Rhodes, and later to Mr. John S. Harper, by whom its publication was continued as a Republican paper until some time in the year 1870, when, after emigrating to Sidney, Philo and Tolono successively, it and its editor disappeared from the county.

Champaign County Journal.

A paper under the above name, Democratic in politics, was started January 1, 1866, in Ur-

⁽¹⁾This statement, as explained in the note at the opening of this chapter, refers to conditions existing in 1870, or previous to that date. See 'Champaign Gazette,' later.

bana, by Messrs. Daniel McKinzie and George W. Gere. "The Journal" did not long continue under the management of these gentlemen, but, in April of the same year, passed into the hands of Mr. Jarvis D. Hurd, who continued sole proprietor for about one year, when Mr. B. B. Andrews became associated with him. In the autumn of 1867, the publication of "The Journal" ceased.

Illinois Democrat.

On the 30th of March, 1867, George N. Richards and Rufus P. Canterbury, having previously purchased the material of the extinct "Journal," issued in Champaign the first number of "The Illinois Democrat," a paper, as its name indicates, devoted to the service of the Democratic party. The publication of "The Democrat" was thus continued until March 7, 1868, when Mr. Canterbury sold out to Mr. Richards, who continued as sole proprietor until April 2, 1869, when P. Lochrie, Esq., a practicing attorney, became associated with him. On the 8th of October, 1869, Mr. Richards relinquished his entire interest to Mr. Lochrie, who has continued sole editor and proprietor to this date. Mr. G. W. Gere, for a short time early in 1869, conducted the editorial department.

Mr. Richards has since undertaken the publication of a paper at Holden, Mo., where he now resides. He is a printer of long and varied experience, a writer of good ability, and, as will be seen by the preceding pages, has long been connected with the newspaper enterprises of the county. Mr. Lochrie, the present editor of "The Democrat," although not a practical printer, has succeeded in making his paper essential to the community, and in securing a good circulation.⁽¹⁾

Urbana Tocsin.

About one year since, the Tocsin, published by Frank M. Snyder, was started in Urbana. Its publisher, Mr. Snyder, is a practical printer, and has for many years worked at his business in Champaign and Urbana. M. W.

Mathews, Esq., a practicing attorney, conducts the editorial department.

(This closes the portion of the history of the press of Champaign County, referred to in the opening part of this chapter as taken from "Lothrop's Champaign County Directory" of 1870.)

About 1870 Mr. Snyder changed the name of "The Tocsin" to "The Republican," and remained editor of that paper until 1878, it being the only paper then published in Urbana. It met with many adversities. On October 9, 1871, at the time of the great fire in Urbana, the office was entirely destroyed by fire, leaving Urbana with no paper. In December, 1871, it was re-issued by Mr. Snyder and so continued until some time in the year 1874, when the office was again burned. Some of the material having been saved, it was at once re-established. It continued in this form with varying success until the year 1878, when it was again burned and suffered an almost entire loss. Not to be defeated by this third fire, Mr. Snyder resumed the issue of his paper in the spring of 1880, and continued it for some months when it was sold by him to Rev. David Gay, who soon thereafter removed the office to Chrisman, Ill.

Mr. Snyder, although over seventy years old, is still a practical printer working at the case, and is probably the oldest practical printer in the State of Illinois, having served as a printer in this county since 1852.¹

The Champaign County Herald.

About the beginning of the year 1877 "The Champaign County Herald" was started as a Republican paper, employing an entirely new outfit of presses and type in the office over the First National Bank in Urbana, where it is still published. Its publishers were, at first, S. C. Harris & Co., who were represented by Andrew Lewis, who finally became the sole owner of the plant. Mr. Lewis continued to run the paper until in May, 1879, when he sold out his entire interest to M. W. Mathews and C. B. Taylor, who continued the publication as before, giving to its editorial columns new vigor, till some time in May, 1881, when Mr. Taylor sold to Mr. Mathews, who became and continued to be the sole publisher from that day until the day of his death, which took

⁽¹⁾Mr. Richards was a Union soldier in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and has continued his life as a journalist in Missouri until quite recently. He now holds the office of Judge of the County Court at Warsaw, Mo.

place. May 10, 1892. Mr. Mathews gave to "The Herald" a reputation second to no country paper in the State of Illinois, and achieved for himself a high reputation as a newspaper man. In his hands the office was a profitable investment and continued to grow under his able editorial and financial management. For the greater part of this time he was ably assisted by L. A. McLean, who largely managed the financial affairs of the paper, and contributed to its editorial columns. After Mr. Mathews' death, under a provision contained in his will, the publication of "The Herald" was continued for the benefit of his estate under the editorial and financial management of Mr. McLean, until the present time, except that Mr. McLean retired from his connection with the paper some three years since, leaving it in the charge of Mr. John Gray, who has shown himself to be a competent newspaper man. The press work of "The Herald" is done upon machine presses, and by electrical power.

The Champaign Times.

About August, 1872, Maj. William Haddock, who came to this county from Effingham, Ill., purchased the type and material of "The Illinois Democrat," published then in Champaign by Peter Lochrie. The name of the paper was changed to that of "The Liberal Democrat," which entered at once upon the advocacy of the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency. A year or two subsequent thereto the name of the paper was again changed to "The Champaign Times," and its publication was continued under the editorial and financial control of Major Haddock from that time until his death, which took place early in the year 1879.

About April 1st of that year William H. Smyzer, William J. Mize and Isaac Fielding bought the material used in "The Times" office and at once entered upon the publication of that paper. Soon after that time Mr. Elmer F. Powers became part owner of the office. In 1887 Mr. Smyzer sold out his interest in the office, following which Mr. Mize sold out his interest, since which time the paper has been the sole property of Messrs. Powers and Fielding, under whose control, both editorial and

financial, it has continued until the present time.

From this it will be seen that, for more than twenty-five years "The Times" has been practically under the same management—an instance of newspaper longevity entirely unknown to Champaign County or to any other near-by county, so far as known.

"The Times" has, at every period since under this management, proven itself one of the best newspapers published within the county, and is a universal favorite among the Democrats whose interests it has consistently advocated from the beginning. Its circulation is large and it has proven itself to be a money-maker.

"The Times" employs, in the work of type-setting, a linotype, a labor-saving device unknown to printers of the olden time. The old hand-press of Major Haddock has given place to modern presses operated by electrical power.

The Champaign Gazette.

Continuing the history of this paper (see "Central Illinois Gazette" on an earlier page in this chapter) it is proper to say that, under the able and brilliant management of Colonel Scroggs, it continued, as it had been, a very influential journal to the day of his death, which took place October 9, 1879.

Under the provisions of the will of Colonel Scroggs, the publication of the paper was continued by his executor, Mr. H. J. Dunlap, for several years. In the meanwhile, it having commenced the issue of a daily edition, Mr. Dunlap, as executor, sold the office to Mr. H. H. Harris, of Champaign, under whose financial control it continued under the editorship of J. R. Stewart, aided by Mr. O. L. Davis. For several years it was so published until the plant was sold by Mr. Harris to Messrs. Stewart & Davis, who still continue its publication.

Under the management of these gentlemen "The Gazette" has always maintained its reputation for able editorial management, and has been a profitable investment. It is now the oldest newspaper in the county and easily stands at the head of the journalism of its party.

"The Gazette" is published daily and weekly, and, like all modern offices which keep up

with the times, employs a linotype in its composing room, while electrically operated machine presses deliver its issues to rural mail carriers for its patrons.

The Champaign County News.

On February 21, 1891, under the proprietorship of a corporation formed for that purpose, there was issued in Champaign the first number of the "Daily and Weekly Champaign County News," under the editorial management of E. B. Chapin, formerly of "The Tolono Herald." Mr. Chapin had a well established reputation as an aggressive and energetic editor, achieved in his management of "The Tolono Herald" for many years before his coming to Champaign. In his subsequent work with "The News" his character as a newspaper man has not been allowed to deteriorate, and he is now regarded as one of the ablest newspaper men in the county. From appearances it will be safe to say that "The News" has paid its proprietors from its first inception, and is now a profitable establishment. "The News" editions are printed by electricity upon modern presses, while its work of composition is done by means of the linotype.

Urbana Messenger.

This name will serve to remind residents of Urbana who resided there about fifteen years since, of an earnest effort made by some gentlemen who were strangers here, for the establishment of a morning daily under the above name. The attempt proved a failure for some reason, but not for the want of industry, it is believed. The paper was published for some months, when it failed. It was the first daily paper in Urbana. Inquiry has failed to furnish the names of the enterprising gentlemen.

Urbana Courier.

In July, 1894, T. M. Morgan, a gentleman of versatile ability and much experience as a newspaper man, came to Urbana with a very good outfit and at once commenced the issue of a morning daily and a weekly edition. Mr. Morgan was well received and met with a ready success. Soon after the commencement of this publication, Mr. S. W. Love, a well known citizen of the southern part of

the county and now president of a local bank, purchased an interest in the office, and about the end of the first year purchased Mr. Morgan's interest. Mr. Love added largely to the facilities possessed by the office, among which was a linotype machine, the second type-setting machine inaugurated in the county. Mr. Love continued as sole proprietor until September, 1901, when he sold the office to Joseph Ogden and Howe Brown, who soon thereafter sold to E. L. and John Wait, who in turn sold the office to J. K. Groom. Mr. Groom, soon after this, capitalized the concern by organizing an incorporated company, The Urbana Courier Company. Under this name, with Mr. Groom as business manager, and Mr. C. O. Carter, an experienced newspaper man, who had purchased an interest in the office, as editor, "The Courier," in an office building of its own, attained a large circulation. The time of publication was changed from morning to evening under this management. In November, 1904, F. E. Pinkerton, formerly and for a long time connected with Champaign County newspapers at Rantoul, and F. K. Osborn, also an experienced man in the business, became the owners of the stock and assumed the control of "The Courier."

Its success under these gentlemen is such as to give assurance of permanency. "The Courier" was started as a Democratic newspaper, but, under later management, has announced itself as Republican.

The paper is printed upon power presses which are operated by an electric motor.

The Champaign County Tribune.

In April, 1898, the publication of this paper—an independent Republican in politics—was commenced by J. H. Noble and J. Wallace Miller, two experienced newspaper men. The field being before then well occupied by three well established and stanch newspaper offices, the outlook for "The Tribune" was, from the first, rather poor—so much so that Mr. Miller within a few months was glad to part with his interest to Mr. Noble, who continued the publication alone until December of the same year, when the paper was sold to James Malcolm. Mr. Malcolm changed the name to "Champaign County Democrat," and operated it as a Democratic paper, advocating the cause of William

J. Bryan as the next candidate for the Presidency. This continued but for a few months, when it was again sold to Mr. W. A. Dougherty. The concern being financially a failure from the first, its publication ceased early in the year 1899 and the material was removed elsewhere.

The Political Magazine.

An almost forgotten publication of local interest is that bearing the above name. Its history is a short one and, barring the financial loss which fell upon a few who permitted an adventurer to win their confidence and themselves to become liable for unpaid bills, is but an atom in the newspaper history of the county.

In the autumn of 1884 an irresponsible adventurer, named J. E. Ferreira, persuaded some local citizens that, among the needs of the nation at that period, was the publication of a magazine of a high literary character devoted to politics, and that Urbana was the proper place from which to launch such an enterprise. The encouragement of party and individual sympathy, by quite a number of citizens, was given. High-sounding circulars, sent broadcast through many States, heralded the coming magazine and, singularly enough, brought many encouraging responses from eminent politicians in official life. A local office was rented and furnished, and a number of clerks employed. The winter and spring were spent in preliminary work, which resulted in securing from far and near (mostly the former) a paid-up subscription list of considerable size. In April, 1885, the initial number, copyrighted, made its appearance. It embraced one hundred and twenty-eight pages of creditable matter.

It purported to be issued by "The Political Magazine Publishing Company, Urbana, Illinois." No one was named as editor or in any other capacity. The ingenious Ferreira, who seems to have had a genius akin to that of John Law, disappeared with the appearance of this first and only number, leaving it as a reminiscence, and many financial obligations for his stockholders to meet.

The Tolono Herald.

In April, 1875, Mr. E. J. Chapin, a business man of Tolono, commenced the publication of

"The Tolono Herald," the first paper to be published in that village. The editorial control was conferred upon E. B. Chapin, the young son of the publisher, who there, at an early year of his life, received his first experience in the editorial profession. After continuing in this form for two years, the proprietorship passed to Mr. E. B. Chapin, who continued its publication and editorial management up to the year 1891, when, upon coming to Champaign to enter upon the publication of "The News," Mr. Chapin sold his interest in "The Herald" to Mr. A. B. Campbell, who has continued its publication and editorial management from that time to this. "The Herald" was given a distinct reputation for aggressiveness and manly daring under the control of its first editor, and has well maintained this reputation up to the present. It is a newsy and useful publication.

The Homer Enterprise.

Following the years of the war which saw "The Homer Journal" go out of existence, there was commenced, in its place, the publication of "The Homer Enterprise," as a Republican paper which has continued to the present time, always ably advocating the cause of its location.

The Homer Pilot.

In February, 1897, Mr. J. M. Gray, who had before then published a paper at Gifford, in Champaign County, commenced the publication of "The Homer Pilot." It being the second paper in a not very large town, and not being in harmony politically with the large majority of the people in that location, its publication was found to be not very profitable, but sufficiently so to be enabled to keep its head above the waves until September, 1899, when the office was removed to Allerton, a village of Vermilion County just across the line from Champaign County, upon the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. There Mr. Gray changed the name of his paper, calling it "The Allerton Times," and has continued its publication, presumably at a profit, from that time to this.

The Rantoul Newspapers.

In 1873 H. E. Bullock and Abram Cross commenced the publication, at Rantoul, of a

paper called "The Rantoul News," making use of presses and material which had been purchased at Paxton and removed to Rantoul. This paper was expressly devoted to the local interests of Rantoul, including the building of the narrow-gauge railroad, then in course of construction.

In October, 1875, Mr. C. W. Gulick commenced the publication in Rantoul of another paper, which he called "The Rantoul Journal," under the management, editorially and financially, of Mr. F. E. Pinkerton, now of "The Urbana Courier."

These two newspapers continued to advocate the interests of Rantoul, side by side, for about two years, when they were consolidated under the name of "The Rantoulman," Mr. Pinkerton being a half-owner and editorial manager. Mr. Bullock, now deceased, was for a time his partner. This arrangement continued for about two years, when Mr. Pinkerton secured Bullock's interest and changed the name of the paper to that of "The Rantoul Press," which he published continuously until 1895, with the exception of one year, when O. L. Downey, having bought one-half of Mr. Pinkerton's interest, leased the other interest and continued the publication of the paper under his name for one year. At the end of that time Mr. Pinkerton again took control of the paper.

In 1895 "The Press" was sold to F. and R. Cross and C. B. E. Pinkerton, when Editor Pinkerton, having retired from Rantoul journalism, removed to Clinton, Ill., where he bought and published "The Clinton Public." "The Press" is still published at Rantoul.

"The Rantoul News" was started by F. R. Cross about 1892, and, after being several times sold, came to the hands of Mr. E. J. Udell, who, from about 1895, continued its publication and editorial management until the time of his death some time in the year 1903. Mr. Udell was an able editor and newspaper manager and his death caused universal regret.

The St. Joseph Eagle.

The publication of this paper was commenced by Mr. Wyninger some time about 1890, but in 1893 the paper was sold to J. H. Noble, and its publication was continued under the name of the "St. Joseph Record" until 1897, when he sold it to E. L. and C. W. Dale, under

whose successful management the publication is still continued.

The Gifford Sun.

In August, 1895, the paper under the above name was issued at Gifford, by J. H. Gray, by whom its publication was continued until January, 1897, when he sold out to Dell Jones, soon after which its publication was discontinued.

The Sidney Derrick.

The paper under this name was started in 1885 by J. C. Carpenter, who, in 1887, sold the establishment to T. D. Jerauld. Mr. Jerauld, as editor and publisher, continued the publication of "The Derrick" about one year, when the office was sold to Mont Robinson and his daughter, Mrs. Ida Davison, the name being then changed to "The Sidney By-Way." Some time subsequent to this the office of "The By-Way" was sold to another daughter of Mr. Robinson's, Miss Eva, who, as editor and proprietor as well as a practical printer, conducted the paper most successfully for several years, when it was sold to George Clinkenbeard, who sold to John A. Noble, who, in turn, sold to F. D. Denton, the present proprietor. Mr. Denton, about January 1, 1905, changed the name of the paper to "The Sidney Times," under which name it is still published in a manner to reflect credit upon its proprietor.

The Philo Budget.

The first number of this paper was issued by Mont Robinson in November, 1889. Mr. Robinson was an exceptionally successful editor, and could think of a great many good things to lay before his readers. He ran the paper—he and his family doing the entire work—from the date of its establishment until near the end of his life, his death occurring in 1904. Some months before his death he sold the paper to Messrs. Rigdon & Paris, who took charge in March, 1904, and who still continue the publication at Philo.

The Ivesdale News.

"The Ivesdale News" was first issued in December, 1897—a five-column quarto, as the paper says, "All Home Print." "The News" has shown itself to be an aggressive paper, always in the interest of the people. Its editor

is among the ablest of our county editorial fraternity. "The News" was preceded by several papers, the names of which are not known but whose publication proved unsuccessful.

The Ogden Sun.

In 1885 Mr. Harry commenced the publication of a paper of the above name at Ogden, in the eastern part of the county, but it was soon sold to Mr. J. B. Klegg, who changed the name to that of "The Journal," and continued its publication until his death. The ownership of the paper then passed to Mr. William Wampler, who conducted it under the last name until 1892, when he was succeeded by Frank Osborn, who continued the publication for about one year, when the office was destroyed by fire.

In December, 1894, J. R. Watkins started "The Ogden Courier," and ran it under that name very successfully until December 1, 1902, when its ownership passed to J. C. Kirby, who, in May, 1903, sold to the Dale Brothers, the then proprietors of the St. Joseph paper, under whose management it has been continued to the present time.

The Fisher Reporter.

In December, 1889, Mr. William Rodman commenced the publication of a paper at Fisher called "The Times," which he continued for about two years, when the office was sold to Naylor & Bill, who changed the name to "The Fisher Reporter." Under this name it was jointly published by these gentlemen for about one year, when Mr. A. J. Bill succeeded to the full control, which, after one year, he sold to R. M. Hall. Mr. Hall continued its publication about two years, when he sold to Mr. George E. Haas. Mr. Haas, who was a practical printer and a versatile editor, continued the publication as he had found it until August, 1902, when he sold to Alva Gilmore, under whose management it still continues as an independent six-column paper.

The Mahomet Sucker State.

In 1879 a paper called "The Magnet" was started at Mahomet, in the western part of the county, but soon after the name was changed

to the above title, under which name its publication has been continued to the present date. Charles D. Warner is the present editor and proprietor. The names of all the gentlemen connected with this office are not known to the writer, otherwise a fuller account might be given.

General Comment.

These numerous county newspapers go from their presses into the hands of the Free Rural Mail Delivery messengers provided by the Government, and find their way to the homes of subscribers within a few hours, instead of awaiting the slow coming of the mail coach for a slower delivery through the mails.

A review of this brief history of the origin and progress of the making and circulation of newspapers in Champaign County, awakens the profoundest astonishment. Could Coler, and Zimmerman, and Richards, and Munhall, and Crandall, and Scroggs, and Snyder, and Flynn, and Haddock, and Carrothers, and Mathews—or any one of them—be called to speak, most of whose answers must come from "The Beyond," there could be but one voice, and that would be one of surprise at the wonderful progress which a half-century has seen in newspaper work.

Looking from the office of "The Union" in 1854, with its one slow hand press for all work, its small assortment of type and accessories—all crowded into a little room eighteen feet square with unplastered walls, where a wood stove warmed but did not heat the room; where the movable type was set by hand, and the small edition was worked off at the expense of a day's work—to one of the four offices at the center of the county, metropolitan in all their appointments; where the work of type-setting, under skillful hands, is swiftly done by the linotype machine; where the press-work, by electrically operated machine presses in ample rooms, well heated by steam, is automatically done in minutes, where the hand-press required hours, one is led to doubt his senses and to declare it all an untruthful vision, and himself the dupe of a hypnotic century.

What will the next half-century ask the passer-by to believe?

CHAPTER XXIX.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

GENERAL CLUB HISTORY OF THE TWIN CITIES—AID RENDERED TO CLUB ORGANIZATIONS BY UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS—CHAMPAIGN ART CLUB—THE THIRTY CLUB—SOCIAL SCIENCE CLUBS—URBANA FORT-NIGHTLY CLUB—CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES—JUVENILE CLUBS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

(PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE OF CLUB MEMBERS.)

In all the history of women's club work in the two cities of Champaign and Urbana, the part the University of Illinois has taken is of great importance. Its Department of Art was the inspiration of the Art Club study long before it was clothed with the attributes which have later become requisites of all well organized study clubs. Even to this date the members of the faculty are consulted freely by many of the club members, and are often induced to prepare and read papers or deliver lectures before the various clubs, or to direct the study of subjects chosen by them, and the University Library has always proven a mine of valuable information to all club members. The Library School is yearly provided with copies of all club programs and, as part of its class work, makes up lists of books of reference on the shelves of the University Library and of the city libraries of Champaign and Urbana, and many of the club members avail themselves of these helps in the preparation of their essays and papers. The wives, also, of many of the members of the faculty are active in the clubs, taking their part of the work and reaping the advantages of the club organizations.

In her paper, read before the Art Club and its friends, during its twenty-first anniversary year, Mrs. W. S. Maxwell said that Professor Kennis, then professor of Art at the University, delivered a lecture before the club at its first formal meeting, and suggested many ideas as to how to proceed in organizing and conducting an art club, which aimed at a systematic study of art. She quoted from a personal letter on the subject, written by Mrs. E. V. Peterson, a charter member: "We were delighted with Professor Kennis' talk and suggestions. Among other things he advised that we study, with care, 'the complete history

of a people wherever we found any monuments of art.'"

In another part of her paper Mrs. Maxwell said: "In those early days when our city libraries were less well equipped than now, the college professors used to furnish us with books, as well as talks and lectures upon subjects connected with our studies."

The "Thirty Club" declares it owes its organization to the efforts in its behalf of some of the college professors; and so one might go on through the lists, and one would hardly discover a woman's club in the two cities which is not related, in some measure, to the university people, and indebted to them for much of its success.

The Art Club of Champaign.

The Champaign Art Club, from its beginning in 1876, constituted the nucleus about which has since centered and grown up the active club life of the Twin Cities—life which has become a strong and important factor in the social and intellectual advancement of women in Champaign and Urbana. The club was composed originally of six women, among whom were Mrs. J. M. Healey, now of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Jonathan Bacon, of Whatcom, Wash.; Mrs. Carlos Taft, now deceased, and Mrs. E. V. Peterson, of Norton, Kan.

The first inspiration leading to the organization of the club was a collection of art works at the University of Illinois. The following extracts from the report of Dr. Gregory, then Regent of the University, to the Board of Trustees, will describe the collection and show something of the advantages which this club enjoyed from its very organization. The first extract is from the report made at the Trustees' meeting, March 10, 1874, and is as follows:

"A movement has been set on foot to obtain for the University a collection of fine casts of some of the great masterpieces of sculpture, and nearly \$2,000 is already subscribed for this purpose by citizens of Urbana and Champaign. The value of this collection, as a means of general culture of taste and practical judgment, and as a direct and important aid to instruction in several departments, and especially in those of architecture and drawing, cannot be measured. I need not add anything to show the exceeding value, on more general grounds, of such a collection as that here pro-

posed. The fine arts have played too important a part in the history of civilization to require any new defense of their utility or power. The University will derive from the presence of such a collection, advantages and renown of no small extent. I respectfully ask that the large hall, just above the library, be set apart for the art collections already gathered and to be hereafter received; and that such appropriation as you may deem suitable, be made for the fitting up of a room and for the framing and mounting pictures, etc., and for freights on the same."

The second extract presents a catalogue of the pieces embraced in the collection and indicates that the process of their installation was progressing, and both give the credit of their purchase to the citizens of Urbana and Champaign. This extract is from Dr. Gregory's report to the Trustees under date of December 15, 1874: "You are already aware that, during the past vacation, I visited Europe at my own expense to make the purchases with the Fine Art fund so generously contributed by citizens of Champaign and Urbana. I am happy to inform you that my mission was even more successful than I had dared to hope, and that we are now in possession of one of the best collections of casts of celebrated statuary, and other sculptures to be found in this country. A large part of these casts are now mounted in the nave which you consented to set aside for this purpose, while others are being manufactured for us at the government atelier of the Louvre in Paris. The entire collection will embrace more than four hundred casts of all descriptions, including thirteen large figures and groups of statuary, thirty reductions by machine of celebrated statues, six celebrated colossal heads and busts and seventy-five other busts, ancient and modern, and a large number of bas-reliefs, alto-relievos, columns, architraves, panels and medallions, exhibiting ancient, mediaeval and modern art by its greatest masters.

"Besides these casts, we have a large number of fine engravings, some of them very large copies of celebrated paintings. Also, nearly one hundred large unalterable photographs from the noted establishment of Mr. Braun of Dornach. These famous photographs are taken directly from the original paintings in the

great National Galleries, special permission having been accorded to Mr. Braun for this purpose.

"This gallery, though still incomplete, and not open fully to the students or the public, is beginning to excite much interest, and showing its power to influence all the departments of our work in which drawing is taught. The cost of the gallery, thus far, is over \$2,000, and this sum will be increased to nearly \$2,500, all of which is to be credited to the liberality of the citizens of these cities, and may be taken as affording no doubtful evidence of the earnest good-will of the people of this county to the University itself. The Board of Trustees has not been asked for one dollar towards these purchases, but, as was proper, you provided for the necessary expenses of fitting up the hall itself for their reception."

It is only proper, at this point, to say that this original inspiration of the Champaign Art Club—considering the nearly one-third of a century and the vicissitudes through which it has passed—is probably as successfully preserved as one could reasonably expect. Its location has been transferred to the basement hall of the new Library Building. Its beauty and utility have been, to some extent, diminished, some of the engravings having become yellowed with dampness, and some of the casts are crumbling from either age or dampness. Many additions of more or less value have, from time to time, been made to the original collection, and the room in which it is at present installed is wholly inadequate and unsuitable in many respects, considering the value, size and the sentiment which still clings to the collection.

After one or two informal preliminary meetings, the Art Club got to work with a membership of twelve. They began study at once, dispensing with the usual formality of officers, by-laws and records. It is due to this fact that the matter of the early years of the Club's history is to be collected only from the memory of those interested. "As near as can be ascertained," says Mrs. William S. Maxwell, in her club history, read before the Art Club at the celebration of its majority in 1890, "the first twelve members were the Mesdames J. M. Healey, Jonathan Bacon, Don Carlos Taft, E. V. Peterson, A. E. Harmon, Phocene W. Fris-

bee, of Champaign, and the Mesdames Alexander, J. W. Porter, J. E. Hunt, T. J. Burrill, C. D. Webster and W. H. Smith, of Urbana.

For many years the study of the Art Club was devoted exclusively to art and art history, but the field gradually broadened and for fifteen years now, its study and the conduct of its affairs have been governed by the taste and judgment of its annually elected officers, the list of which constitutes its executive committee.

The first written record of the Art Club's proceedings was that of a meeting held November 9, 1881. The first recorded election-day proceedings report names Mrs. Anna S. Clark, as President, and Mrs. Jonathan Bacon, Vice-President—the election having taken place November 15, 1882. The first record of details of a meeting was of that held on January 3, 1883. The first Year Book printed, was that containing the program for 1888—this action having been ordered on motion of Mrs. H. H. Harris. Mrs. J. B. Russell, Mrs. George W. Gere and Mrs. G. C. Willis, are credited with having drafted the first constitution, which, on motion of Mrs. J. L. Ray, was unanimously adopted, December 18, 1890. At the beginning of the work, in 1891, the constitution was recorded and, from that day, the history of the club is complete as a matter of record. These records show no abatement of interest, and a continual broadening of the field of study, but a rather close adherence to the early conservative methods is observed.

Among others matters of historical interest, the records show the election of the following named ladies, who have been chosen and have filled the office of President: Mrs. Anna S. Clark, now of Freeport; Mrs. E. A. Kimball, now deceased; Mrs. A. C. Burnham, now deceased; Mrs. Jonathan Bacon, of Whatcom, Wash.; Mrs. Henry Swannell and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. J. B. Russell, Mrs. G. C. Willis, Mrs. J. B. Harris, Mrs. G. W. Gere, Mrs. R. R. Mattis, Mrs. J. W. Porter, Mrs. J. L. Ray, Mrs. C. B. Hatch, Mrs. H. H. Harris, Mrs. H. E. Cushing, Mrs. J. B. McKinley, Mrs. C. N. Wilder (now deceased), Mrs. D. F. Carnahan (deceased), Mrs. T. J. Burrill, and Mrs. J. R. Stewart.

The club celebrated its twenty-first birthday and its twenty-fifth anniversary with elaborate

and appropriate ceremonies, and is industriously continuing in the work of making history, and at the same time devoting its energies to self-culture with its own old-time conservatism, and is making its annual revolutions with dignity and grace, always distinguishing characteristics of the Champaign Art Club.

The Thirty Club.

In 1885, ladies of the Twin Cities organized a club for the systematic study of Shakspeare under the leadership of some of the University's professors, Professor Pickard and Prof. Nathaniel Butler being active in directing its studies. For several years it pursued its original purpose—the study of Shakspeare—and was known as the Shakspeare Club. About five years after its organization it lost its original name and deviated from its original program. Its scope of study was enlarged to include other branches of literature, and it became popularly and formally known as the "Thirty Club," though, why "Thirty," no one can tell. It was composed of a somewhat younger set of women than those composing the more mature Art Club, and from its membership are frequently drawn ladies for work in the older club. Its study is literature, exclusively, and it goes systematically into research in the best of literature, both contemporary and classic. Its annual open meeting is among the choice social occasions of the year. Its present membership of thirty-five women consists of its President, Miss Jane Wetmore; Vice-President, Mrs. J. D. Wallace; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Bertha Pillsbury, with a Program Committee composed of Mrs. Wallace, Miss Marietta Busey and Mrs. A. P. Carman, with the following additional members: Mesdames C. W. Alvord, T. A. Clark, E. W. Clippenger, G. D. Fairfield, G. M. Fisk, W. A. Palmer, F. D. Rugg, N. S. Spencer, A. L. Stern, G. B. Storer and J. M. White, and Misses Belle Bailey, Mary Birkey, Emily Cheever, Ardelles Chester, Amy Coffeen, Mabel Jones, Julia Mattis and Mary B. Willis. It has an honorary list also, consisting of Mrs. Cleaves Bennett, Miss Mary E. Cushing, Mrs. W. H. Magoon, Mrs. W. A. Rugg and Mrs. J. J. Schoonoven.

The Social Science Clubs.

The inspiration which resulted in the formation of The Social and Political Science Club

was a visit of Mrs. J. L. Ray and Mrs. H. H. Harris to the meeting, in Washington, early in the year 1888, of the National Council of Women. These ladies returned from Washington full of enthusiasm and ambition, and an unbounded confidence in the ability of Twin City women to keep pace with any in the nation in the advancement and progression which, at that time, was beginning to manifest itself among the women of the world. This inspiration resulted in the organization of a club, which has since been divided into two of the most progressive, up-to-date clubs in the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and whose lists contain the names of many of the foremost women, socially and intellectually, in the two cities. They are known as The Social Science Club and the Champaign Social Science Club—the original club having been, for several years, known as the Social and Political Science Club. The studies of the organization for several seasons were exclusively social and political science, in the broad sense of the term, the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Illinois, as they related to women and children, and kindred subjects forming the basis of their investigations. In 1892 the Club, in the interest of brevity and simplicity, eliminated the word "Political" from its title, and has since been known as "The Social Science Club" of Champaign. Urbana women are, however, in no wise excluded, for its membership list has always been open to women of Champaign and Urbana alike, and its officers are chosen indiscriminately without reference to their home city.

At the beginning of its season in the fall of 1893, the club proposed to broaden its field and, there being no hospital within available access, it decided to found one in a small and unostentatious way. Much to the gratification of the ladies, the husband of one of the prominent members of the club—the late A. C. Burnham—at once offered a donation of \$10,000 to the club for a building. Thus encouraged, the club procured a charter from the State, the signatures of the thirty-five members being affixed to the formal application therefor, with the following members as officers and directors: Mrs. J. R. Stewart, President; Mrs. F. M. Wright, Vice-President; Mrs. I. O. Baker, Secretary, and Mrs. Jerome T.

Davidson, Treasurer. This organization then incorporated the Julia F. Burnham Hospital Association, the membership of the two organizations being identical. The club then accepted the donation and turned it legally over to the Hospital Association. H. H. Harris, the husband of another prominent member, having offered a site of eight lots upon which to build the hospital, a dissension arose as to its acceptance, and this resulted in about one-half the members withdrawing and electing a new set of officers, and in order to meet Mr. Burnham's wishes in the matter, continued their work under the name of the "Champaign Social Science Club," the remaining members retaining their charter and their incorporated name, "The Social Science Club," and, following the original plan of study with a larger proportion of time devoted to self-culture and the enjoyment of social duties. The membership limit is twenty-five, the meetings being held in private parlors.

The ladies who have been elected to presidential honors from the beginning of the club's existence are: Mrs. J. L. Ray, in 1888; Mrs. H. H. Harris, in 1889; Mrs. S. A. Forbes, in 1890; Mrs. G. W. Gere, in 1891; Mrs. Edward Snyder, in 1892, and Mrs. J. R. Stewart, in 1893. Mrs. Stewart continued in office after the division of the club until the expiration of her term. She was followed by Mrs. S. T. Busey, in 1894. Mrs. B. F. Harris was elected in 1895, but she died in January, 1896, her unexpired term being filled by Mrs. I. N. Wade. In that year Mrs. F. M. Wright was elected, and she was followed by Mrs. H. M. Dunlap, Mrs. A. N. Talbot, Mrs. George A. Turell, Mrs. I. T. Davidson, and others. Mrs. John A. Glover, latest elected, took up her duties in May, 1904. The membership of this club is limited to twenty-five, its season beginning in May of each year.

The Champaign Social Science Club.

Having withdrawn from the original club, this club was formed and, with a new equipment of officers and committees, took up its work of study and the maintenance of the Julia F. Burnham hospital. Its meetings have always been conducted in its room in the Burnham Athenaeum, and now with an active membership limited to forty ladies, is en-

thusiastic in both its study and philanthropy. Its literary work embraces the study of sociology, letters, art, music, and the diversity of subjects which come before clubs of its character, and the work is carried on most systematically. Its officers, elected annually, have their work supplemented by an executive committee, and thus equipped, a vigorous, wide-awake club is carried on. Its list of membership contains the following names: Mesdames Alice R. Baker, Hattie E. Beach, Alice C. Bryan, Margaret E. Chester, Virginia S. Chester, Clara G. Forbes, Ada A. Fulton, Mary H. Gere, Effie E. Goff, Mary Burnham Harris, Ellen E. Hazen, Sadie P. Hess, Laura G. Kennard, Ellen P. Lloyd, M. Frances Lloyd, Maude B. Maxwell, E. J. Morse, Minnie Pickett, Marion Pillsbury, Cora J. Polk, Clara J. Porter, Mattie F. Rolfe, Dora S. Smith, Belle Parker Sperry, Belle K. Stedman, Babette Stern, Emily G. Swannell, Sarah H. Swigart, Belle Townsend, Margaret Wilcox, Abbie E. Wilkinson, Flora Ellis Wells, Elizabeth Cushing, Haddie B. Clippinger, Mae E. Brenneman, and the Misses Mary J. Snyder and Mary E. Walker. This club carries a list of honorary members as follows: Miss Anna Lechrone, Mrs. Ella Marshutz, Mrs. Martha Hendren and Mrs. Mae C. Pearman; and an associate list of Mrs. I. O. Baker, Mrs. H. J. Barton, Mrs. Emma Cady, Mrs. Emma Naughton, Mrs. Joseph Carter, Mrs. R. R. Mattis, Mrs. J. R. Trevett, Miss A. Finley and Mrs. Ozias Riley.

Woman's Club of Champaign and Urbana.

Although blessed with numerous women's clubs, the Twin Cities club-work could not be quite as it should be without a distinctively organized Woman's Club. So, at the invitation of the Housekeepers' Association, a department club was organized at the home of Mrs. G. C. Willis, in 1897, the Housekeepers' Association enlisting in a body as the Household Economics department. A full list of departments was provided for and the club is working on various lines with a large membership and enthusiastic classes. Its first organization was as follows: President, Mrs. Joseph Carter, who was re-elected to the second and third terms; Mrs. H. S. Platt, Secretary, and Mrs. F. L. Bills, Treasurer; the Vice-Presidents being constituted of the chairmen of the different

departments. The ladies who have followed Mrs. Carter in the presidential capacity are: Mrs. S. A. Forbes (two terms), Mrs. M. W. Busey and Mrs. Mary C. Lee.

The clubs of Champaign and the Woman's Club of Champaign and Urbana are each composed of women of Champaign and Urbana, the greater proportion of each, however, being naturally from Champaign, as the larger city. It is not surprising, therefore, that Urbana's Women's clubs should be few in number.

Urbana Fortnightly Club.

Of formally organized secular study clubs in Urbana, the "Fortnightly" is flourishing and enthusiastic. It has been in existence since some time before 1885, but until 1895 it was simply a reading club without organization or officers. In 1895 it became a formal organization, its number then being limited to twenty members. A constitution was adopted and records of its proceedings kept, and it entered the list of full-fledged clubs with Mrs. S. T. Busey as its President. In 1896 it joined the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and is keeping pace with other enthusiastic organizations of like character throughout the State. Its membership limit has been increased to thirty. Its field of study has embraced Literature and Domestic Science. In 1898 it introduced Domestic Science into the public schools of Urbana, and still devotes a portion of its funds, each year, to the adornment of the buildings and grounds of the public schools. Among those who have acted as President since its organization are: Mrs. S. T. Busey, Mrs. F. M. Wright, Miss Adele Clendenin, Mrs. J. A. Glover, Mrs. J. E. Hunt, Mrs. E. M. Knowlton, Mrs. J. E. Hart, Miss Florence Broadus, and Mrs. N. A. Riley.

The club also keeps up a list of honorary members composed of those who have gone from the city, and they are scattered far and wide. The club meets once in two weeks, on Monday afternoon, in the homes of its members, who frequently indulge their desire for informal little spreads at the close of the program, and they usually entertain their friends, at least once each year, with a literary or musical program, or a fine demonstration of their domestic science studies.

A Chautauqua Circle.

Among Chautauqua circles is a very active

one in Urbana which has been in existence for five years, and which graduated last year a class of fourteen. The organization meets regularly every Tuesday evening, its number being limited to forty members. Its work is carried on very enthusiastically and its present President is Mrs. B. F. Boggs. The graduated class has formed an Alumnae Association, and its members are now studying with the purpose of adding the honor of affixing the seal of the general organization to the membership diplomas. Miss Keturah Sim is the leader. Once or twice each year the two local clubs unite their forces and provide a social evening for their friends.

Other Club Organizations.

There are in both Champaign and Urbana various Reading, Card, Art, Needlework, Study, Sewing and Cooking Clubs. There are Chautauqua Circles and Women's Christian Temperance Unions, besides the societies for work, philanthropy and social life always existing in every church organization, and a very flourishing Young Women's Christian Association. Several juvenile clubs exist, prominent among which is "The Hawthorne Club," of Champaign, which studies Hawthorne, devotes an hour each week to needlework and always serves refreshments at its meetings. It is composed of girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

Several of our local clubs are affiliated with the Nineteenth Congressional District Federation, and most of them are federated with the State organization in consequence of this association, many honors having come to the women of the Twin Cities from these District and State Federations.

CHAPTER XXX.

BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

—THE CUNNINGHAM DEACONESS HOME AND ORPHANAGE—ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE—THE JULIA BURNHAM HOSPITAL — GARWOOD HOME FOR OLD LADIES.

(BY MRS. EMILY G. SWANNELL.)

The benevolent institutions of Champaign County are not numerous, but are of recent date.

The Cunningham Deaconess Home and Orphanage bears the distinction of being the oldest. It is located one mile north of the Court House at Urbana—a truly ideal situation for such an institution. For many years it was the home of Judge J. O. Cunningham and wife, of Urbana, well known throughout the county. Judge and Mrs. Cunningham, in 1894, presented this home, with fifteen acres of surrounding land, to the Illinois Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose indicated by its name. In its practical workings it is not—nor can it become—strictly sectarian. The deed of gift especially declares that "neither nationality nor creed shall be considered—simply the need of the child." It was formally opened October 25, 1895, with a matron in charge, and four homeless little children as inmates. To provide for increasing numbers, dormitories, play room, school and kindergarten rooms have been added, but the limit is too often reached, and needy applicants turned away.

This is truly a benevolence and charity combined. To its success many can testify. It is managed by a Board of Nine, chosen by the Society, who empower the local members to carry out their plans. Without endowment, it exists largely on the charitable contributions from this Woman's Home Missionary Society, and generous donations from friends. It merits the attention and aid of all or any who desire the good of a community, not alone because of present aid, but for the promise of the future. In taking these children from poverty and vice and training them for useful, law-abiding citizenship, it is preparing an element that cannot be overlooked in the future of Champaign County, and will be recognized in any community into which these children may go.

The Julia F. Burnham Hospital is located on East Springfield Avenue, Champaign. It was made possible by a generous gift of money, by Mr. A. C. Burnham, an old-time resident, and most successful business man of Champaign. This money was intrusted to the Champaign Social Science Club, who followed his instructions and carried out the ideas furnished them for this work. It was named for Mrs. Burnham, and now stands an endur-



JULIA F. BURNHAM HOSPITAL, CHAMPAIGN
DEACONESS HOME, URBANA

GARWOOD HOME, CHAMPAIGN

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ing monument to her untiring energy, most excellent judgment and clear insight. She gave freely and fully, and to her inspiration and effort must be attributed much of its success. It was formally opened March 5, 1895, and still continues a successful work. Competent nurses are in constant attendance, and the general equipment is of the best. In case the Club, to which it was consigned, should disorganize, ample provision and direction for the permanent management of the Hospital were made when the gift was tendered. That every department is so frequently filled, alone speaks for the usefulness, even great need, of such a benefit in Champaign County. An endowment fund has recently been placed at the disposal of the Hospital Board, which, if not sufficient to make it self-supporting, will materially aid its increasing needs, and no doubt that fund will be added to from time to time, so that its usefulness will never be impaired for lack of means.

The Garwood Home for Old Ladies is truly a Champaign County institution, as admissions to this Home can be granted only to those having resided in Champaign County for five years. This was one of the conditions made by Mr. L. C. Garwood in his will, leaving the greater part of his estate to found and maintain this institution. Mr. Garwood resided in Champaign for many years. He, too, may be termed successful in business and all financial matters. He hoped to fully endow this Home and make it independent and would have done so had his executors been able to save for the Home all that Mr. Garwood intended. Complications, many and unexpected, interfered, and so much was forced into other channels that care and planning are necessary to make it successful. In his will Mr. Garwood gave directions as to the institution and conduct, for all time. A commodious house has been erected, and sufficient room finished and equipped to accommodate a number of inmates. The remainder can be easily completed when needed. The fund saved for this Home is as well invested as can be at the present time; and should the income ever exceed expenses, it is and will be carefully invested and looked after.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ABANDONED CEMETERIES.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF EARLY BURIAL PLACES—
THE RESTING PLACES OF MANY PIONEER SETTLERS
HAVE BECOME PASTURE LANDS OR CULTIVATED
FIELDS—THE OLD CEMETERY AT URBANA TRANS-
FORMED INTO A PUBLIC PARK.

There are in many different localities and neighborhoods of Champaign County, chiefly within or near the timber groves where were made the earliest homes of the white people, lone graves of those who died soon after coming to this country, and abandoned cemeteries or burying grounds, where lie the bodies of some of the earliest settlers and their children who yielded up their lives to the severities of the climate or to the hardships and privations incidental to the life of the pioneer. In most cases no stone or monument, and not even a mound, marks the grave from the surrounding ground.

"No name to bid us know
Who rests below,
No word of death nor birth;
Only the grasses wave
Over a mound of earth,
Over a nameless grave."

Isolation of homes made the burial of the fallen ones most convenient near the bereaved homes in lone graves, while in many cases, a considerable number found resting places near together, the ground being subsequently abandoned as a place of interment for a regularly platted cemetery in the neighborhood. For a time these places of early interment may have been well cared for and stones erected; but now in most cases the stones have fallen and all signs of the care of surviving friends have passed, and—more than this—that neglect which allows the ground to become covered with a growth of brush and trees has existed so long that the ground, once hallowed as the resting place of fallen friends, has lapsed into bare pasture land, with here and there a sunken grave; or the plow and the harrow may have reclaimed the ground for the uses of agriculture. The sight of these places awakens a feeling of sadness when it is thought and known that, beneath

this pasture sod, or beneath these furrows and growing crops, lie the bones of those who reclaimed this waste and made it a habitable place for us, and whose names the early records of the county bear as active agents in its public affairs. But few of these forgotten and unknown places can, or need be named, but, involving, as they do, much interest pertaining to the early history of Champaign County, they may well be briefly referred to here.

Thomas Rowland, who came before 1828 and located in Section 1, Urbana, while perspiring freely from running after his stock in August, 1833, is said to have plunged into the creek running with full banks, in consequence of which he contracted a cold and died, probably of pneumonia—within a short time. Few, if any, interments had before then been made in or around the Big Grove, aside from that of Isham Cook, whose death and burial is elsewhere mentioned. Mr. Rowland was buried upon his own land on the south bank of the creek. The location of the grave remained unmarked, but was long protected by a fence. It is now an unknown and unmarked spot within a pasture.

The burial of Isham Cook, near his cabin on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Urbana, in 1830, as elsewhere related, was followed years afterwards by the interment there of his widow and other members of the family. A growth of small trees and brush for many years marked the resting place of this pioneer family, but this has disappeared and soon all knowledge of the place will have passed away.

The old cemetery at Urbana, bordering upon University Avenue, was never a platted cemetery, but burials were promiscuously made there early in the 'thirties, the ground then being a dense thicket of small timber and brush. This use of the ground continued for forty years, and many hundreds of the young and old of the village of Urbana and adjacent country, including many who were prominent in society, found their last resting place there. Monuments and stones were set up only to be removed with the remaining dust of such bodies as were removed to other places of interment, when the authorities of Urbana, moved by sanitary considerations, prohibited the further use of the ground as a place of

burial. Until 1902 the ground, with its few stone monuments yet standing, remained an unsightly waste of weeds and prostrate grave-stones—a reproach to the locality. The city authorities then directed the removal of the remains of such as could be identified to other cemeteries, and, where no one appeared to care for others, that the stones be buried over the dust they were intended to mark, and that the space be converted into a public park, which will be its final destiny, except in cases where adjoining lot-owners, without a shadow of right, have extended their fences to include contiguous portions as gardens. As a beautiful park—which it is hoped the ground may become—the forgotten dead who lie there will be more highly honored than they could be in an unsightly, neglected cemetery.

A short distance west of what is known as "Brownfield's Corners," in Somer, in Section 34, is a clump of small trees and brush, within which stand a few old marble slabs, the inscriptions upon which bring to mind pioneer families whose members lie buried there. This is an abandoned pioneer cemetery, known formerly as "Rhinehart's Grave Yard," for the land was once owned by Matthias Rhinehart, and he lies there surrounded by many of his neighbors—all in unmarked and unknown graves. The first burials in the settlement were made here, among them being that of John Brownfield, a soldier of the War of the Revolution. It is said that the number of burials here would equal one hundred.

About a mile north of this point, and upon the south end of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 27, is another pioneer burying ground, marked with a small growth of timber. Near it was built the little church in which worshiped the early church members who gathered there in 1836. The church has long since disappeared with its early worshipers, many of whom lie there in unmarked graves; but no hostile plow disturbs the soil where they sleep.

To the northeast of the cemetery last named, a hundred rods or more, upon the farm of Henry B. Hill, in Section 23, is another where rest, in neglected but undisturbed graves, some of the early settlers of the neighborhood. Here, as at the others named, a growth of trees protects the graves.

Somer Township has yet another abandoned cemetery where were buried many well known men of the early times. It is known as the "Adkins Grave Yard" and is situated in Section 21, upon land once owned by Lewis Adkins, but which is now owned by T. B. Thornburn. Gravestones are still standing which bear familiar names; but the graves of many known to be buried there are unmarked and their exact locality unknown.

The Salt Fork Settlements, in like manner, established cemeteries which were long since abandoned as places of interment, in favor of platted cemeteries, where order in burials in lots is observed, and where permanency in the use is expected. One of these, located in Section 28, a short distance south of the old village of St. Joseph, has been pointed out to the writer where large numbers of pioneers and their families were interred. Among those named was Mr. Stayton, the father of a numerous family, among whom was David Stayton. These grounds, too, are covered with brush and small timber.

Not far to the east of the last mentioned location, in Section 30, in Ogden, is a cemetery which was commenced upon the land of the pioneer, Isaac Burris, where the owner and some of his neighbors of that early time were laid away. It is said that, before his death, Isaac Burris had resisted with much determination a public demand for the laying out of a road upon the section line just west of his cemetery, and upon his death-bed, as a final obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the public wish, he verbally directed the interment of his body immediately against the section line, in the belief that this would effectually block the enterprise. He died as he expected, and was buried on the section line as he had directed; but the effect was not as he had wished. The road, with diversion from a straight line sufficient to avoid the sacred tomb of the pioneer, was laid out and the travel from many miles to the northward rattles by his last resting place. The Burris cemetery may be called one of the abandoned pioneer grave yards.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

[The following matter relating to the participation of Champaign County citizens in the Spanish-American War, and the local history of telegraph and telephone enterprises, having been received too late for incorporation in the chapters to which they properly belong, are herewith inserted in supplementary form]:

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The late war with Spain, entered into on account of the cruel oppressions and misgovernment of the Island of Cuba, near the American coast, while not in defense of the integrity of American territory, was truly in defense of American honor. No call to arms ever met a heartier response from the people at large, than did this call; and, while the occasion at the time seemed of not great importance in the national history, its ultimate results have been and are likely to be of the greatest importance. The only trouble that most of our patriotic young men encountered during the progress of this war, was that there was not enough of the war to "go round" and give all a chance.

At the time of the Presidential Proclamation which called to arms, there was, and had been for many years, at Champaign, a company of militia, organized under the Militia Law of Illinois, known as "Company M, of the Illinois National Guard," made up mostly from the young men of the two cities. Naturally and promptly the appeal of the President was answered by this organization of young Americans, by an offer to volunteer as a body, for the service of the country against oppression and misrule. This offer was made on April 22, 1898, and three days thereafter an order came from Adjutant-General Reece to report at Springfield. This done, with the entire regiment (the Fourth), the company was, on May 20th, mustered into the service of the United States, by Captain Roberts, of the Seventeenth Infantry, the regiment being under command of Col. Casimer Andel, of Belleville.

The roster of Company M at the time of muster-in consisted of Captain William R. Courtney, of Urbana; First Lieutenant Arthur W. Smith, of Urbana; Second Lieutenant Fred E. Thompson, of Urbana; First Sergeant George E. Doty, of Champaign; Quarter Master Sergeant Sidney G. Choate, Champaign;

Sergeants—Wallace D. Teeple, Champaign; Albert M. Courtney, Urbana; John W. Frazee, Champaign; Charles W. Neville, Urbana; Corporals—Fred H. Hays, Urbana; Albert R. Ekbohm, Champaign; Willis I. Myers, Champaign; Andrew J. Hendricks, Urbana; and Louis L. Williskey, Champaign.

The Fourth, as a part of the Second Brigade, started immediately after the date of muster-in for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville in the same State, where it arrived May 29th, being stationed at Camp Cuba Libre under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. While at Jacksonville, Colonel Andel tendered his resignation, the vacancy being filled by the appointment of Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth. Here the regiment remained on provost duty until October 26th, when it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining there until about January first, meanwhile devoting time to drill and practice marches. On January 3, 1899, it embarked on the United States Transport "Mobile" for Havana, arriving on January 5th, and during its stay of three months upon the island being stationed at Camp Columbia, near Havana.

Peace having already been established between the contending powers, and the Spanish rule forever banished from the island, there remained only police, camp and march duties to occupy the time of the Fourth Regiment during its stay on the island, and in this it was engaged until April 4th, when it embarked for home upon the steamers "Whitney" and "Yarmouth." The muster-out occurred at Camp Mackenzie, Augusta, Ga., on May 2, 1899, soon after which Company M returned home and was disbanded..

The duties our men were called upon to perform in this service were not as active as they could have wished, owing to the comparative smallness of the field and brevity of the contest, but were honestly and patiently performed. Good health generally prevailed in the regiment during the service, but three of the men—Herman McFarland and George E. Turner, both of Urbana, and Percy H. Tittle, of Champaign—died before leaving the United States for Cuba.

Honorable mention is made of the Fourth Regiment in the report of the Adjutant-General of Illinois.

OTHER WAR HISTORY.

Black Hawk War.—The Indian scare caused by the rumors of threatened attacks upon the settlers in this part of the State made a profound impression upon the few who dwelt here at that time. A few of the Kickapoo Indians still dwelt about their ancient town at what is still called "Old Town Timber," in McLean County, and fears of an attack from them caused the inhabitants of the Sangamon timber to assemble at the cabin of one of the settlers and prepare for defense against their raid. A few days sufficed to allay all fears and they dispersed to their homes.

The following residents of this part of Vermilion County are known to have joined a regiment and gone to the front for defense of the country. James Johnson, Jacob Heater, Martin Rinehart, Thomas Richards, Elias Stamey, Thomas L. Butler and Rev. Mahurin, a Baptist minister, who went as Chaplain. All returned at the end of one year's service, except Mr. Mahurin, who never returned to the county.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—Four soldiers of the War of the Revolution have died and been buried in Champaign County: William Hays, William Kirby, Newton Shaw and John Brownfield. All except the latter were buried in the Clements Cemetery, about four miles northeast of Urbana. Mr. Brownfield was buried in a cemetery near by, which is private property. All of these men have descendants yet in the county.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

No element in the modern progress of Champaign County counts for more in the estimate of its greatness than its many systems of telegraphs, telephones and telephone exchanges now in use.

Telegraphs, of which there were none before the era of railroads dawned upon the county, followed the advent of these means of transportation, necessities to their operation and incidentally made use of by the public at large. The first line followed closely upon the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was constituted of but one single wire, which extended from Chicago southward. It followed closely upon the heels of the construction gang, and evoked almost as much

wonder and surprise from the people whose country it invaded, as did the locomotive which preceded it. So, at the first, each of the other railroad lines which crossed the county was closely followed by its single line, followed in the course of a few years by the large array of wires which now darken the rights of way.

It remained for the unthought of telephone to invade every home in the county and to put each lip in touch with its neighbors' ears throughout its territory. Champaign County is now almost like any large city in its facilities for intercommunication. At the center, in the cities of Champaign and Urbana are the Telephone Exchanges of the Central Union or Bell System, and also the Home Telephone, which, as its name indicates, is a local institution with such connections as give it a large usefulness. The Bell was the pioneer enterprise and, for some years, was the sole occupant of the territory of the county. It has a long distance connection which enables the patron to have instant communication with the outside world to great distances. The whole State of Illinois, and much of the territory of surrounding States, may be interviewed by the dweller here at any time of night or day, by the use of the wires of this corporation.

Out of the necessity for competition grew up, also, the Home institution. It is less extensive in the amount of territory covered by its wires, but in the number of its local connections throughout Champaign and immediately surrounding counties, it excels its older competitor, for it connects with all of the local exchanges of the county, and thus, as a purely local institution, is of the greatest usefulness.

Outside of the two towns there are telephone exchanges, which mean other and independent systems, serving each its own territory, at Mahomet, Ogden, Philo, St. Joseph, Sidney, Thomasboro, and perhaps at other points. These serve territory in all directions from the central office, so that probably more than half of the farms occupied by owners, and many of the tenant farms of the county, can be reached at any moment from any telephone of these systems. Certainly every neighborhood of the county is reached at some point by these wires. The effect upon the business of the county, especially the farming interest, in the saving of time and labor,

can hardly be estimated. Farmer communicates with farmer, far or near, in regard to their affairs without stirring from his house. It is said that in the matter of the "threshing" season, when it is often necessary to call in the help of neighbors, this appurtenance to the farm house is most useful. So in cases of sudden or severe illness, the patient is at once put in communication with the distant physician. In a thousand ways is the farming interest greatly benefited and aided by this great product of modern ingenuity. Of no less value is the system to the business man and lawyer in the cities, who may summon his correspondent to the 'phone at any time and, in a few moments of conversation, the business of a day is done and time and money saved.

The Court House in Urbana, and many other business houses of the county, as well as the University of Illinois, have their "house telephone." That is a limited system whereby each room or department may communicate with any other, thus saving time and labor. In the case of the University, where are many buildings and many rooms in each building, its own system of telephones permits calls to be made from one department to another, or from one farm to another, without the necessity of a personal call.

All of these modern conveniences and advantages have come to the county, and to each of its neighborhoods, within the few years past, and have tended to make the county great in itself.

CONCLUSION.

Reviewing what appears upon the preceding pages, it will be conceded by the most envious that, while the story as told of Champaign County is perhaps but a parallel with that of many other American counties and communities, yet, judged by the standard of the World at large, it presents a story in many respects remarkable in its details—a history worth the telling, its people will insist.

Beginning with a blank of aboriginally inhabited prairie and forest; remote from any civilized community or navigable river; with only its wealth of soil and mild climate to commend it to the attention of the home-seeker—despite its native death-dealing miasmas, its

bleak and cheerless winters and its ravenous wolves, green-head flies and mosquitoes, it has come to the front as a civilized community of resourceful, law-abiding, versatile and intelligent citizenship. By its modern lines of travel and its electric wires, it has come into instantaneous commercial, intellectual and social touch with the whole world. Where, fifty years ago, were a few cabins and cheerless homes clinging to the shelter of the groves and timber belts—shunning the expanses of rich prairie which beckoned the settler to more abundant fields—elegant homes now cheer every section, and orchards and artificial groves break up the monotony of the limitless expanse which then stretched from every door. Where then were the wild grasses, the rosin-weeds and willows, are now waving fields of grain and busy villages, throbbing with the life of the new century. Where then was a community without name or influence abroad in the State, ignored in public affairs and always counted out in the final reckoning, is now a population which is self-respecting and able to assert and enforce its claims.

Greatest of all, and most to stimulate the justifiable gratulations of the 50,000 proud Champaigners of to-day, here at the centre of the one thousand square miles of alluvium—where then was only the hamlet of Urbana, with but a single improvised school-house—sits its dual capital city (some day to be one) of 20,000 typical Americans, with its twenty churches, its dozen public schools and its many miles of cleanly kept paved streets, bordered with beautiful homes and business blocks, an aggregation of Art and Nature which surrounds and fosters one of the greatest educational institutions of the State, with its Faculty of over three hundred leading educators of the nation and its three thousand students. And at this educational center—from which, until recently, so little could have been looked for to enlighten the world—not only the accepted truths of science as taught in the schools are studied, but from it the results of new experiments and new truths and discoveries, wrought out by its faculties, are bulletined abroad.

What has, in fact, been accomplished in the

work of civilization will be better understood by looking upon the picture as seen by Runnel Fielder, William Tompkins, Henry Sadorus, Matthew Busey, the Webbers, Thomases, Harris, Coffeen, Scott, Campbell and their fellow-squatters upon the public domain, and then by looking upon what any beholder may see to-day. The contract presents the true measure of the progress that has been made, and awakens a feeling of awe and wonder, if not distrust, when brought to the attention of one who has not actually witnessed the working out of the change.

Changes no less marked have taken place in the history and condition of the whole country within the period spanned by this narrative, which need not be recounted here; for they are better known to the average reader than are those sought to be presented in these pages.

That the limit of national and of local progress has at last been reached, no one but a pessimist will insist. That this Nation, and all of its constituent parts, will go on to even greater achievements than those already attained—even to those dreamed of by the wildest theorist—seems possible, if not probable, judging from the wonderful successes achieved in the near past. Judged by what has been thus accomplished, distrust of possibilities would seem to be out of place, and the largest expectations as to what the future has yet in store is justified. What those changes will be, and in what direction American genius will reach into the realm of the unaccomplished and unknown, the future alone must reveal.

"Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age and fiery youth,
And childhood with its brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be,
A hundred years to come?

"We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us will weep,
A hundred years to come,
But other men our land will till,
And others then our streets will fill,
And other words will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CITIZENS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles, or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historical narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving, are down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private, as well as the public, lives of their fellows. Rather it is true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influence upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tide and listens to the sullen roar of the waves, as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi

would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of water. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form "the fountains of the deep."

In the foregoing pages are traced the beginning, growth, and maturity of a concrete thing, Champaign County. But the concrete is but the aggregate result of individual labor. The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engrossed their lives.

In the pages that follow are gathered up, with as much detail as the limits of the work allow, the personal record of many of the men who have made Champaign County what it is. In each record may be traced some feature which influenced, or has been stamped upon, the civic life.

Here are pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled by diverse motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from their sowing. They built their little cabins, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted three score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days in Champaign County.

Among these early, hardy settlers and those who followed them, may be found the names of many who imparted the first impulse to the county's growth and homelikeness, the many who, through their identification with agricultural pursuits and varied interests, aided in her material progress; of skilled mechanics who first laid the foundations of beautiful homes and productive industries, and of the members of the learned professions—clergymen, physicians, educators and lawyers—whose influence upon the intellectual life and development of the community it is impossible to overestimate.

Municipal institutions arise; Commerce spreads her sails and prepares the way for the magic of Science that drives the locomotive engine over the iron rails. Trade is organized, stretching its arms across the prairie to gather in and distribute the products of the soil. Church spires rise to express, in architectural form, the faith and aspirations of the people, while a university, together with schools, public and private, elevate the standards of education and of artistic taste.

Here are many of the men through whose labors, faith and thought, these magnificent results have been achieved. To them and to their co-laborers, the Champaign County of today stands an enduring monument, attesting their faith, their energy, their courage, and their self-sacrifice.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopedic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

HENRY C. AHRENS was born in Germany, August 12, 1837, and acquired his education in the public schools and by studying evenings. When fifteen years of age he went to sea, and for thirteen years sailed on the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, all the Eastern Seas and Straits, the Southern Seas, the Gulfs around the West Indian Islands and South America, and touched at the ports of the Porto Rican Islands. In August, 1860, he arrived at an American port, and eight days later left the German sailing vessel on which he had been employed and entered the service of the United States Government as a sailor on the ship *Albany* in charge

of Captain Lewis of New Jersey, which had been chartered for war service. He was on the *Albany* for about four years, the boat ran up and down the Atlantic coast, doing such service as was required by the Government. In 1864 he gave up sailing and engaged with a wholesale house in New York City, where he remained nine years. In 1875 he came to Urbana and engaged in the saloon business, in which he continued for four years.

Mr. Ahrens was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23, 1870, to Miss Anna Katharine Loun, a daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Michael) Loun. One of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens, Bertha, suffered a severe attack of scarlet fever, being left deaf and dumb, Mr. Ahrens gave up his business and took her to New York City and other places, where he consulted the most able physicians, in the hope of securing the restoration of her hearing. After nearly two years of unsuccessful effort he returned to Urbana and later placed her in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, Ill., where she remained for eight years, receiving the best of educational training. She now resides at home with her father. The youngest daughter, Anna, is a graduate of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and for some time taught German in the high school of Belleville, Ill. She also attended Brown's Business College of Champaign. The mother, Mrs. Ahrens, died May 21, 1902.

Mr. Ahrens is a son of John Henry and May Margaretta (Koehler) Ahrens, who had four children: Henry C., born March 1, 1871 and is a carpenter in the Big Four railroad shops at Urbana; Rose Agnes, born December 16, 1874; Mrs. Annie Kruse, of Tolono; and John, who died in New York at the age of six months. The mother also died in New York being over ninety years old.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER was born in Ireland, February 11, 1833, the son of James and Letitia (Marshall) Alexander. His father was a wagon-maker and wheelwright, which trade he followed in County Tyrone, Ireland, until his death, which occurred during the childhood of the subject of this sketch. The latter, with his brother Joseph and his sister, emigrated to America in 1856, landing in New York. From there they went to Chicago and later to Greenfield, near Peoria, Ill. Subsequently he worked four years for J. T. Alexander, a relative, who

was an extensive landowner, and then formed a partnership with his brother in purchasing land.

William J. Alexander settled in Champaign County in 1872 and now owns 240 acres of land in Section 32, Ayers Township, one section and fifteen acres in Iowa, and 3,425 acres in Alberta, Western Canada. His home farm is well improved with a good residence, out-buildings, orchard and shade trees, all of which has been accomplished since coming into possession. His lands are now rented, but in the past he was an extensive breeder of cattle, horses, hogs, etc. He is Vice-President of the Lyons & Alexander Bank, at Sidell, Ill., and is also a stockholder in two banks in Indian Territory, besides which he owns considerable real estate in Chicago. For many years he has been a member of the Christian Church of Sidell, in which he is a trustee.

JAMES HARVEY ALYEA (deceased) was born in Jefferson County, Ind., a son of Gideon and Lucille (Grebb) Alyea, and attained his early education in the public schools of that State. In 1884 he came to Illinois locating at Gibson City, where he resided for about eighteen years, having retired from active business life. He was a pioneer merchant and also at one time operated many teams.

At the first call for volunteers in the Civil War in 1861 Mr. Alyea enlisted in Wilder's Battery at Greensburg, and served throughout the entire conflict. At one time he was taken prisoner. He was honorably discharged at Chicago, Ill. He was a member of the G. A. R., and was affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity.

In 1868 Mr. Alyea was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Roberts, a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Malott) Roberts. The following five children were born to them: Edgar, Clarence, Walter, Bertie and Anna—all living. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were natives of Kentucky but of Scotch-Irish descent, the name Alyea being Scotch. Mr. Alyea died in Gibson City, in August, 1884.

JAMES D. ARMSTRONG was born in West Virginia in 1846, the son of Joseph and Martha (McNeil) Armstrong, both natives of Pennsylvania. The family moved to Peoria County, Ill., in 1855, where the father engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was there reared on a farm and received his education

in the public schools of Peoria County. January 22, 1891, he moved to Champaign County, where he located on a farm of 320 acres, which is situated about a mile and a half from Bondville, Scott Township. In religion Mr. Armstrong is a Baptist. He was married in 1871 to Catherine Parnell, who was born in Peoria County, where she received her education. To Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have been born the following nine children: Nora, now Mrs. Buck; James E.; Bertha (deceased); William E.; Esther; Orpha; Clara; Arthur; George, and Charles.

JAMES NOAH ARMSTRONG, merchant and Justice of the Peace, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., February 7, 1843, and obtained his education at Mechanicsburg High School in his native county. In 1863 he removed to Frankfort, Ind., where he remained two years, when he moved to LaFayette, Champaign County, Ill. After living there five years, he came to Urbana, residing in that city eighteen months. Since then he has lived in Champaign where he engaged in the grocery business. Later, having been appointed a police officer, he acted as merchant and city policeman for about ten years, with headquarters at the First National Bank. He then served as police officer under S. B. Day, but resigned to accept the position of merchant policeman under B. C. Beach. In 1898 he again resigned to engage in the grocery business, and has since followed that line of occupation. He was elected Justice of the Peace, January 11, 1899, during Governor Tanner's administration, to fill a vacancy, and in 1900 was reelected and is now acting in that capacity.

In 1864 Mr. Armstrong enlisted at Frankfort, Ind., in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at close of the war, after five months' service. He was elected as First Sergeant and acted in that capacity until discharged at Indianapolis, where he was mustered out of the service. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics Mr. Armstrong is a Republican and for a time served as constable. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Armstrong was married in August, 1861, to Sarah J. Maish, a daughter of Frederick and Sarah Maish, by whom he has had nine children, eight of whom are living: Edward,

Luther, Anna May, Sadie, Maude, James N., Jr., Lola and Jennie. Frederick was killed while acting as brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1898. The accident was caused by the train breaking in two and while coupling it together his foot caught in a frog on the track and he was drawn under the car when the signal was given the train to move. The sad disaster occurred on a dark and stormy night.

CYRUS ARNOLD, farmer, Champaign County, residing on Section 35, Philo Township, is a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., born September 8, 1830. Mr. Arnold comes of an old Colonial family, long identified with Rhode Island, his paternal grandfather being born in Providence, in that State, whence he moved in later life to the Empire State. Peter and Pamela (Ostrum) Arnold, the parents of Cyrus, were born in New York, and devoted their entire lives to farming.

At the age of twenty-one years, Cyrus Arnold left home, removing to Jackson County, Mich., where he found employment in a mercantile concern, with which he remained two years. On February 2, 1853, at Grass Lake, Mich., he was united in marriage to Caroline, daughter of Henry A. and Catherine (Overacker) Francisco, of which union six children have been born, namely: Mary C., wife of John Lock; Emmet F., a stockman in the Black Hills, S. D.; Horace, living at home; Cora, wife of Henry W. Lovenfoss; Caroline P.; and Henry E., who died at the age of nine months.

Mr. Arnold settled in Illinois in 1854, purchasing a farm in McHenry County, whence, in the fall of 1856, he moved to Kendall County. In 1867 he bought a farm, in Champaign County, of 160 acres, upon which he still makes his home, in addition to which he owns three other farms, aggregating, in all, 440 acres. His home place is equipped with all modern improvements and constitutes one of the most valuable farming properties in Philo Township. Mr. Arnold is liberal and broad-minded, taking a keen interest in the affairs of his county, and exerting an influence for political, material and religious progress. As a Republican he has held many offices, and for years has been a School Director and Justice of the Peace. He is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church, and contributes generously towards the support of the church.

FREDERICK ATKINSON was born in Elsternwick, Yorkshire, England, October 11, 1861, there received a common-school education and in 1896 came to America, locating at Urbana, Ill., where he has since been engaged as gardener at the University of Illinois. In 1903 he was appointed Superintendent of the Urbana Cemetery. In his religious views he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he supports the principles of the Republican party. On August 18, 1885, Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage to Miss Selina Mowforth, a daughter of Richard Mowforth, and eight children have been born to them: Frank, Ethel, Rebecca, Harriet, Lena, Rhoda, Besie, and Charles. All the children still live with their parents at Urbana.

ALEXANDER M. AYERS (deceased), one of the pioneer lawyers and Judges of Champaign County, Ill., at one time Postmaster of Urbana, and during the Civil War a faithful supporter of the Union cause, was born in Washington County, Pa., September 28, 1827, and was educated in the early subscription schools, and at Vermilion Institute, Haysville, Ohio. Judge Ayers first embarked upon an independent career as a schoolmaster in Ohio, later engaging in teaching in Louisiana, until 1852. He then studied law in Mansfield, Ohio, and, after being admitted to the bar in 1854, he came to Urbana the following year, which remained his home continuously until his death in 1900.

Judge Ayers enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, and was commissioned Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. During a portion of his service he was Brigade Quartermaster, and later served as Division Quartermaster, being attached to the staff of General McCook. After his discharge, June 29, 1865, he returned to Urbana, and was elected County Judge of Champaign County the following fall, serving continuously in that office until 1873. In 1874 he was appointed Postmaster of Urbana, serving until 1878, and thereafter devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of law during the balance of his active life.

FREDERICK BAKER (deceased) was born in Germany, September 14, 1839, and received his education in the public schools of his native country. He came to America when he

was twenty-one years of age, and three months later, enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Chicago, for three years. After being discharged at the close of the war, he engaged in the saloon business. He was a stanch Democrat and was very active in politics, holding the office of Constable for twenty-five years, and serving as night police of Champaign for five years.

On July 23, 1866, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Langerhausen, a daughter of Henry and Johanna (Swallkuchen) Langerhausen, and the following named children were born to them: an infant (deceased); Ida, (Mrs. Al Maguire), who died at the age of twenty-nine years; and Lydia (Mrs. Barney Matheny). Mr. Baker died October 20, 1902.

HORATIO G. BANES, who has been one of the best known and busiest residents of Champaign, Ill., for many years, was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 30, 1833. His father and mother, Gabriel H. and Sarah (McKinnon) Banes, were also natives of Ohio. The elder Banes followed farming on a large scale in Ohio until 1850, when he moved to Champaign County, Ill. He purchased 320 acres of land in Newcomb Township, but two years later, just as he was becoming familiar with his new surroundings, passed away. In his Ohio home he was among the most prominent and influential citizens. In politics he was an ardent Whig, and religiously, a devout member of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he was an earnest and untiring worker. He was the father of seven children, only two of whom are living: the subject of this sketch and Eleanor, who married Robert Wright, a resident of Newcomb Township.

Horatio G. Banes accompanied his parents to Champaign County when he was twelve years old, and remained five years on the home farm, attending the public schools in winter. At the end of this period he began to learn the carpenter's trade. Since finishing his apprenticeship, he has mostly followed carpentering and contracting. During the winter season in his later youth he was sometimes employed as a clerk in stores in McLean and Champaign Counties, and in early manhood was appointed a Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, afterwards being elected to the same office. For a time he was engaged in building bridges and depots in Champaign

County for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. During the two score years of his labors in Champaign County, he has built numerous houses in Champaign, Urbana and their vicinity.

Mr. Banes was married October 24, 1856, to Eunice L., a daughter of Michael Hormel. Mrs. Banes died September 13, 1867, leaving three children, two of whom died when quite young. The other, Nancy M., married Andrew Hampton, who is connected with postoffice work in Champaign. The second marriage of Mr. Banes, which occurred November 18, 1869, was to Margaret J. Hopkins, a daughter of Harris and Christina (Cherry) Hopkins. Two children, who were the offspring of this union, died in infancy. Mr. Banes' second wife died May 4, 1903, and on May 10, 1904, he was married to his present wife, who was Nancy Morton Young.

In politics Mr. Banes is a pronounced Republican. In 1866, he was elected Street Commissioner for the City of Champaign, and was re-elected for a second term of two years. Afterwards, he was appointed by Mayor Wilcox to the office of City Marshal, serving in that position two years. Subsequently, he again held the office of Street Commissioner for a like term. He was later elected to the City Council by the Prohibition party, a position which he also filled for two years with much credit to himself. Fraternally he is affiliated with Mahomet Lodge, No. 220, A. F. & A. M., and religiously with the Christian Church, in which he officiates as trustee.

Few citizens of Champaign are regarded with more respect and esteem than is Mr. Banes, who enjoys a wide acquaintance.

CHARLES BARKER was born in 1855, in England, where he received his education in the public schools. His parents were Thomas and Eliza (Crawford) Barker, the former a native of England and the latter of Illinois. The father came to America in 1862, and about 1867, located in Bondville, Ill., where he carried on farming and a grain business. Charles Barker, the son, came to the United States in November, 1897, and settled in Bondville, Scott Township, Champaign County, where he engaged in farming, combined with the grain and implement business. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1880 Mr. Barker was married to Ann Wharmby, who

was born in England, and received her education there. The following named children have been born to them: Mary (Mrs. Scroggin), Herbert, Harriet, Thomas H., George, and John C.

JAMES S. BARNES, farmer and real-estate dealer, Gifford, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Warren County, Ill., July 22, 1856, the son of Theophilus P. and Nancy E. (Cyphers) Barnes, natives of New Jersey. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were Gershom and Mary (Miller) Barnes, who were natives of New Jersey, as were also his maternal grandparents, Paul and Hannah (Campbell) Cyphers. His paternal great-grandfather, Gershom Barnes, was a native of New Jersey also, while his maternal great-grandfather, McDonald Campbell, was born in Scotland. James S. Barnes, of whom we principally write, grew to manhood on his father's farm, and meanwhile obtained his education in the public schools. Remaining on the parental homestead until twenty-one years of age, he then began his independent career as a farmer in Compromise Township, Champaign County, and has since continued to follow that occupation to which he has since added the real-estate business.

On October 3, 1886, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Dora B. Lenox, born at Hardin, Ohio, March 29, 1864, the daughter of Hiram and Martha (Davenport) Lenox, and of this union seven children have been born, namely: Lula Belle, Roy Stanley, Alsie May, James Lenox, Birdie Davenport, Frances Mildred and Earl Cyphers. Mrs. Barnes obtained her education in the public schools of Rantoul, Ill. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics affiliates with the Prohibition party. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Good Templars and the Modern Woodmen of America.

THEOPHILUS PHILLIPS BARNES (deceased), for many years a prominent business man and politician of Gifford, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Phillipsburg, Warren County, N. J., August 7, 1816, a son of Gershom and Mary (Miller) Barnes. Besides Theophilus there were two daughters and a son in his father's family, the only surviving members being Sarah Ann Barnes, now ninety-three years old, and Elizabeth Barnes—the former making her home in her declining years with

her bachelor nephew, William D. Barnes. Reuben P. Barnes, a younger brother of Theophilus, learned the miller's trade in his youth near Mount Gilead, Ohio, afterwards engaged in teaching and in later life devoted his attention to farming near Mattoon, Ill. Their father, Gershom Barnes, moved from Phillipsburg, N. J., to Mount Gilead, Ohio, at an early day and in 1854 to Illinois, locating in Warren County, finally removing to Gifford, Champaign County.

About 1835 Theophilus Barnes married Nancy Cyphers, who was born April 21, 1813, and who was the granddaughter of McDonald Campbell. She is also deceased. The children born of this union were: Christian P., born July 18, 1836; Paul, born August 16, 1838; Gershom, born September 24, 1842; Sumerton, born January 22, 1844; William D., born September 22, 1845; Hannah A., born June 20, 1847, now the wife of Edward E. Stribling, of Dillsburg, Ill.; Rueben, who died in infancy; Mary, born April 11, 1851, now the widow of Hiram Lenox, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Franklin Pierce, born April 9, 1853, and James S., born July 22, 1855. Mr. Barnes followed farming on Section 10 in Township 21 North, Range 10 East, after coming to Champaign County. He was formerly a member of the Second Adventist Church. In political sentiment he was a zealous Democrat, and exerted a strong influence in local affairs, occupying the position at different times of Assessor and Collector and member of the School Board. He came of a prominent family, including among his relatives the well-known railway magnate and financier, Jay Gould, who was his cousin.

WILLIAM RILEY BARRICK, who for seventy-five years has lived on Section 31, Crittenden Township, Champaign County, was born October 31, 1829. His father, William Barrick, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he followed farming, later moving to Illinois prior to the birth of the subject of this sketch. Reared as other boys of those days, William Riley Barrick obtained his schooling during the winter months while working on the farm in summer. When the gold fever broke out in California in 1849, he crossed the plains with an ox-team, staying on the Slope, two years, during which he followed placer-mining with a fair degree of success. He then returned to Illinois where he bought forty acres of land,

to which he made additions from time to time. Recently he has given up active work and disposed of his landed interest to his children.

On February 13, 1853, Mr. Barrick was married to Louisa Williams, daughter of Elijah Williams, a farmer of Douglas County, Ill., and three children were born of this union, namely; James A., John B., and Mary Emory—the latter now being the wife of W. L. Davis, of Frankfort, Ind. Mrs. Barrick died October 27, 1893. Mr. Barrick is a Republican in politics, and has served his Township as School Director, Assessor and Collector. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John B. Barrick, son of William R., was born on the paternal homestead, educated in the public schools, and reared to the vocation of farming, always living with his father. On November 17, 1880, he was married to Mary C. Davis, daughter of John and Catherine (Marshall) Davis, and five children have been born to them, of whom four are now living: Glenn L., Harry L., Charles B., and Nellie E. In 1901 John B. Barrick purchased the home place from his father, consisting of 412 acres and constituting in every way a well improved and up-to-date farm. He and his family attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Order, and politically supports the principles of the Republican party.

JAMES M. BARTHLOW, physician and surgeon, was born in Urichsville, Ohio, February 18, 1847. His family removed to New Philadelphia, Ohio, shortly after his birth, and there the subject of this sketch passed the first nine years of his life. About 1854 he went with his parents to Bloomington, Ill., and thereafter lived in different parts of the State to which the elder Bartholow was called as a Methodist minister. Mr. Bartholow attended the public schools as a boy and entered Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., in 1860. In 1862 he left that institution to join the Union Army, enlisting in the Sixty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His term of service having expired, he reenlisted for three years in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until 1865, when he was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war, being mustered out at Gal-

veston, Texas, in 1866. During the latter year he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, where, in 1870, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his profession near Lincoln, Ill., and remained there until 1869, when he removed to Philo, Champaign County, where for twenty-seven years he covered a broad field of professional work. He became known throughout the county not only as a successful practitioner, but also as a man of affairs and public-spirited citizen. A chivalric devotion to his profession was a distinguishing characteristic during those years, and rich as well as poor commended his true worth and counsel both as a friend and as physician. Having been successful financially, tiring from practice in Philo, he moved to Urbana, where he has continued his professional labors as counsellor and advisor.

Dr. Bartholow is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Central Illinois Medical Society, and the Champaign County Medical Society. Since 1896 he has been United States Pension Examiner at Urbana, and has become identified with agricultural interests as a farm owner and stock raiser. From the time he became a citizen of Champaign County, he has been actively interested in the welfare of the Republican party, but has declined political preferment. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church. He married in 1867, Miss Florence Ford, of Mason City, Ill. Their children are Rev. Dr. Otto Bartholow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Hortense B. Robeson, wife of F. K. Robeson, of Champaign.

JAMES BARTLEY was born June 2, 1817, in Jackson Township, Pickaway County, Ohio, a son of Jacob and Sarah (West) Bartley, both parents being of German descent. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1830 with his parents, who had ten children, James being now the only surviving member of the family. He married Miss Mary Matilda Gibbins, a native of Kentucky, and seven children were born to them: William, Henry, Mary, John, Sarah Amanda, James M. and Jacob, of whom Mary, Sarah Amanda, and James still survive. Mrs. Bartley died May 29, 1875. Mr. Bartley's second wife was Malinda, the widow of Stephen Boyd, and a daughter of Hiram Rankin. She died in 1879. He was again married, his third wife being

Mary (Hardman) Patterson, the widow of William Patterson, by whom she had one son, William E. She died September 15, 1904.

In his religious belief Mr. Bartley is affiliated



JAMES BARTLEY.

with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was formerly a Whig, later becoming a Republican when that party was organized. His first vote was cast for William Henry Harrison.

HENRY BEHRENS, proprietor of Oak Cafe, Champaign, Ill., was born in Ford County, Ill., in 1865, and was educated in the public schools of his native State. At an early age he became interested in mercantile pursuits, and soon established a dry-goods emporium at Kankakee, Ill., where, for a period of twenty years, he did a flourishing business. In the year 1890, he was married to Rickey Kraffe, a native of Germany, and of this union three children have been born: Clara, Harry and Marguerite. Mr. Behrens removed from Kankakee to Champaign, where he opened the Oak Cafe. He belongs to the Eagle fraternity.

GEORGE FITCH BEARDSLEY was born May 26, 1827, in Milford Township, Knox County,

Ohio, where he obtained his education in the public and county schools. He was school teacher and farmer in his native county until November, 1867, since which time he has been in the real estate, loan, and insurance business at Champaign. He enlisted in the hundred-day service during the Civil War and held the rank of Orderly Sergeant, in Company B, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He has served as Alderman of Champaign for fourteen years and for seven years has been a member of the Board of Education, of which he was President for three years. He built the handsome Beardsley Hotel, one of the finest hostleries in Central Illinois, and has done much in advancing the interests of Champaign, having erected many residences and business houses. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley celebrated their golden wedding



GEORGE FITCH BEARDSLEY.

in the fall of 1904, which was commemorated by their many friends in Champaign and vicinity. Their children now living are Henry M. and John W., of Kansas City, Mo., and Anna L., of Champaign, Ill.

DANIEL E. BEELER, farmer, of Kerr Township, Champaign County, is a native of McLean County, Ill., where he was born April 5, 1855. He is of Irish ancestry and Revolutionary

stock, his paternal grandfather, Col. William Beeler, having his rank under the banner of Washington. His parents, William and Catherine (Layton) Beeler, were natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively, and had a family of ten children, the order of their birth being as follows: Harriet, wife of James Westmoreland, of Arrowsmith, Ill.; Sarah Jane, wife of J. L. Fry, of Denton, Texas, and who died in 1902; Mary Ellen, wife of J. D. Banner, of Leroy, Ill.; John Davis, who died in 1888, at the age of forty years; Alfaretta, wife of Evander Fry, of Bloomington, Ill.; Stephen A. Douglas, who died at the age of twenty; Juliet, who died at the age of thirteen; and Martha Estelle, the deceased wife of Stephen Webb, of Leroy, Ill., who died in 1904. The mother of this family died in 1861 at the age of thirty-two, and in 1866, William Beeler (the father) married Mary O'Neal, of Benton, Ill. Six children were born to the latter union: Arthur, deceased at the age of four years; Samuel, who died at the age of two; Silas F.; Sadie, wife of Oscar McCue, of Bloomington, Ill.; an infant who died un-named; Clyde, who died at the age of fourteen. The Beeler family was established in Illinois in 1833.

Christmas eve, December 24, 1879, Daniel E. Beeler married Harriet Jane Stiger, of Linn Grove, McLean County, Ill., and daughter of William and Mary Stiger. Of this union seven children have been born: Laura Pearl, wife of Frank Hennessy, of Gifford, Ill.; Cecil Herbert; Mary Ellen; Park Lyle; Mabel; Perry Lyston; and Mamie. Mr. Beeler rents about six hundred acres of land, and takes justifiable pride in his improvements and fine horses and cattle. His surroundings evidence the thrift and industry which have accomplished his success, and his name stands for honesty and progress in rural life. The family are members and active workers in the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Beeler is a Democrat, and fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekas.

FREDERICK AUGUST BEISSER was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, August 12, 1825, the son of Gottlieb and Johanna (Engel) Beisser, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. After leaving school he took up the study of pharmacy, and for three and a half years was engaged in the drug business

in Magdeburg, Prussia. He came to America in 1843, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., and was there employed in the office of the Buffalo Courier for three years. He next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there occupied the position of drug clerk for eight years. At the end of that time he purchased a drug store and embarked in business for himself in his own building, which he operated for a year and a half. The building in which his drug business was situated being destroyed by fire, he came to Champaign in August, 1855, and bought 36



FREDERICK AUGUST BEISSER.

acres of land. He sold a part of this, but later bought other property and his home farm now comprises 47 acres, which he has highly cultivated, raising thereon all kinds of vegetables, with which he supplies the local market. In the meantime he has added nearly 100 acres within one and a half miles of his home place.

In his religious faith Mr. Beisser is a member of the St. John German Lutheran Church, in which for many years he has held the office of trustee and elder. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Beisser was married June 1, 1846, to Miss Amelia Meisner, a daughter of Ernest and Rozena (Rutga) Meisner. No children have

been born to them, but they have an adopted son, Robert J. Feig, who is now living on the farm. In February, 1903, he purchased the property at 504 East University Avenue, where he now resides, having retired from active business cares.

SYLVANUS McLANE BENEDICT was born in Delaware, Ohio, July 4, 1831, a son of Obadiah and Catherine (McLane) Benedict. His parents moved to Champaign County, Ill., when he was very young and settled in Urbana Township, where he was educated in the common schools. At an early age he learned the trade of plasterer and followed that vocation during his life. In his fraternal affiliations he was an Odd Fellow for many years. Politically he was a Republican.

On June 5, 1855, Mr. Benedict was united in marriage to Mary Lavina Sansberg, daughter of Gudamind and Marie (Pedersdate) Sansberg, who was born in Orleans County, N. Y., March 16, 1832. She was brought to Illinois when four years old, her parents settling in DeKalb County, later removing to LaSalle County. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, namely: Dora (Mrs. George Howard), of Champaign County; Catherine, died aged five years; Anna (Mrs. Isaac Grant), living on Green Street, Urbana; Lottie (Mrs. Edward Thayer), of Danville, Ill.; Susie (Mrs. LaFayette Smith), residing on West Park Street, Champaign; Ollivene, died aged twenty-eight years; Otis, lives in Urbana, and Bertha at home. Mr. Benedict enlisted in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Urbana, in 1862, serving three years, chiefly on detail duty.

AARON BENNETT was born in Fairfax County, N. J., May 14, 1801, was reared on a farm in that State, and in boyhood was trained to agricultural pursuits. He moved west from New Jersey to Shelbyville, Ind., traversing the long distance by wagon. From Indiana he came to Illinois in 1855, settling on what was known as the "Ridge Farm," three miles west of Champaign, a tract of land which had been partially brought under cultivation. In 1857 he removed to Champaign and was a resident of the town during the next seven years, in the meantime making some improvements on lands in which he had invested. In 1864 he removed to the farm at the edge of Urbana

which has since been known as the Bennett homestead, and which is still in possession of the family. He continued to reside on this farm until his death, which occurred September 30, 1889. He was probably the first broom manufacturer in Champaign, and although the business was not conducted on a large scale, it was one of the pioneer industries of the town.

Very early in life Mr. Bennett became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for more than fifty years he was a leader in that denomination. He and Mrs. Bennett helped to found the First Presbyterian Church in Champaign, and in later years affiliated with the First Presbyterian of Urbana. He may be said to have been among the earliest active Sunday school workers in this county. He was a young man when the Sunday school movement was set on foot in the United States, its earliest work having been done in New Jersey. In Indiana he continued the work and, after his removal to Illinois, he became one of the leaders in organizing and conducting Sunday schools here, taking a deep interest in advancing the cause until the end of his life. He was noted as a singer in the church choir and Sunday school, and delighted those who listened to him in the earlier years of his life. He was a kindly, gentle, lovable man.

Mr. Bennett was married first in New Jersey, and there his wife died. His second wife died soon after he came to Illinois. In 1857 he married Miss Cynthia A. List, a daughter of John B. List, who came from Johnson County, Ind., to Champaign County in 1855, and first settled in what is now Mahomet Township, but later moved to Piatt County, Ill. He was the descendant of an old Kentucky family. Mrs. Bennett survives her husband, and since 1889 has resided in Urbana. At the present time (1904) the surviving children are Ephraim, of Parsons, Kans.; M. L., of Quincy, Ill.; Mrs. Thomas Edwards, of La Crosse, Kans.; John B.; Mrs. Hattie Knowlton, and George M., all of Urbana.

JOHN B. BENNETT was born in Champaign, Ill., September 19, 1858, a son of the pioneer, Aaron Bennett, whose sketch appears elsewhere. When he was six years of age his father moved a mile and a quarter north of the family, and is known as the Bennett Urbana on a farm which is still in possession

homestead. Mr. Bennett passed his youth on this farm and was trained to agricultural pursuits. He attained his education in the country schools of the neighborhood, attending what was then, and is still known as the Perkins school house. In 1879 he began serving his apprenticeship in the bricklaying trade. In 1884 he went to McPherson County, Kan., and some time later engaged in contracting and building there. He was in Kansas and Colorado until 1891, when he returned to Urbana. Since then he has been one of the leading builders of this city and has contributed in no small degree to the building up of both Champaign and Urbana. He has also operated in real estate to some extent, some of his later investments being in Mississippi lands. Active and energetic as well as honorable and high minded, he has gained a place among the substantial business men of Urbana. In 1901 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Urbana, and re-elected in 1903. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Court of Honor.

In 1884 Mr. Bennett married Miss Missouri Garman, a daughter of W. S. Garman, of Urbana.

REV. HENRICH BERGSTAEDT, pastor St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Royal, Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born at Kalsiss, Mecklenburg, Germany, June 21, 1865, son of Carl and Mary (nee Eckhoff) Bergstaedt. He obtained his preliminary education in the Fatherland, and in August, 1883, came to America to enter the Wartburg Theological Seminary, of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other States, located at Mendota, Ill. Graduating from this institution on December 7, 1886, his first charge was at State Center, Iowa, where he remained eighteen months. In August, 1888, he entered upon the duties of his present pastoral charge, and during the past sixteen years has done an extensive work outside his own field. He was Special Financial Agent for the Wartburg College, Clinton, Iowa, from 1899 to 1902, and during his incumbency raised, through correspondence, a large sum of money to liquidate a church debt of long standing over that institution; was official correspondent for the official church paper, "Kirckenblatt," from 1892 to 1903; served eight years as member of the Board of Publication of the Synod of Iowa,

and is now (1904) editor of "Wartburg Calendar," the official year book of that Synod. On February 10, 1899, Rev. Bergstaedt was married to Miss Henrika Catherine Fischer, of Royal, daughter of Rev. G. M. R. and Ida W. (Koopman) Fischer, natives, respectively, of Germany and Adams County, Ill. In political views he is independent and does not confine himself to any particular party lines.

GEORGE P. BLISS was born at Sidney, Champaign County, Ill., November 5, 1858, and educated at Urbana, Ill., High School, was reared on a farm one and one-fourth miles east of Sidney, Ill., and worked there until



GEORGE P. BLISS.

1894 when he came to Urbana, and engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has been very successful. He organized the New Abstract Company, of Champaign County, and has associated with him in this business some of the strongest financial interests in the State. He is also a heavy dealer in lands.

Mr. Bliss' father came to Champaign County from Massachusetts in 1856, and was killed at Sidney, in 1864, in a struggle growing out of his defense of the principles of Lincoln and the Republican party.

JOHN BLOCKER was born in Sweden in 1852, and emigrated to the United States in 1869, locating in Kansas, where for two years he followed the trade of a nurseryman. He then moved to Ivesdale, Champaign County, Ill., and secured a position with Mr. Johnson with whom he remained for nineteen years. In 1892 he engaged in the implement business, handling all kinds of farm implements, harvesting machinery, buggies, wagons, harness, etc. He owns two large buildings in Ivesdale, besides which he has built an implement house and a blacksmith shop. He is agent for grain dumps and Studebaker wagons. In 1891, he married Hester Meredith, who was born in Kentucky, and they are the parents of two children—John and Helen.

SOLOMON BOCOCK was born in Grant County, Ind., October 13, 1838, the son of Alfred and Rebecca (Bates) Bocock. Reared on a farm, he was educated in the public schools and, in 1850, moved to Crittenden Township, Champaign County, with his parents, the latter locating in Tolono, where they both eventually died. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until 1860, when he began farming on his own account. He moved onto Section 2, Crittenden Township, in 1869, at which time he bought eighty acres of land and has, from time to time, placed valuable improvements upon the farm and has one of the finest places in the township.

Mr. Bocock was married March 6, 1864, to Amy A. Boots, daughter of Eli and Malinda (Middleton) Boots, who moved from Iowa to Champaign County in 1861. He was a farmer and a native of Virginia, but was raised in Ohio, where Mrs. Bocock was born. Mr. Bocock and wife are the parents of six children, namely: James W.; Minnie May, wife of William Ordell; Arthur F.; Alva E.; Roberta; Ethel, and one child who died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Bocock served in the Civil War, enlisting December 23, 1861, in Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, in which he served four years and two months, having reenlisted in 1864. He was mustered out November 22, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., in politics is a Republican and has served as School Director.

BENJAMIN F. BOGGS (deceased) was born July 2, 1832, in Lawrence County, Ohio. His

father's family were residents of Southern Ohio. His ancestors on his mother's side were of Scotch origin, and came to America during the colonial period, settling in Pendleton County, Va. His great-grandfather, John Nelson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The grandfather, Benjamin Nelson, removed with the family to Lawrence County, Ohio, and it was here that his daughter, Mahala Nelson, mother of the subject of this sketch, was married to Alexander Boggs. Having lost his parents at the age of seven years, Mr. Boggs went to live with an uncle, Mr. Henry Nelson.



BENJAMIN F. BOGGS.

Although the neighborhood had been settled for some time, the inhabitants were scattering, and educational advantages were exceedingly limited. Young Boggs attended school two or three months each winter from the age of ten years until he was nineteen, at which time he entered the Academy at Albany, Ohio, remaining two years. These scanty opportunities were eagerly improved and thoroughly enjoyed by his alert mind. In the spring of 1853 he accompanied his uncle Henry Nelson to Madison County, Ind. The following autumn he returned to Ohio where, on December 20, 1853, he was married to Mary J. Armstrong, who still survives him. Shortly

after his marriage, Mr. Boggs, accompanied by his wife, went to Indiana where they lived for one year. They then returned to Ohio where they remained for six years, and, on September 15, 1860, he with his family—at that time consisting of himself, his wife and three children—removed to Douglas County, Ill., driving overland in a canvas-covered wagon, taking twelve days for the trip.

Mr. Boggs continued his residence on the farm in Douglas or Champaign Counties until 1890, when he removed to Urbana, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 25th, 1903.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, nine of whom are now living, viz.: Elma, wife of Rev. G. W. Wilson, of Chicago; Harriet, wife of I. A. Love, a lawyer of Danville, Ill.; Estelle, wife of F. H. Prunk, a hardware dealer of Indianapolis; Frank H. Boggs, a lawyer of Urbana, and junior member of the firm of Cunningham & Boggs of that city; Florence, wife of Dr. Oliver M. Johnston, Professor of Romance Languages in Leland Stanford University, Cal.; Cassandra A. Boggs, teacher in the city schools of Seattle, Wash.; F. Stanley Boggs, real-estate and insurance agent of Urbana, Ill.; L. Pearl Boggs, a teacher residing at Urbana, and O. Carter Boggs, real-estate and insurance agent of Urbana, in business with his brother, F. Stanley Boggs, of the same place. Mr. Boggs was a strong believer in liberal education and gave to all of his children the advantages offered by our State University, from which four of them were graduates.

In religion Mr. Boggs was, from his early boyhood, a Methodist, always holding the interests of his church of first importance. In politics, first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, yet never a strong partisan, he always took a lively interest in the political affairs of his country.

For the greater part of his life Mr. Boggs was extensively engaged in farming and the feeding of stock, and at the time of his death was the owner of between 500 and 600 acres of fine farming land in Champaign and Douglas Counties, and about 2,000 acres of wheat and grazing lands in Harper County, Kans.

Mr. Boggs was possessed of a strong and pronounced individuality which—although in his intercourse with others he was most facile and suave—invariably ruled and finally deter-

mined his actions. He was unbending in his integrity, his sense of right and justice being his rule of action. The arguments and persuasions of friends were listened to with respect and deference, but the ultimate action would conform to his convictions. In public matters, especially those pertaining to his church relations, he was a liberal giver, and the worthy poor had in him a constant friend.

FRANKLIN HOWARD BOGGS, the son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Armstrong) Boggs, was



FRANKLIN HOWARD BOGGS.

born in Pesotum Township, Champaign County, Ill., December 30, 1865, but passed the greater part of his life, until of full age, upon his father's farm a few rods away, but over the line in Douglas County. Here he passed his time like other farmers' sons, alternating between the various labors of the farm in summer and attending the district school in winter. He graduated from the high school at Tuscola in 1885, and pursued his studies further at the University of Illinois, for one year. After two years spent in the law school of the Northwestern University, Chicago, he was graduated therefrom in 1890, with the degree of LL. B. and the same year was admit-

ted to practice in the Courts of Illinois. He established himself in the practice of his profession at Tuscola, which he there followed for one year, when he removed to Urbana, where he has continued in practice for more than fourteen years, nearly all of the time as the junior partner in the law firm of Cunningham and Boggs. His practice has been in the State and Federal Courts of Illinois, and in the courts of the neighboring States, and has been successful and profitable.

Mr. Boggs was married at Tuscola, in 1892, to Miss Belle Gibbs, and now occupies a beautiful home upon Illinois Street, Urbana, a few blocks east of the grounds of the University of Illinois. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs are both members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Urbana, in which he is one of the Board of Stewards. He is also a member of Triumph Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Urbana Lodge of Masons.

Mr. Boggs is a member of the Urbana Banking Company and one of the Directors of the same. He is now and has been for ten years a member of the City Council of the City of Urbana, serving always upon important committees. From his youth Mr. Boggs has been known as a stalwart Republican, and has been untiring in his labors for the success of his party, believing that its success means the highest good of the Republic.

HENRY BOHN was born April 28, 1866, in Lorraine, France (now Germany), a son of Henry and Charlotte (Wyttter) Bohn, both natives of Germany. Henry, Jr., received his education in Germany, and at the age of nineteen came to Woodford County, Ill., where he worked on a farm for ten years. In March, 1895, he removed to Champaign County, where he followed the industry of farming. He now resides on a farm comprising 160 acres which is located one mile south of Fisher, Newcomb Township, Ill. In 1902 he purchased a farm of 100 acres in Audrian County, Mo. On January 12, 1893, Mr. Bohn was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Zoss, who was born in Switzerland, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Ernest, Sarah, Annie, Henry, Mary and Clara.

DAVID BOND (deceased) was born in Clithero, Yorkshire, England, September 8, 1832, son

of Joseph and Ella (Beavers) Bond, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen he came to America and located in Peoria, Ill., working by the month on a farm until twenty-three years of age, when he bought land in that locality, and started farming on his own account. In 1865 he came to Champaign County and bought eighty acres of land two and a half miles west of Philo, in Philo Township. Later he moved to Tolono Township and purchased 160 acres six miles northwest of the town of Tolono, still later moving to Champaign, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 29, 1901. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Prairie View, in which he was an Elder. In politics he was a Republican.

On March 2, 1856, Mr. Bond married Miss Elizabeth Edwards, a daughter of George and Ann (Hollis) Edwards, and the following named children were born to them: Nellie (Mrs. Elmer Fisher), Joseph Edward, George, Susan (Mrs. Howard Clark), Anne Elizabeth (Mrs. Harry Petticrew), Ruth (Mrs. Charles Yockey), Luella May, John Myron and Ethel. Mr. Bond made farming his life work, and was always regarded as an honorable and representative citizen of Champaign County.

SAMUEL JONES BOYD, farmer, residing on Section 24, Sidney Township, Champaign County, was born in Rock Castle County, Ky., December 27, 1842, son of David M. and Mary Jane (Boyd) Boyd, both natives of Kentucky. The father died when the subject of this sketch was a child, and the mother and children subsequently removed to Putnam County, Ind., in 1857. They remained there four years and then, in April, 1861, located in Sidney Township, and began farming on leased land. Samuel J., was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Illinois, and as soon as he had saved enough money he bought eighty acres of land in Raymond Township, but later sold it. He and his wife now own 175 acres of excellent land on Section 24, Sidney Township, on which they have built a handsome home, with all first-class, modern improvements. Politically Mr. Boyd is a Democrat, socially is affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity, and in religion is a member of the Christian Church. His daughters retain their membership in the Presbyterian Church. He is a stockholder in the

Farmers' Elevator at Sidney. On August 26, 1866, Mr. Boyd was married to Margaret, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Clawson, and of this union five children have been born, namely: Josiah, who died when eight years old; Walter Scott, a farmer, who has 100 acres in Indiana, and also operates a part of his father's farm, which he rents; Alta May; Ora Ella; and Lulu Stella. The daughters are all engaged in teaching.

JOSEPH BRAYSHAW, M. D., a successful medical practitioner of Homer, Champaign County, Ill., was born in DuQuoin, Ill., January 15, 1868, a son of H. P. Brayshaw, a native of Illinois, and grandson of Joseph Brayshaw, who was born in England. His mother, Elizabeth Brayshaw, also was born in England. H. P. Brayshaw responded to the call to arms in 1861, enlisting in Company G, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, in which service he was eventually disabled. The family removed to Missouri in 1876, and after completing his education in the public schools, Dr. Brayshaw entered Peirce City Baptist College, of Missouri, graduating therefrom in the class of 1888. In 1892 he entered the University of Missouri, graduating from the medical department in the spring of 1896. He practiced in Sangamon County, Ill., until January, 1902, when he allied his professional fortunes with the town of Homer, since sincerely appreciative of his skill and personal worthiness. Dr. Brayshaw married Mary R. King, of Kansas, June 1, 1898, and has a daughter, Helen M. The doctor is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Sons of Veterans.

CHARLES M. BRIDGES, real-estate broker, was born in Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., July 12, 1861. His parents were Dr. Vernon R. and Mary E. (Boyd) Bridges, the former born in Rockingham County, Va., and the latter in Kentucky. In 1861 he responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, entered the service as Assistant Surgeon in an Illinois Regiment, and after six months was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in another regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. Returning to Mattoon he resumed his profession which he practiced with distinction until

his death, which occurred in 1892, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was President of the Board of Examiners of Pensions from 1865 until 1892. Socially he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic Order, in the circles of which he was a prominent and active member. He was deacon in the Christian Church, of which his wife was also a member. She died about forty years of age. Her parents were John and Rebecca (Maze) Boyd, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Indiana, both being deceased.

Charles M. Bridges, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and later Lee's Academy in Coles County, Ill. After having taught school for one year he assumed charge of his father's farm for the same length of time, and in 1885 was appointed Voucher Clerk of the Big Four Railroad, at Mattoon, Ill.—a position he later exchanged for that of general foreman of the Big Four shops at Urbana, acting in that capacity until 1902, when he engaged in his present business. He deals extensively in real estate, handling lands in Southern Illinois and the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Bridges was one of four of a family, who were as follows: Emma, a teacher of music who died at the age of twenty-seven years, Flora, who is filling the chair of English Literature and Greek in the Oberlin College, Ohio; Charles M., and Edward who died in youth. Mr. Bridges was united in marriage in 1883 to Miss Eanta M. Gray, daughter of George and Ruth Gray, who are residents of Urbana. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

CHRISTOPHER BROADDUS (deceased) was born in Caroline County, Va., September 20, 1819, a son of Lunsford Broaddus, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a grandson of John Broaddus, a Revolutionary soldier. The subject of this sketch came from Virginia to Indiana and from there to Illinois in 1836. He was one of the early settlers in Marshall County, passing his entire life there and dying in that county. He grew up on a farm in his native State where he received his early education. Later he studied surveying in Indiana, and in early days practiced that profession to some extent in Illinois. He was an old-school Virginian in manners and in his methods of business, and very early took a prominent place

among the pioneers of Marshall County. He became a large land-owner and was noted for his progressive methods as an agriculturist. He served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of his county, and held other local offices, but cared little for official preferment.

Mr. Broadus married, in 1844, Minerva Hall, daughter of James Hall. Mr. Hall had come from Licking County, Ohio, in 1831, and settled in Marshall County, being the nearest neighbor of the Broadus family. Mrs. Broadus, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, came to Illinois as a child. She has been a witness to a large proportion of the growth of Illinois and had her full share of pioneer experiences. She and her husband grew up on neighboring farms and spent a portion of their childhood together. They lived near their old homestead until the death of her husband, which occurred in 1870.

Both the Broadus and Hall homesteads in Marshall County are still in possession of members of the family. Mrs. Broadus removed to Urbana in 1888, and that city has since been her home. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Broadus living (in 1905) are: Mrs. Cynthia Crossland, of Watseka, Ill.; Mrs. Jessica Farr, Miss Florence E., Mrs. Alice V. Clark, of Urbana, and Marshall H., living on the old homestead in Marshall County.

WILLIAM GAGE BROWN, Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Champaign County, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 29, 1840. His parents were John G. and Clorania (Howe) Brown, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. The father was a contractor and brick manufacturer, and came with his family to Illinois in 1855, locating in Urbana where he continued manufacturing brick for three years and afterwards engaged in farming, but died at Urbana, Ill., February 6, 1868, at the age of fifty-five years and eight months. He and his wife were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel W. Brown, father of William Gage Brown, was a native of Massachusetts who came to Ohio in the early part of the century, dying in that State at the age of eighty years. He married Lydia Warren, who also lived to a ripe old age. In religion both were of the old time Methodist faith. Their family consisted of five boys, two of whom are still living. The family is related to General Gage,

of Revolutionary fame and of the Colonial army, the name being handed down from generation to generation. The mother of William G. died at Urbana February 5, 1880, aged sixty-eight years and ten months. Samuel W. served as collector of Urbana Township at one time, and was a trustee in the Methodist Church.

William G. Brown is the only surviving member of a family of six children, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Urbana. Later he worked on a farm and was also employed as a dry-goods clerk. After the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted on June 16, 1861, in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged January 23, 1862. March 31, 1862, he re-enlisted in Battery L, Second Light Artillery, served until his time expired, and arrived at home on the day President Lincoln was shot by Booth. He received his final discharge April 14, 1865. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner during the war, but suffered a great deal from illness, and at the close of the conflict his friends did not think he would live five years. Since 1865 he has held office in the Urbana court house with the exception of one year, during which time he was in the grocery business at Bement, Ill., and one year in the County Clerk's office at Danville, Ill., where he was employed by John Short. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected Circuit Clerk twice, serving eight years. He began his duties as Deputy Clerk in June, 1867, holding that position until 1892, his first commission as Clerk being dated December 3, 1888, his second December 26, 1892, each term being four years. Since 1896 he has held the office of Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Champaign County, and as such has rendered most efficient service. He was also, for two years, a member of the Urbana City Council. In religious views he is allied with the Methodist Church, and socially is affiliated with Urbana Lodge, No. 157, A. F. & A. M.; Urbana Chapter, No. 80; Urbana Council, No. 19, R. & S. M.; and Urbana Commandery, No. 16, K. T. For twenty-one years he has held the office of Recorder in the Chapter, Commandery, and Council.

On September 7, 1866, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Harriet A. Wolfe, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. Joseph and Harriet Wolfe, the former of whom was a pastor in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both parents

lived to a ripe old age, the death of Rev. Joseph Wolfe occurring in Ohio and that of his wife in Urbana. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown the following named children have been born: Mary A., who married Orville L. Davis, and who resides in Champaign, having borne her husband two children, Redmond B. and Robert O.; Frederick G., who is an architect, and married Miss Lella A. Love, their place of residence being Los Angeles, Cal.; Ina D., who married Clarence N. Riley, and resides in Urbana, having one child, Richard Girard; William Jay, an architect now residing in New York City; and Francis A., who died when one year old. Mrs. Brown, who was a member of the Methodist Church, died in Urbana, November 16, 1881, at the age of forty years. Mr. Brown's second wife was Mrs. Harriet Kent, a native of New York. In her religious faith she was an Episcopalian. She died in 1902, about the age of forty-eight years.

FIELDING BROWNFIELD was born in Somers Township, Champaign County, at the head of Big Grove, March 21, 1841. His early education was acquired in the public schools and subsequently he engaged in farming, which branch of industry he has followed ever since, in connection with owning and operating a threshing machine, corn sheller and wood saw, all being operated by steam power. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and in his religious views a Universalist.

Mr. Brownfield was married March 7, 1867, to Miss Mary Malvina, Calloway, a daughter of John and Lucinda (Rose) Calloway. Nine children have been born to them, namely: Ellen (Mrs. J. B. Corsen); Lester P.; Clara, who lives in Decatur; Celia May (Mrs. Edward Kirby, of Stanton); Jessie Ann (Mrs. Walter Dillman), who also resides in Stanton; Ruth A. (Mrs. Hosea Kirby); Arthur D., who lives at home; Roy Roscoe, a resident of Stanton; and Lieu, who died at the age of six months.

JACOB BUCH (deceased), prominent citizen and Police Magistrate, Champaign, Ill., was born in Simmershausen-Cassel, Germany, January 20, 1838. He obtained a common-school education, and during his youth worked in a stone-quarry for his father, who was a contractor and builder. When eighteen years of age, he came to America, landing in Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1856, and two days later

obtained employment in that city at \$4 per month. On September 10, 1860, he enlisted in Company C, Fifth United States Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged as Cavalry Sergeant September 10, 1865. During his term of service, he participated in fifty-one engagements, viz.: Falling Water, Hanover Court House, Old Church, White Oak Swamp, South Mountain, Winchester Gross Roads, Union, Upperville, Frankston Station, Barton's Cross Roads, Petersburg, Amosville, Waterloo, Fredericks-



JACOB BUCH.

burg, Hartwood Church, Kelly's Ford, Fleming's Cross Roads, Stoneman's Raid, Beverly Ford, Ardia, Manassa Gap, Brandy Hanch, Capitt's Station, Custer's Raid to Charlottesville, Stanardsville, Todd Tavern, Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Mechanicsville, Travillian Station, Deep Bottom, Smithfield, Berryville, Winchester, Milford, Fort Royal, Larcy, Port Republic, Woodstock, Edinburg, Cedar Creek, South Anna, Dunwiddie Court House, Five Forks—all in Virginia; Aurotain, Williamsport and Boonesboro, Md., Gettysburg, Pa., Torbet's raid to Gordonville and Sheridan's raid to James River. He escorted President Lincoln to Petersburg, Va.,

eleven days before his assassination, and was a member of Gen. Grant's body-guard at Falling Water and Hanover Court House. After the close of the war he located in Baltimore, Md., but later removed to Chicago, remaining in the latter city until July 6, 1868, when he came to Champaign, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Buch conducted a meat market in Champaign until 1876; in the fall of 1877 was elected Justice of the Peace to fill the unexpired term of Justice Jervis; in 1878 was elected Coroner, and held the combined offices of Justice and Coroner until 1892. In the latter year he was elected Police Magistrate and served continuously in that capacity until his death, July 27, 1904. On June 3, 1867, Mr. Buch was married to Christina Miller of Chicago. Fraternally he was a member of Kaulbach Lodge, No. 549, I. O. O. F., and Col. Nodine Post, No. 140, G. A. R., and was buried with the highest honors by these two societies; his funeral being largely attended.

Mr. Buch, in his daily life and in the administration of the office, which he so ably filled, exemplified, by his true Christian character, that a man can be a public official and yet be a strictly honest man. His careful accounting to the city of every cent which was its due, and his many acts of charity, was his idea of a true man and an earnest Christian. During his last six months in office, while his physical health and strength were fast failing him, he was more anxious to make a fine report to the city than he was for his own personal needs and his home. He served the city, which he loved so well, until his life was nearly gone, and passed away as peacefully as the sleep of a child.

Recounting, again, the many battles in which he served the Union, he received his last call "to arms." Death had claimed him and he passed from the service of his city here, to the service of his Maker, in a brighter land beyond. Silently he passed adown the dale to that dim unknown, where

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The Sergeant's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and daring few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
His silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

J. CHARLES BUHS was born September 11, 1847, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany. His father died while J. Charles was an infant and his mother came to America with her family in 1866, settling in Fairfield County, Ohio, where they lived nearly ten years. At the end of that period they came to Illinois, and rented a farm until 1894. The mother died in 1888. In the fall of 1893, Mr. Buhs purchased the farm where he now resides, on Section 33, Urbana Township, and at present owns 240 acres, cultivating corn, oats, and potatoes.

Mr. Buhs was married September 24, 1870, to Miss Frederika Albright, who was also a native of Germany. Four children have been born to them: Frank, Herman, Edward and Anna, all of whom are at home. Mrs. Buhs died January 9, 1897. The children received a good common-school education, and Mr. Buhs owes a large part of his prosperity to his boys, all of whom are energetic, wide-awake young men, and take a deep interest in the farm and home life. Their home grounds and buildings are equal to those of the best farms in the county. The family attend the German Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. Buhs votes with the Democratic party.

CHRIST BURNETT was born in Yorkshire, England, June 17, 1840, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kerby) Burnett, who were also natives of Yorkshire. His father was a stone and brick mason, and followed that trade in England, with the exception of fifteen years spent in the English army, eight years of which was in the service in India, where he was twice wounded. There were eleven children in the family: Elizabeth, Mary, James, Hannah, George, Ursula, Sarah, Christopher, Jane, William and Nellie, all of whom came to America in three divisions; Hannah, who is now the wife of John Thornburn, came first, followed by James, George and Ursula, and the remainder of the family. The father settled first at Burr Oak Grove, Champaign County, remaining there one year, when he came to Urbana, and there followed his trade, though unable to do work to any considerable extent.

The family were members of the Methodist Church. The father and sons were Abolitionists; but on first coming to America were so misinformed by the party, that they voted for James Buchanan, but all have since been Republicans. George Burnett was a volunteer

in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, serving most of the time on detached duty. He was with Sherman's Army and spent two months in Andersonville Prison, being one of the fortunate "exchange" prisoners.

When the Burnetts first came to Illinois they purchased swamp land in Vermilion County, at twenty-five cents per acre, but were unable to purchase much, even at that price, and, for some time until the boys were of age, rented land. They first bought forty acres, and then 160 acres in St. Joseph Township, which they sold and then bought land in Section 21, Urbana Township, at \$60 per acre, and reside there at the present time. Christ now owns 240 acres. All of these lands are worth at least \$150 per acre, being under cultivation and having fine farm buildings with latest improvements.

Christ Burnett was married December 25, 1879, to Mrs. Mary E. Jordin, a native of Ohio. Her parents were Isaac and Mary (Ware) Albright. Two children have been born to them, namely, William and Elizabeth, both living at home. William is a student at the University of Illinois.

The Burnett brothers gave their attention for the most part to the growing of corn, oats, and grass, and are very successful farmers.

WILLIAM BURNETT, farmer, Urbana Township, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 28, 1846, the son of Thomas Burnett of the same country. Mr. Burnett came to America in 1853, and was educated in Urbana, Ill. Here, in partnership with his brother Christopher, he purchased 160 acres of land on Section 21, Urbana Township. In 1870, William took the south eighty acres, his brother retaining the north half. Recent purchases have increased Mr. Burnett's real-estate interests to 160 acres, all in Urbana Township. In his political views he is a Republican. He has never married. Mr. Burnett is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Urbana.

W. J. BURNETT, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on his farm in Section 36, Crittenden Township, Champaign County, was born in Londonderry County, Ireland, in December, 1847, a son of James and Margaret Burnett, whose ancestors were Scotch-Irish. They were of the Protestant faith and, for many genera-

tions, were residents of the North of Ireland. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm and secured an education in the schools of his native land. He immigrated to America in 1872, and located in Massachusetts, where he remained for four years. Moving to Champaign County in December, 1876, he purchased forty acres of land, the nucleus of his present farm, to which he has since added until now he owns 240 acres upon which he has built a good residence, barn, etc., and, by the judicious arrangement of shade and fruit trees, has an ideal home.

Mr. Burnett was married in New York City in 1872, to Margaret Watterson, and they became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, namely: Laura M.; Addie A., who is the wife of Walter Noe, a farmer; Alberta Louise, who married Harry Meadows, also a farmer; Mabel Viola; Walter James; Edith L.; Frederick William, and John W. S. Mr. Burnett and family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he votes the Republican ticket, and for many years has served as a member of the School Board.

ALBERT C. BURNHAM (deceased), banker and philanthropist, was born in Deerfield, Mich., February 11, 1839, and was reared on a farm. He received an academic education, and, on coming to Illinois, taught school during the winters of 1860 and 1861, in Onarga, Iroquois County. The following spring, he came to Champaign County and began reading law in the office of James B. McKinley. He was admitted to the bar in due time, and became associated with Mr. McKinley as junior member of the firm of McKinley & Burnham. The firm became largely interested in investments for Eastern capitalists in farm securities, and Mr. Burnham thus laid the foundation of his successful career as a financier. He was associated with Mr. McKinley until his marriage, soon after which he established himself in the banking house of Burnham, McKinley & Company, and from 1876 until his death, was senior member of the banking house of Burnham, Trevett & Mattis, his associates being J. R. Trevett and R. R. Mattis—the two last named gentlemen succeeding Mr. Burnham's former partners. He was a successful banker, and an able financier in all departments of business.

Mr. Burnham died September 13, 1897, leaving an estate valued at \$200,000. In the latter

years of his life he gave much of his time and attention to charitable work, and his thoughts along these lines resulted in his making a gift of \$10,000, (afterwards increased to \$25,000), as an endowment of the Julia F. Burnham Hospital, a noble institution named in honor of



ALBERT C. BURNHAM.

his deceased wife. A sketch of this institution will be found elsewhere in this work. In 1895, Mr. Burnham also donated to the city the site of a fine library building, accompanying it with a gift of \$50,000 for the erection of the building and maintenance of the library. This institution stands as a monument to his memory and is known as the "Burnham Athenaeum."

In 1866, Mr. Burnham married Miss Julia F. Davidson, of Newark, N. J. Mrs. Burnham died in New York City October 28, 1894.

JULIA F. BURNHAM was born in New York City, April 16, 1839. Her childhood was spent in Newark, N. J., where she acquired her education in the public schools. In 1866 she married Albert C. Burnham, who was at that time a prominent man of affairs in Champaign, Ill., where she resided until her death, which occurred October 28, 1894, in New York City. During the early years of her residence in

Champaign Mrs. Burnham became prominently identified with church and charitable work, and her activities in these fields covered a broad scope in later years. At the time of her death, and for some years prior thereto, she was Secretary of the State Board of Charities and her influence was felt throughout the State in humanitarian work. She interested herself especially in caring for the sick and suffering poor of Champaign and Urbana, and was the recognized leader of systematic work in this direction. In commemoration of the work which she had done, and as a memorial of her unselfish efforts in this behalf, the Julia F. Burnham Hospital was founded after her death by her husband, who donated grounds and erected thereon the institution which bears her name. This hospital, probably the most useful and widely known in Central Illinois, was endowed by Mr. Burnham, and has since been further endowed by his daughter, Mrs. Newton Harris, and others.



JULIA F. BURNHAM.

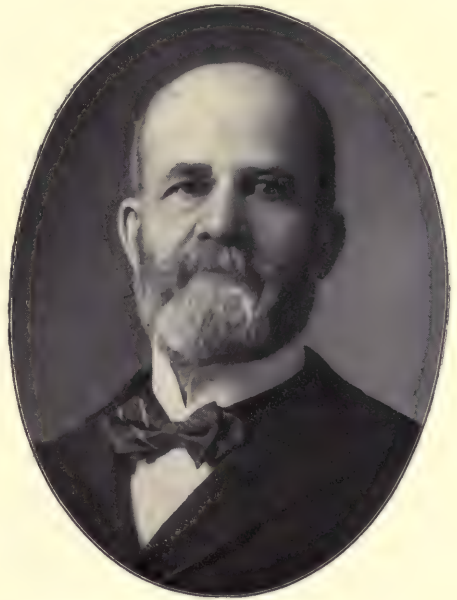
Mrs. Burnham also took an active part in advancing the educational interests of Champaign, and was one of the first women in Illinois to serve on the Public School Board. As a member of the Champaign Art Club and various other organizations, she did much also to

promote culture and intelligence in the community in which she made her home for nearly thirty years.

WILLIAM F. BURRES, physician and surgeon, Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., was born on a farm in Coles County, Ill., June 29, 1857, a son of George A. and Amanda (Woods) Burres, natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively. The qualities which have accomplished the success of Dr. Burres are the homely ones which have brought many a lad from the farm and placed him wherever ambition has beckoned. Little opportunity not of his own making came his way while living with his family on farms in Coles and Douglas County. When he doffed the workman's garb and entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., he still labored with his hands in a different field, for thus only could he avail himself of the courses of study so earnestly desired. At the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., also he worked his way, and the industry and economy so faithfully practiced enabled him to study medicine with Dr. Wagner, of Newman, Ill., and later to enter Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which he graduated in the class of 1882. He first engaged in practice in Sidney, Champaign County, Ill., but in 1900 came to Urbana, and since has been successful in this broader field of professional labor. His conscientious devotion to the best tenets of medical science have made him a deserved authority among his fellow practitioners. He has been President of the Champaign County Medical Society, and is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Burres was married, in 1882, to Alice Cooley, daughter of Rev. C. P. Cooley, of Newman, Ill.

THOMAS JONATHAN BURRILL, LL. D.—No name connected with the Faculty of the University of Illinois is so well known locally, and few names are so well known abroad, in connection with the University, as that of Dr. Burrill. This condition is not due entirely to his long connection with the institution as a member of the Faculty, nor to the fact that for several years he was acting President, but locally to the fact that, before his connection with the University, he was for three years a popular local Principal of schools, and as such very near, socially, to the people—an intimacy

which has never been broken, for he has continued to be a factor in all local affairs as before. Then, too, during all the years of his connection with the University, Dr. Burrill has been the servant of the whole people of the State, going from county to county in answer to the calls made for lectures and addresses. So, also, as a successful original investigator into the secrets of Nature, he has won a more than national reputation as a scientist. This mutual interest on the part of Dr. Burrill and his neighbors connects him with Champaign County as one long identified with the most important events in its local history.



THOMAS JONATHAN BURRILL, LL. D.

Dr. Burrill was born at Pittsfield, Mass., on April 25, 1839, the third son of John and Mary (Francis) Burrill. The father was a native of England and the mother of Ireland, but of Scotch ancestry. The Burrill and Francis families both emigrated to America while their children were young, and the latter were married in 1828 at Pawtucket, R. I., but afterwards made their home at Pittsfield.

About 1848, with his family, John Burrill, the father, removed to Illinois and set up his home in Stephenson County. This removal was made by the then most feasible route—by railroad to Albany, thence to Buffalo by

the Erie Canal and by steamer around the lakes to Chicago. The journey of one hundred and twenty miles across Northern Illinois to the new home was made by teams. The home was made upon new land entered from the Government by the father two years before the removal of the family. All around was much in the condition as left by nature, and equality prevailed among the dwellers there; for all lived in log houses and all were occupied in the making of homes and farms from the new lands. The only exception to the universally occupied log houses was the hastily constructed frame house erected by the Burrills, the sawed lumber used therein having been hauled from Chicago by team.

Here in this home, and under these rugged conditions and subject to the unavoidable privations of a life incident to the pioneer, this family was reared and the childhood and youth of the lad Thomas was spent. The schools there were of the same character as elsewhere in Illinois, fostered by no general law, but sustained only by private subscription at the first. Three or four months' attendance on the common-school each winter represented all the school advantages, such as they were, usually enjoyed, which was supplemented in the case of Mr. Burrill by attendance upon the Rockford High School. In this manner he qualified himself for entering the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal, from which he was graduated in 1865. Following his graduation he immediately accepted the superintendency of the schools at Urbana, tendered to him, and there entered upon what proved his life work. For three years, he filled this position most acceptably to his employers.

A mile away from the Urbana school house, upon a waste prairie between Urbana and Champaign, when the young school Principal went there, stood a vacant five-story building just then enclosed, subsequently known as the Urbana and Champaign Seminary. It awaited not only the finishing touch of the builder, but it awaited also the organization which was to fill the purpose of its construction. Its erection and history has been elsewhere detailed at length.

The term of service of the third year in Urbana terminated the week before the opening of the University, then known as the Illinois Industrial University, in March, 1868. Only three members of the Faculty had then

been appointed; and, while the number of students who offered themselves at the opening was small, the teaching force was proportionately small and inadequate in numbers to meet the demand. Dr. Burrill being upon the ground and unemployed, was at once secured as an assistant and placed in charge of classes. In this capacity his merits as an instructor were soon seen and appreciated by Regent Gregory, and his name was recommended to the Board of Trustees, and he was chosen Assistant Professor of Natural Sciences, and placed in charge of that department which then included Botany, Zoology and Geology. In his academic course he had given particular attention to the natural sciences, and, in recognition of his fitness for the position, in 1867 was chosen Botanist for Powell's Rocky Mountain Exploring Expedition, in which he spent the summer of that year with Major Powell in the mountains of Colorado. From this beginning, with the natural bent for the investigation of Nature's secrets, and in furtherance of the purposes of his department of the University, step by step, with the growth of the institution, involving a life of severe labor, has been made the progress of Dr. Burrill from student and public school principal to an important professorship.

In March, 1870, the Board of Trustees created the department of Botany and Horticulture, to the head of which Dr. Burrill was called, and which position he has ever since filled. In 1879 he became Vice-President of the institution, by virtue of which he has, at different times, filled the executive office, at one time for a period of nearly four years during an interregnum in the presidency. When at length the vacancy in the presidency was filled in 1894, the Board of Trustees created a new office, that of Dean of the General Faculty and of the graduate school, to which Dr. Burrill was called.

Dr. Burrill at one time filled the office of President of the Illinois State Horticultural Society by the choice of the eminent horticulturists who form that body, and has long been considered a high authority in that department of rural science. Ever since the establishment in connection with the University of Illinois of the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1888, he has been a member of its Board of Directors, and also its horticulturist and botanist.

From different high sources, educational institutions other than his own, Dr. Burrill has been the recipient of high academic honors in testimony of his eminent scholarship, the last of which was the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Northwestern University at Evanston, in 1893, which institution had previously honored itself as well as the recipient by conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts. So, also, the University of Chicago, in 1881, conferred upon him (on thesis) the degree of Doctor of Physics. He has also been elected to fellowships in several American and European scientific organizations, in some of which he has held important offices. To those who know the commendable character and very retiring modesty of the man, it will be needless to say that he has neither sought these honors nor attempted to secure special recognition for service, however much their bestowal may have been valued by him.

The chief line of research in which Dr. Burrill has been engaged during his years spent in the company of the microscope, has been the agency of the various classes of bacteria in the production of diseases of plants and animals; and he has the distinction of having been the first to make known to the world the well known and accepted theory that disease is transmitted through this agency. The subject of parasitic fungi was also early taken up by him and, before any one else in America had made much advancement in the study, valuable reports were issued by him which have been recognized as authority. In 1888 a United States commission was to be appointed to settle a scientific controversy concerning communicable diseases of swine. His well known studies upon bacteria in general designated Dr. Burrill as one of the best men in the country for the service, and he was accordingly appointed a member of the commission and ultimately shared in the responsibility of the report rendered.

It is a well known fact that the great beauty of the grounds upon which the University of Illinois is situated, is largely due to the taste and care given them from the first by Dr. Burrill. Trees have been selected and planted and drives have been laid out and improved under his advice and direction, until the very common and unattractive prairie upon which the buildings were erected has become, perhaps, the most attractive university

grounds in the country. The good taste and neatness here displayed has produced a wonderful effect upon the adjacent cities. Where a few years since were unkept door-yards filled with weeds or, at best, with high grass, are now to be seen, mile after mile, smoothly shaven green lawns, with no unsightly thing in sight. The example of the University has been so contagious that the two cities are noted for the taste and beauty of the homes and the cleanliness of the streets. In honor of the designer the beautiful avenue which divides the University grounds and along which its magnificent buildings have been erected, has been officially named "Burrill Avenue."

So the wise councils and kindly influences at home, and the world-wide reputation as an investigator and educator abroad, of Dr. Burrill, have been among the most potent influences in the unprecedented growth of the University of Illinois from the beginning. Of him and of his reputation the citizens of the County of Champaign of every class are proud, as of one of themselves.

In 1868 Dr. Burrill was married to Miss Sarah M. Alexander, a sister of O. O. Alexander, then a most popular citizen and Clerk of the Circuit Court of Champaign County. Their home on Green Street is one of the most comfortable and beautiful among those which line that noted thoroughfare for four miles through the two cities.

THOMAS A. BURT, Clerk of Champaign County, Ill., of which he is a native son, was born on a farm south of Urbana, November 13, 1868, and was reared and educated in the town of Urbana, to which he removed when four years old, after the death of his father. He entered the office of the County Clerk as deputy in September, 1888, was elected County Clerk at a special election in December, 1896, succeeding himself after the election of November, 1898, and again in 1902.

DANIEL ADAM BURWASH was born in Two Mountains County, Canada, August 9, 1851. His parents were Stephen and Louisa (Barber) Burwash, the former born April 23, 1814, in the same house, which afterwards became the birth-place of the son, while the birth of his mother occurred about twenty miles distant, December 27, 1815. They were mar-

ried in 1841. Stephen Burwash emigrated to Illinois with his family in 1860, and first settled in Edgar County, where he engaged in farming. Four years later, he removed to Champaign County, and for a year lived about three miles south of Philo, where he first rented a farm, and then bought forty-five acres on Setion 25, Champaign Township, and there he resided until his death, July 31, 1891, his wife having passed away May 20, 1886. They were members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Burwash was always loyal to the Republican party.

Daniel Burwash attended school a short time in Canada, and later the public schools of Illinois. He grew up on the farm and when thirty years of age, succeeded to ownership of the paternal homestead, by the purchase of the other children's interest. He then added to this property until he now owns 270 acres of fine farming land, all lying alongside the Illinois Central Railroad. He also owns 160 acres in Carroll County, Mo., which is all under cultivation. He is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having about 180 acres in Carroll County, Mo., which is all unland being in hay pasture. In 1899 he built a beautiful home, which is finished in natural wood and heated by hot-water throughout.

Mr. Burwash was married May 22, 1884, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Berry, a daughter of Louis and Catherine (Payne) Berry, who was born in Wabash County, Ind. Her father moved from Indiana to Wisconsin, where he was drafted into the Federal army, but died before reaching the line of battle. Mr. Berry then returned to Indiana, where she soon after died at the age of thirty-six years. Her daughter was thus left an orphan at a very early age. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Berry was a loyal Republican, but was averse to joining the army, owing to the youthfulness of his children. Two boys and two girls were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burwash, namely: Arthur Ernest, aged fifteen; Mary Gladys, aged thirteen; Louis Stephen, aged nine; and Ruth Margaret, aged six. All of the children reside at home. The family is affiliated with the Methodist Church, and Mr. Burwash supports the Republican party, having served his term as School Director.

Mr. Burwash had one brother and four sisters, namely: Laura, Mrs. Richard Perry, now residing near Alva, Oklahoma; Mary, Mrs.

Thomas Stanford, who died October 20, 1904; Rebecca, who died May 7, 1864; Isaac, who died February 8, 1852; Harriet Lavina, Mrs. Ernest R. Welshly, of Champaign.

MILO B. BURWASH, Champaign, Ill., was born at Rough River, Canada, in 1849, the son of Samuel and Louis (Barker) Burwash, and was educated in the common schools. His father (whose sketch is given in this volume) came to Illinois from Canada in 1860, settling in Illinois, where he purchased a farm in 1867, on the southeast quarter of Section 33, in Champaign Township. To this farm Milo Burwash succeeded to the ownership and has added to it until he now owns 240 acres. The subject of this sketch was never married, he and his sister living together. They are members of the Methodist Church and Mr. Burwash is a Republican in politics. His health gave way about nine years ago and he was obliged to give up farming, but was cured by treatment received at the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich. During the summer of 1893, he built a beautiful home at 610 West Green Street Champaign, where he now resides. Mr. Burwash has the proud distinction of having entered the University of Illinois in the first class of 1868, and of graduating with the first class in 1872.

SAMUEL BURWASH, Champaign County, Ill., was born April 21, 1816, in Rough River, Canada, the son of Adam and Polly (Flint) Burwash, who were born in New York and moved to Canada during the struggle between Great Britain and the American Colonies. His grandfather, Nathaniel Burwash, was born in England, and settled in New York prior to the Revolution.

Samuel Burwash was married January 18, 1844, to Lois Barber, who was born near his birth place, January 8, 1826. Eight children were born to them, of whom three are deceased, one of them dying at the age of fifteen years. Those living are: Thomas N. (q. v.); Adelia Maria, born August 31, 1847; Milo B., December 3, 1849; Samuel L., October 16, 1851; Carolina L., July, 1854; Samuel Burwash removed to Champaign County with his family in 1864, and settled in Philo, and in 1867 located on a farm on Section 33, southeast quarter of Champaign Township. Born in Canada of English stock that had been among the early

emigrants to New York State, prior to those struggles which caused them to move to the British possessions owing to their sympathies with the mother country, he had grown to sturdy manhood and partaken of those qualities of the men of his time and age which have made themselves felt in the communities in which they have lived. Mrs. Burwash died November, 1862, but Mr. Burwash lived to the age of seventy-eight years, dying in 1894.

THOMAS NATHANIEL BURWASH, physician, was born near Montreal, Canada East, August 15, 1845, the son of Samuel and Lois (Barber) Burwash, who were natives of Canada, the former born April 21, 1816, the latter January 8, 1826, near her husband's birthplace. They were married on January 18, 1844, and were the parents of eight children: Thomas N.; Adelia Maria, born August 31, 1847; Milo B., born December 3, 1849; Samuel L., born October 16, 1851; Caroline L., born in July, 1854; and three others who are deceased. Samuel Burwash was the son of Adam and Laura (Flint) Burwash, natives respectively of New York and Vermont, who removed to Canada during the struggle between Great Britain and the Colonies. He and his wife are both deceased, the latter dying in November, 1862, and the former in his seventy-eighth year, in January, 1894. Nathaniel Burwash, grandfather of Samuel, was born in England, came to the United States and settled in New York prior to the Revolution. All of the family were farmers, and in religious belief connected with the Methodist Church.

Thomas N. Burwash was educated at the University of Illinois, Urbana, but before completing his course, was obliged by illness to abandon his studies and seek health in the West, where he remained for about two years, in Kansas and Iowa. On his return he took up the first course in medicine, at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., and later attended the Missouri Medical Institute at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1878. He then commenced the practice of medicine at Plainview, Ill., where he resided for twenty-one years. About six years ago he removed to Champaign in order to give his children the benefit of an education in the University of that place. Dr. Burwash owns eighty-two acres of land on which he resides, and where he conducts a training school for boys, situated at the ter-

mination of University Avenue, and known as the "Blue Grass Home."

On September 8, 1881, Dr. Burwash was married at Shipman, Ill., to Sarah Margaret Boswell, who was born March 27, 1855, daughter of John and Ann (Nightengale) Boswell, both natives of London, England. The father was engaged in farming. The daughter received her education in the Ladies' Seminary at Geneva, Wis. To Dr. and Mrs. Burwash the following named children have been born: Lois, Irene, Florence Serria, Milo Eugene, Clarence Fletcher, Clifford Thomas, Mabel Estella, Ralph Samuel, Sara Grace, Lucy Paulene and Maynard Boswell. Politically Dr. Burwash is a Republican, and in his religious belief a member of the First Methodist Church. Socially he is a Mason.

HEIJE T. BUSBOOM, well known farmer, Compromise Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Germany, July 30, 1846, a son of Thees H. and Inka (Adams) Busboom. Reared on the paternal farm, Mr. Busboom was twenty years old when, in 1866, he established the family name in Adams County, Ill. His parents followed his example in 1868, bringing with them to Adams County their three sons, Rankin, George and John. About 1874 the entire family located in Compromise Township, Champaign County, where the mother died in 1885, at the age of seventy-five, the father surviving her until 1893, dying at the age of eighty-two.

In 1869, the year after the arrival of his parents in Adams County, Mr. Busboom married Barbara Schoene, of Adams County, and of this union seven children were born: an infant, who died at the age of ten months; Oltman; Thees; Peter; Rankin; Emma, wife of Menke Franzen; and Tina, wife of Ehme Franzen. Mrs. Busboom died February 8, 1901, and on March 7, 1903, Mr. Busboom was united in marriage to Lena S. Schoene, sister of his first wife. The church affiliations of Mr. Busboom are with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican, and at present holds the office of Supervisor for Compromise Township.

GEORGE W. BUSEY, prominent banker of Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., was born in his present home city, May 8, 1861, and there received his education. He is a son of Simeon

Harrison and Artemisia (Jones) Busey, of whom the former was born October 24, 1824, and the latter, October 26, 1826. The father's birthplace was Greencastle, Ind., and that of the mother Shelby County, Ky. The ancestry of the subject of this sketch in this country is traceable, on the paternal side, to the great-grandparents, Samuel and Catherine (Seigler) Busey, natives of North Carolina, the former having been born January 10, 1768. The grandparents were Col. Matthew W. and Elizabeth (Bush) Busey, who were born in Shelby County, Ky., Colonel Busey, on May 15, 1798, and his wife, on March 6, 1801. His maternal grand-parents, John W. and Alice (Scott) Jones, were born, respectively, November 16, 1794, and October 20, 1798.

Since entering upon a banking career, Mr. Busey has been conspicuous in the business circles of Urbana, and his counsel and advice in financial matters carry much weight.

Mr. Busey was married May 14, 1890, to Kate Baker, who was born in Ripon, Wis., and received her education at Cobden, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Their union has resulted in two children—Garreta Helen and Margaret J.

Politically Mr. Busey takes an independent course. Fraternally he is identified with the A. F. & A. M. Order.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH (BOWEN) BUSEY, wife of Gen. Samuel T. Busey, Urbana, Ill., was born in Delphi, Ind., June 21, 1854, the daughter of Abner H. and Catherine J. (Trawin) Bowen, the former born in Dayton, Ohio, and the latter in Calcutta, India. On the paternal side Mrs. Busey's grandparents were Enoch and Elizabeth (Wilson) Bowen, both natives of Pennsylvania, and her great-grandfather, David Bowen, was born in Great Britain (either England or Wales). Her grandparents on the maternal side were John and Mary (Webber) Trawin, and her great-grandmother Sarah (Brett) Webber, all natives of England.

Mrs. Busey received her academic education at Vassar College, New York, and on December 25, 1877, was married at Delphi, Ind., to Gen. Samuel T. Busey, of Urbana, Ill., where her life has since been passed. (See sketch of Gen. Samuel T. Busey elsewhere in this volume.) Mrs. Busey has had three children: Marietta Ruth, Bertha and Charles Bowen.

In church affiliation Mrs. Busey is a Presby-

terian, and in political views endorses the principles of the Republican party. At the November election, 1904, she was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois for a term of six years. Through the connection of her husband with the Union Army during the Civil War, she is identified with the patriotic orders of "Dames

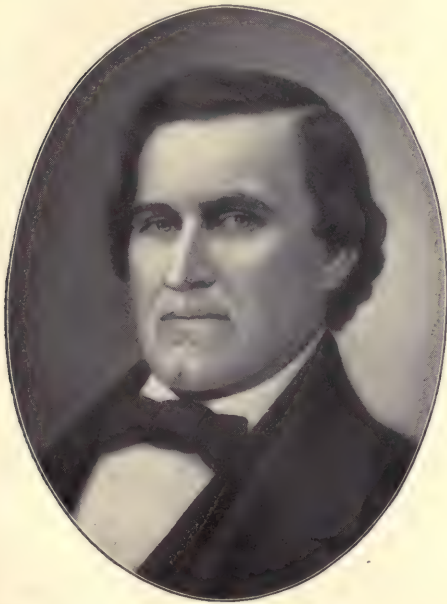


MARY E. BUSEY.

of the Loyal Legion" and "Woman's Relief Corps," both organizations growing out of that great struggle, indicating her fidelity to the Union cause and her interest in the welfare of those who imperiled their lives in its defense.

COL. MATTHEW W. BUSEY, Sr., pioneer and founder of the Busey family in Champaign County, Ill., was born in Shelby County, Ky., May 15, 1798, the son of Samuel and Catherine (Seigler) Busey; removed at an early date with his family to Washington County, Ind., where, in his youth, he learned the trade of brick-mason, which he followed, first as a "journeyman," and later as a contractor and builder from 1823 to 1847. Inheriting the fondness for fine stock so characteristic of natives of the "Blue Grass State," he was early attracted to the fertile prairies of Illinois, and

in 1832 visited the region now embraced within Champaign County, but then constituting a part of Vermilion County. Here he entered land from the Government on the site of what is now a part of the city of Urbana, but returning to Indiana remained there until 1836, when he removed with his family to Champaign County, and there became a leading citizen of the new county and that section of the State, through all his later years being especially prominent in local affairs. While still a resident of Indiana he was commissioned as Colonel of the State Militia, and a few years



MATTHEW W. BUSEY, SR.

after coming to Illinois was appointed to a similar position in this State. A colonelcy of the State Militia in that day was a position of much prominence, and the general muster day was an occasion of much display in which the commanding officer of the regiment was the most conspicuous figure.

The prominence which Col. Busey had then acquired was indicated by his election in 1840 as Representative in the Twelfth General Assembly, to which he was re-elected two years later. In the meantime he had become, either by entry from the Government or by purchase from private owners, a large land holder,

including much of the land on which the western portion of the City of Urbana and the eastern part of the City of Champaign are located. He was an important factor in securing the location of the county-seat at Urbana, and still later in securing the charter for the Illinois Central Railroad, which contributed so much to the development of Champaign County, and the prosperity of its population. In addition to the office of Representative in the General Assembly, during the sixteen years of his residence in Champaign County, he also held that of Assessor, and was recognized as the leading and representative man of that section. His time was chiefly devoted to the improvement of his lands and the breeding of fine stock, in which he was a leader in that portion of the State.

While a resident of Washington County, Ind., Colonel Busey was married to Miss Elizabeth Bush, also a native of Shelby County, Ky., where she was born March 6, 1801. Eight children were the fruit of this union, namely: Simeon H., John S., Mary C. (wife of John C. Kirkpatrick), Louisa J., Col. Samuel T., Sarah (who married Judge J. W. Sim), Elizabeth (who married Allen McClain) and Matthew D.—all of whom were living in 1886, but a number of whom are now deceased. (See sketches of Simeon H., Samuel T., Matthew Wales and George W. Busey, and John C. Kirkpatrick, elsewhere in this volume.) Colonel Busey died at his home in Urbana December 13, 1852, his wife, who survived him twenty-eight years, dying in 1880 at the home of her son, Col. Samuel T. Busey.

Genial, enterprising and public-spirited, Col. Matthew W. Busey's home during his lifetime in Champaign County was one of the most widely known and hospitable in that section of the State, and, after the lapse of over half a century, many generous tributes are still being paid to his memory.

MATTHEW WALES BUSEY, the well-known President of Busey's Bank, in Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Urbana, December 7, 1854. His father, Simeon Harrison Busey, was born in Greencastle, Ind., October 24, 1824, and his mother, Artimesia (Jones) Busey, was born October 26, 1826. The paternal grandparents, Col. Matthew W. and Elizabeth (Bush) Busey, were born in Shelby

County, Ky., the former, March 6, 1798, and the latter March 20, 1801. The great-grandfather, Samuel Busey, was a native of North Carolina, born January 10, 1768, and the great-grandmother, Catherine (Seigler) Busey, born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1776. On the maternal side, the grandfather, John W. Jones, was born November 16, 1794, and the grandmother, Alice (Scott) Jones, October 20, 1798. Matthew Wales Busey was educated in the place of his birth and has ever since been conspicuously identified with the most important material, moral and educational interests of Urbana. He is regarded in commercial circles as a sound and sagacious financier, and, in the community at large, as one of the representative men of Champaign County.

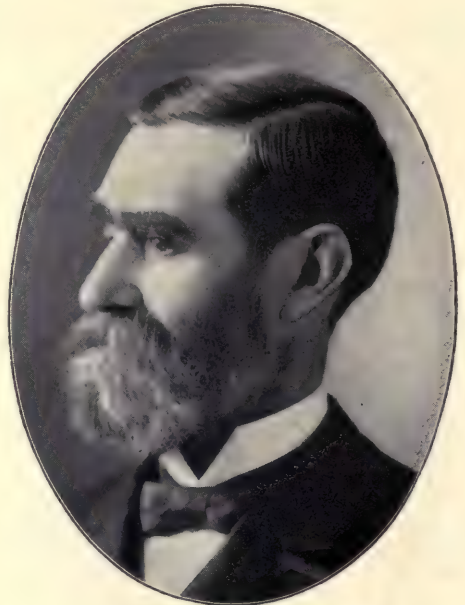
On November 15, 1877, Mr. Busey was married to Katherine W. Richards, who was born in Warm Springs, Va., and educated at the Cook County (Illinois) Normal School. Mr. and Mrs. Busey have two children, Paul Graham and Virginia R.

In politics Mr. Busey is a Gold Democrat, and fraternally is very prominent in the Masonic order, having reached the 32d Degree, and being affiliated with the Orders of the Mystic Shrine and Knights Templar.

GENERAL SAMUEL T. BUSEY.—The Busey family, one of the oldest in Illinois, came in the early days from North Carolina to Shelby County, Ky., where they settled and took part in the early settlement of that State, and contributed not a little to the success of the whites in the long war and strife with the Indians who contested the settlement of their lands by the whites. The Buseys were of fine physique, and were companions of Daniel Boone and were strong helpers in the many bitter fights with the red men. After the country became more settled, Colonel Mathew W. Busey, father of General Samuel T. Busey, removed his family to Washington County, Ind., where he made his home. In 1832, the Colonel, believing there was better land further west, came to Urbana and purchased a large tract to which, in April, 1836, he removed his family and became largely instrumental in shaping the affairs and building up the country.

General Samuel T. Busey was born in Greencastle, Ind., in 1835, and, after arriving at proper age, worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He early manifested

an inclination for mercantile pursuits, and, in 1856, engaged in merchandising in which he continued until 1862, when he sold his business to answer the call for the defence of his country against the enemies of the Union. Having obtained a commission from the War Governor, Richard Yates, he recruited a company with which he went into camp at Kankakee, August 6, 1862. On the organization of the Company, he was elected Captain of Company B, Seventy-



SAMUEL T. BUSEY.

sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and on the organization of the regiment, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. August 22nd the regiment started south for Columbus, Ky., then the base of supplies for Grant's army at Corinth; from thence went to Bolivar, Tenn., later with Grant to Coffeeville, Miss., and for a time the regiment was on garrison duty at Holly Springs and also served as rear-guard on the return.

In April, 1863, Colonel Busey led his regiment to join Grant's army in rear of Vicksburg, and landed at Chickasaw Bayou the night Grant drove the rebels into Vicksburg. His division being sent to Snyder's Bluff to guard the rear, the officers of the division circulated petition to Grant to send them to the front. Colonel Busey refused to sign it, stating that General Grant was in command and that it was the

duty of a brave soldier to take any position assigned him, and not annoy the commanding General who was responsible for results. When chided by other officers he quietly remarked: "The Seventy-sixth is ready to go when and where it is ordered, and will do the best it knows how, but I trust I have no officer willing to seek promotion by needlessly sacrificing a single man." Three days later they were ordered to the extreme left; the first night two of the loudest boasting regiments, most anxious for fight, were surprised and routed with 114 men taken prisoners; the Seventy-sixth turned out, prevented what might have been a general rout, advanced the line on the river bank, afterwards took and held the most advanced position on the entire line until the surrender. He led his gallant regiment thence to Jackson, Miss., held the post of honor, the extreme right, during the siege. Colonel Busey was the first Union officer in the city after the evacuation by the rebel troops. He won the gratitude of citizens by his efforts in subduing fire and restraining the lawless. He refused promotion to Brigadier General, because he didn't want to leave his regiment. Later he was offered command of the post at Natchez, and urged by citizens and soldiers to accept; this he declined for the same reason. His regiment was then attached to the Reserve Corps of Mississippi river. During this time he had led several expeditions into the country around. He and his regiment left Memphis, January 1, 1865, and was the first to report to General Canby, at New Orleans, of that vast army afterwards operating against Mobile. He went to Pensacola, Fla., thence to Pollard, Ala., and thence down the country to Blakeley, the last stronghold near Mobile, which was carried by assault, April 9th, after a hot siege of ten days. The old Seventy-sixth was the first regiment to enter the works and suffered more loss than all the rest of the command. Colonel Busey was the second man on the rebel works, urging his men to deeds of bravery; the other man was killed and the Colonel was wounded after an almost hand to hand conflict with three different men, each of whom was persuaded to "lay down." He was sent to the hospital at New Orleans, returning in June; thence he went to Texas, was mustered for discharge at Galveston, and was discharged at Chicago, August 6, 1865. He was afterwards commissioned Brevet Brigadier General, on

recommendation of Generals Andrews, Steel and General Grant, for gallantry in leading his regiment in the assault on Fort Blakeley.

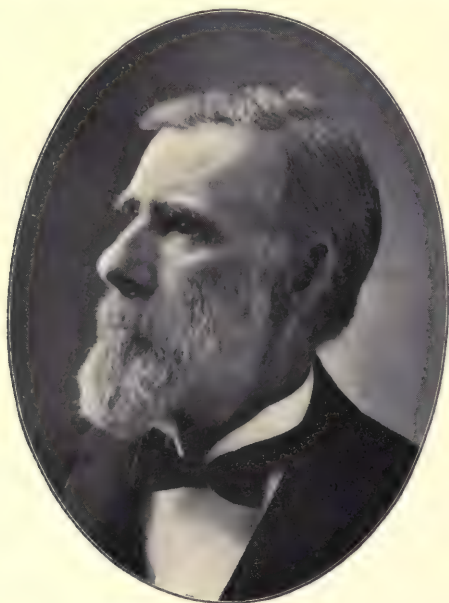
After the close of the war General Busey engaged in farming until 1867, when, in company with his brother, the Hon. Simeon H. Busey, he organized what is to-day known as Busey's Bank, and which is known as one of the most solid financial institutions in this part of the State. General Busey afterwards bought out the interest of his brother and associated with him his nephew, Mathew W. Busey, who, in company with his brother, George W. Busey, are to-day conducting the bank on the same solid plans inaugurated by General Busey. The bank from the time of its inception to the present has never asked for an extension of any of its obligations, but has met every debt promptly, which is and always has been characteristic of the Busey family. Having large land holdings, General Busey turned over the bank to his nephews so as to have more time to devote to his private business.

General Busey was very fortunate in the selection of a wife who has made him a model home. Their marriage took place at Delphi, Ind., December 25, 1877. The lady was Miss Mary E. Bowen, daughter of a prominent banker and citizen of Delphi, and the result of this union has been two daughters, Marietta and Bertha, and one son, Charles Bowen.

General Busey has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of the city and was five times elected Mayor and always discharged his duties with the same integrity and good judgment which characterized him in the bank. In politics he was affiliated with the Democratic party, yet he was known as one of the conservative kind and so was popular with all classes; this was proven when, much against his will, he was nominated by his party as a candidate for Congress against Hon. Joseph G. Cannon. He was very loath to make the race, as the district had been Republican by a large majority and Mr. Cannon, the incumbent, had been strongly intrenched for many years; yet the issue was made and the General made the fight with the same vigor that he did while in the war, and the result was he came out victorious. As a member of the Fifty-second Congress, General Busey was noted for the sterling integrity with which he discharged his duties. He used the same care and excellent judgment which have always characterized his

business methods. He made a wide acquaintance and an enviable reputation and has left a record of which he and his family may well be proud. On retiring from Congress, and since, he has given his time to the enjoyment of his family and in looking after his private business. He is one of the representative men of this part of the State, and has the love and respect of the entire community.

HON. SIMEON H. BUSEY (deceased).—Among the sturdy pioneers of Champaign County no one has left his imprint in a more pronounced manner than Hon. Simeon H. Busey.



SIMEON H. BUSEY.

He was the eldest son of Col. Matthew W. Busey, who, in 1832, purchased land here and assisted in securing the location of the county-seat at Urbana and, up to the time of his death, was one of the most influential citizens of this part of the State and did much in the early days to develop the country and build up the thriving town of Urbana.

The Busey family has strongly marked characteristics, which have descended to the present generation. Among these is a far-seeing insight into the business future, the art of making and saving money and the cardinal principle, of paying their obligations promptly.

These traits were especially noticeable in the Hon. Simeon H. Busey, and he successfully instilled them in his children.

Although not having the advantages of the present day, yet there were few better business men than Mr. Busey; he had an abiding faith in the future of Champaign County, and accordingly invested largely in farm lands in the days of low prices—this fact alone tending to make him one of the wealthy men of the county. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by choice, yet his business foresight led him to invest in other business ventures. The first of these was assisting in the organization of the First National Bank of Champaign. Soon after getting the bank started, however, he sold his interest and, in 1868, in company with his brother, Col. Samuel T. Busey, organized what is known to-day as Busey's Bank in Urbana, which institution has become a household word in this part of the State and stands for everything connected with sound banking, square dealing and solid financial responsibility. Mr. Busey's excellent business judgment and financial backing made him sought after by other financiers, and we find him one of the charter members and Directors of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, which office he filled from the date of organization until his death. He was also an extensive stockholder in a large Peoria bank, and in other enterprises which have all proven the value of his judgment.

Mr. Busey was born at Greencastle, Ind., October 24, 1824. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents to Urbana. In 1848 he returned to Greencastle and was united in marriage with Miss Artimesia Jones, who survives him and still resides in Urbana, surrounded by her large family by whom she is loved and respected as a devoted and loving mother should be.

The result of this union was eight children living, namely: John W., a banker and extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Compromise Township, Champaign County; Mrs. Augusta Morgan, of Minneapolis, now residing at Urbana; Elizabeth F., wife of Ozias Riley, Postmaster at Champaign; Mathew W. and George W., composing the firm of Busey's Bank; James B., an extensive farmer and banker, at Mahomet, Ill.; Alice W., wife of Gus Freeman, a business man of Urbana; and William H., who has charge of extensive land interests of the family in Mississippi. The family possess the

traits of the father and are all, without an exception, among the best citizens of the community.

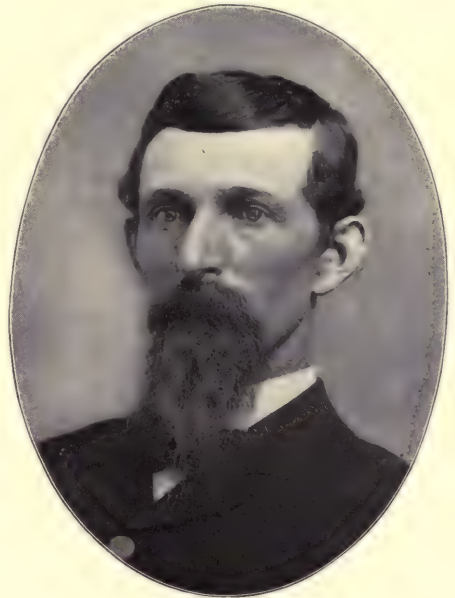
Religiously Mr. Busey was a Baptist and was a member of the First Baptist church of Urbana. He was also an honored member of the Masonic order, being a charter member of the local lodge. Politically he was reared in the Democratic faith and acted with that party, representing his district in the Thirtieth General Assembly (1876-78). During the political campaign of 1896 his business principles led him to be classed with the Gold Democrats, and he was the candidate of that branch of the party for Trustee of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Busey was at all times and under all circumstances loyal to his home town, and he filled many important positions and, by his good judgment, contributed largely in building up the city. He was one of the active workers in securing the location of the University of Illinois at Urbana, also in securing the location of the railroad running from Peoria to Indianapolis, now known as the Peoria & Eastern, and a part of the "Big Four" system.

Socially Mr. Busey was loved and respected by all classes; he was benevolent, yet preferred to do his acts in this line in a private manner, and many unfortunate people date their prosperous turn in life to his substantial aid, coupled with the sound advice he was so well qualified to give. His health had been poor for several years, yet he attended to his business until a short time previous to his death, which took place June 3, 1901, when, surrounded by his family, he passed over to the other side.

JOHN W. BUTLER (deceased) was born near Sidney, Ill., December 15, 1839, a son of Thomas and Rebecca Butler. Sergeant John W. Butler was enrolled in Captain S. M. McKown's Company of the Sixty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, June 2, 1862, to serve for three months, and was honorably discharged on October 6, 1862, by reason of the expiration of the term enlistment. Its service was rendered in guarding rebel prisoners at Camp Butler, Springfield, and Camp Douglas, Chicago. On May 2, 1864, he again enlisted to serve for 100 days and was chosen Third Sergeant of Company K, One Hundred Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers; was officially gazetted to rank on May 14, 1864, and honorably discharged September 24, 1864. Under date of De-

cember 15, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln authorized the issuance to Sergeant Butler of a certificate of thanks for honorable service, and from this document, now in possession of Mrs. Butler, we quote the following: "The President directs an official acknowledgment to be made of patriotic service. It was his good fortune to render efficient service in the brilliant operations in the Southwest and to contribute to the victories of the National Arms over the rebel forces in Georgia. On every occasion and in every service to which he was assigned, he performed his duty with alacrity and courage."



JOHN W. BUTLER.

Mr. Butler became a member of the United Brethren Church, at Sidney, Ill., February 25, 1880, and on the removal of the family to Urbana in 1892, he united with the First Methodist Church of that city, of which he was a faithful member up to the day of his death. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Meyers, of Homer, on March 8, 1866. There was no issue from this union, but the love that this united couple had for children will be understood from the fact that they have reared three, whose names are: Aaron Wright of Mahomet; Mrs. Ella Shon, of Saybrook, and Maud Oneal—the last mentioned being still under

their care at the time of their demise. Mr. Butler died February 23, 1904, aged sixty-four years, two months and eight days.

Besides his wife and the three children whom they adopted and reared, Mr. Butler is survived and mourned by his mother, who is now eighty-five years of age, three brothers (who were his juniors), and five sisters.

ALBERT MASON BUTTERFIELD (deceased) was born in Boone County, Ill., Sep-

1872. He was married in New York to Miss Elizabeth Alles, who was born on the Isle of Guernsey, and came to America when seventeen years of age.

In his fraternal affiliations Mr. Butterfield was associated with the Royal Circle. He was, for several years, Secretary of the Home Forum. Politically he was a staunch Republican. In religion he was a member of the Congregational Church, and was a highly esteemed and very popular man in his commun-



ALBERT M. BUTTERFIELD.

tember 3, 1853, and acquired his early education in the common schools, which was later supplemented by a course in the University of Illinois. His youth was spent upon the farm, and while still a young man he came to Champaign, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 23, 1903. He was a son of Charles O. and Martha D. (Bogardus) Butterfield. For a number of years he was in the employment of the Illinois Central Railroad.

On October 23, 1890, Mr. Butterfield was married to Miss Mary Louise Matter, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Alles) Matter, the former of whom was born in Switzerland, and subsequently emigrated to America, locating at an early day in Champaign, where he followed the vocation of blacksmith and wagon-maker, residing in Champaign until his death in



MARY L. BUTTERFIELD.

ity. To Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield were born two children, Charles, born November 14, 1892, and Mabel born April 17, 1894, and died September 17, 1894, when five months old.

PATRICK BUTLER, the son of John and Bessie (Donnelly) Butler, natives of Ireland, was born in 1833, and was educated in the common schools of that country. His early life was spent on a farm in Ireland, and, in 1853, he came to America and located twelve miles north of New York City, where he remained for one year. He then removed to Indiana and resided in LaPorte, for four years. In 1858 he came to Champaign County, Ill., and settled near Tolono, adjacent to which he owns eighty acres of land. In 1853 he was married to Bridget Gillson, a native of Ireland, where she was reared and educated, and the

following named children have been born to them: John, Kate (Mrs. McCouff), Thomas, Betsey and William, three of whom are deceased. In his church affiliations our subject is a Catholic. In politics he is a Democrat.

THOMAS S. BUTLER (deceased) was born in Allegheny County, Pa., March 6, 1806, the son of John and Margaret (Lyons) Butler, and the greater part of his youth was spent in Mount Vernon, Ohio. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1828, and first settled in Vermilion County. After living there several years he moved to Champaign County, settling on a farm near Homer, and there he passed the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer and, as a pioneer, and throughout his long life, enjoyed to the fullest extent the esteem of his neighbors and the general public.

He was a resident of Champaign County in the days when the farmers of that region had to go to Danville, Ill., and Perryville, Ind., to mill, and to Chicago to market their crops, trips which were frequently made with ox teams. In 1832, when the Black Hawk War was in progress, he enlisted in Captain Brown's Company of the United States Regulars, and served through the following year, assisting to put down the insurrection and to restore order in the region which had been overrun by the Indians. In the later years of his life he was noted locally for his interesting recollections of pioneer days, and the many exciting events in which he had participated or of which he had personal knowledge. He was mentally and physically vigorous, hale and well preserved until his life was cut short by a railway accident at Homer in April, 1904.

Mr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Wright, a daughter of John B. Wright, who was born in Winchester, Randolph County, Ind. Their surviving children are: Mrs. Ellis Palmer, of Anderson, Ind.; Mrs. Andrew Palmer, of Newberg, Oregon; John W. (deceased); James and Mrs. Evaline Wright, of Homer, Ill.; David C., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Mrs. A. J. Conkey and Thomas R., of Homer, Ill.; and Mrs. Lora B. Wilson, who resides near Sidney, Ill.

Mr. Butler was a Whig in early life but later a Republican of the pronounced type.

ARCHIBALD B. CAMPBELL was born August

4, 1870, in Ayrshire, Scotland. In 1873 the family came to America and located in Tolono, Ill., where he received his education in the public and high schools. His parents were Archibald B. and Christina (Stewart) Campbell, the former born in Ayrshire, Scotland, the latter also being of Scottish birth. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Campbell began work in a railroad office, and in 1891 bought the "Tolono Herald" from its publisher, E. B. Chapin (now editor of the "Champaign News"), and which paper he still publishes. In 1897 he was appointed Postmaster at Tolono and assumed charge of the office on July 13 of that year. When the Citizens' Bank of Tolono was opened, February 8, 1904, he was installed as Cashier. In politics he is a Republican, has been Chairman of the local Central Committee for a number of years, and has also been Town and Village Clerk for several terms. Socially he is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M., of which he was Master for three years; also belongs to the Knights of Pythias; the Court of Honor, and Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On September 21, 1893, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Bertha Skinner, who was born in Tolono, Ill., where she received her education in the public and high schools. They are the parents of one child, Florence, who was born October 9, 1894. Mr. Campbell's paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Campbell, and his grandfather, John Campbell, were both natives of Scotland. On the maternal side his great-grandfather, George and Elizabeth (Coulter) Stewart, and his grandfather, William Stewart, were all of Scottish birth.

F. G. CAMPBELL, of the firm of F. G. Campbell & Son, real-estate, insurance and loan agents, located at No. 112 East University Avenue, Champaign, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 11, 1848, the son of John and Margaret M. (Dooley) Campbell. His father was born December 12, 1812, in Boone County, Ky., where he followed farming until 1848, when he moved to Preble County, Ohio, and in 1852 to Illinois, locating in Peoria County, where he resided until his death in 1887. In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. His father was Alexander Campbell, who was a farmer in Kentucky. The mother

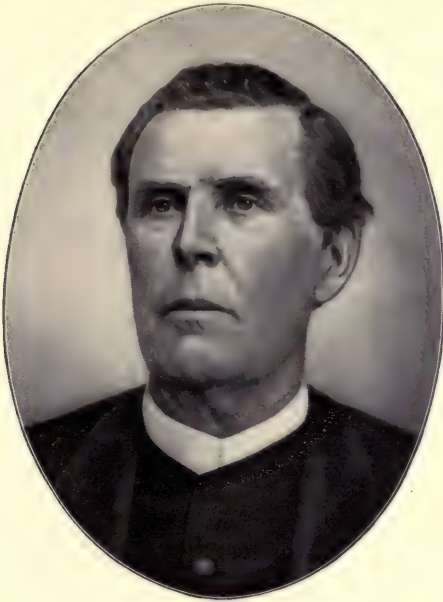
of the subject of this sketch, born at Beardstown, Ill., November, 11, 1812, was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a very pious woman. She died at the age of eighty-eight years. Her parents were George and Elizabeth (Richie) Dooley, both of whom lived to an advanced age, he dying when eighty-eight years old and she at the age of ninety. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are deceased. F. G. Campbell is one of a family of seven children, four of whom are still living. He was educated in the public schools of Peoria County, Ill., and the high school at Princeville. For two years he taught school, but not finding that occupation congenial, although he was successful in that line of endeavor, he later engaged in farming in Peoria County, continuing that vocation until 1892. He owns a farm in Peoria County, also one in Champaign County, each of which comprises 160 acres—both of them being leased. Mr. Campbell engaged in his present business in 1892, buys and sells farms and city property, rents all kinds of real-estate, negotiates loans, is agent for a fire insurance company, and executes legal documents. He was married in Peoria County, Ill., September 4, 1872, to Alice C. Gilbert, a native of Peoria County and daughter of James A. and Lucy Gilbert, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born four children: Walter G., who married Floy Ferguson and resides in Minneapolis, having one child, Margery Maud; Maud, an artist, engaged in designing; Ralph, junior member of the F. G. Campbell & Son firm; and Leland L., a graduate of the Brown Business College, Peoria, who is employed in the office of the Street Car Company.

REV. JOHN H. CANNON was born in Henry, Marshall County, Ill., January 20, 1868. A few years later his family moved to Joliet, Ill., where he spent his boyhood. He was educated at St. Ignatius College, Chicago; Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and St. Viateurs College, Bourbonnais Grove, Kankakee, Ill., finishing his classical course at Niagara and his course in philosophy at St. Viateurs. He studied theology at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained to the priesthood by the most Rev. P. A. Feehan, late Archbishop of Chicago, June 25, 1894. He was first assigned as assistant rector to the Rev. Thomas Mackin, of St. Joseph's Church, Rock Island,

Ill., until 1898, when he was appointed rector of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, at Gibson City, Ill., and while filling this pastorate he built St. John's Church at Belle Flower, and the Sacred Heart Church at Farmer City, organizing the church congregation at the first named place. In 1901 Rev. Father Cannon was assigned to the work of organizing a church in Urbana, the Catholic citizens of that city having previously attended services at Champaign. In St. Mary's Church, on Sunday, June 30, 1901, Father Cannon preached what was, to them, his first sermon. At the service he promised that they should attend Mass in their own church the following Sunday. True to his promise, thirty-seven hours after commencing the work, he had a temporary edifice completed in which the parish was organized the next Sunday, and in which services were held until the present church, St. Patrick's, was completed. His pastorate has continued until the present time (1905), and during this period he has firmly established his parish, having erected what is conceded to be the finest church in either Champaign or Urbana. The results achieved by him during his brief pastorate are a sufficient evidence of his constructive ability, his force of character, and tenacity of purpose. While a staunch Catholic churchman, his broad liberality has brought to him the friendship of all classes and the generous assistance of citizens of all denominations. He has projected and made church improvements costing, in all, more than \$49,000, and has collected and paid out over \$30,000.

MARK CARLEY (deceased), pioneer, was born August 24, 1799, in Hancock, Hillsboro, County, N. H., near the birth place of the great American journalist, Horace Greeley, whom he knew in boyhood. His father was Elijah Carley, and his mother, who came of an old New Hampshire family, was Agnes Graham before her marriage. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Sarah Washburn Carley, the grandmother being a member of the noted Washburn family, one of the most distinguished in American history. These New England Carleys came of renowned Scotch-Irish ancestry, of ancient lineage, their coat of arms, shown in the accompanying illustration, having been handed down to the present generation of the family.

The earliest representatives of the family in America came here prior to the Revolution, and were participants in the War for American Independence. A cherished family paper is the discharge from the Continental army—signed by General George Washington—of Jonathan Carley, an uncle of Mark Carley.



MARK CARLEY.

Distinguished in many walks of life themselves, the Carleys have also been closely allied with leading families of New England, New York, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. Among these noted families, besides the Washburns before mentioned, have been the Stevenses of Vermont, who were prominent in colonial and Revolutionary times; the Harrimans, Fiskes, Lawsons and Kendalls of New York; the Carley Chess family, of Kentucky; and the Goulds and Boutons of Chicago. Louise Carley Lawson, of Cincinnati, who acquired marked distinction as an artist a generation ago, and who was the wife of Prof. L. M. Lawson, Dean of the Medical College of Ohio and of the Medical College at Lexington, Ky., was a sister of Mark Carley.

When Mark Carley was eleven years of age, his parents removed from New Hampshire to Vermont and he grew up in the latter State. He made the most of his early educational

advantages, and his later education, which was broadly practical, was gained in a school of experience which extended over a long period and covered a wide field. As a youth he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright, and having mastered these callings, he felt himself equal to any emergency he might be called upon to face in a business career. He had a strong, self-reliant nature, and, when twenty years of age, demonstrated that he was a true son of New England by setting out to see something of the world before permanently establishing himself in business. He went first to New Brunswick, and, after remaining there a short time, sailed for New Orleans. He encountered a tempestuous voyage, was shipwrecked, and finally landed at Savannah, Ga. There he got aboard a vessel which carried him to Havana, and gave him an opportunity to see something of the southern islands, now so



MRS. ABIGAIL S. CARLEY.

closely related to the United States. From Havana he proceeded to New Orleans, reaching there on the 24th of April, 1820, after having a narrow escape from drowning at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Soon afterward he engaged in building mills and cotton gins in La Fourche Parish, La., and was thus engaged

for several years, spending his winters in New Orleans. Later he went to Feliciana Parish, where he continued his building operations, until 1837, living much among the French Creoles and learning their language, which he spoke with ease and fluency. During the seventeen years of his residence in Louisiana he made occasional visits to the Northern and Eastern States, and while on one of these visits, in 1830, he married Miss Abigail Wetherbee Stevens, daughter of Silsby Stevens of Springfield, Vt. In 1837 he established his home in Clermont County, Ohio, where he was extensively engaged in farming, and in boating on the Ohio River until 1850. During the latter year he determined to visit the newly



L. M. Lawson.

CARLEY COAT OF ARMS.

discovered gold-mining region of California, and sailed from New York for the Pacific coast. The vessel which carried him thither stopped at Grand Camar Island, in the Caribbean Sea, inhabited by the descendants of the old Buccaneers, and also touched at Cocos Island, where Mr. Carley saw, chiseled in the rock, the names of the three small vessels commanded by Captain Cook in his voyage around the world, and the date of their arrival at this point. When he reached the mining region, Mr. Carley soon became a conspicuous figure among the gold hunters, was chosen a Judge of the Miners' Court, and took a prom-

inent part in regulating the public affairs of the district in which he operated. After spending a year in California, he returned to his home in Ohio, and remained there until 1853. That year brought him to Urbana, Ill., and the following year he became, in a sense, the father of the City of Champaign, inasmuch as he erected the first dwelling house on the site of the present city. He built also the first grain ware-house in the city, and brought in the first steam-engine to operate his elevator and corn-sheller. Other buildings which are still standing as monuments to his early enterprise in the building line, are the agricultural warehouse located on the Illinois Central Railroad at the Main Street crossing, the brick livery stable on Market Street, and the handsome homestead of his later years, located on West Church Street. The home is now occupied by his daughter, the widow of Dr. S. W. Kincaid, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Mattie Kincaid Weston. He was a moving spirit, also, in the development the town of Tolono, Champaign County, where he built the first grain warehouse, put in railway side-tracks and made other improvements. He became a large landowner and left to his family several tracts of land, titles to which came to him direct from the United States Government. Politically, he was in early life a member of the Whig party, he was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and among his family treasures is a snuff-box, presented to him by the great Kentucky statesman. Later he became a Republican and he had a wide acquaintance with the founders of the party in Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, and other distinguished leaders of that period being frequent visitors at his home. As was to be expected of one who had seen so much of the world, and so many varied phases of life, he was broadly liberal in his religious views, and a close student of the writings of Huxley, Tyndall, Thomas Paine, John Stuart Mill and Robert G. Ingersoll. The later years of his life were passed in comparative retirement and in the enjoyment of an ample fortune. He died at his home in Champaign, February 3, 1888. Mrs. Carley died November 12, 1871. The surviving children of these pioneer settlers in Champaign are Mrs. Mary A. Carley Kincaid, of that city, and Mrs. Isota Carley Mahan of Kenwood, Chicago.

GRAHAM CARLEY, son of the preceding and deceased capitalist, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1839. Prior to the coming of the family to Illinois, he received careful educational training in the schools of Ohio and later pursued courses of study under private teachers and in the schools of Champaign, which laid the foundation for fine mental attainments in later years. He was a youth of unusual promise when a paralytic stroke impaired his physical energy, although it had no effect on his mental vigor and activity. Inheriting an ample fortune, he managed important business interests in Champaign and Chicago for many years and, at the same time, was a



GRAHAM CARLEY.

close student of literature and of the arts and sciences. He possessed a large library and his extensive reading made him a man of broad knowledge and varied accomplishments. He bore the ills of life like a true philosopher, and his generous nature and kindly disposition drew about him many warm friends. Prior to the World's Columbian Exposition, he built a handsome residence in Chicago to which he removed in 1893, in order that he might study, at his leisure, the arts and industries exhibited there. He died there in October, 1893, just as the great Exposition was drawing to a

close, and the last World's Fair excursion train returning to Champaign, bore his remains to his old home where they rest beside those of his father.

ROZILLA (RICHARDS) CARTER was born in Norwichfolk, Me., January 1, 1827, and was educated in the public schools of Norwichfolk, in which town she was married, December 4, 1846, to Hiram A. Carter, who was born in Brunswick, Me., April 25, 1820. In 1852 Mr. and Mrs. Carter moved to Massachusetts, and after living there five years, removed to Fairfield City, Iowa, where Mr. Carter followed merchandising for six years. Then moving to Mattoon, Ill., he engaged in the grain business there for thirteen years and also in handling lumber. Later Mr. Carter bought two farms in Texas, besides some town real estate, and spent a short time at Gainesville in that State, where he died July 15, 1886. After his death Mrs. Carter spent some time, near her brother, who is most tenderly attached to her and desired her to be where he could watch over her welfare. At present (1905) Mrs. Carter is living in Boston, Mass. The parents of Mrs. Carter were Jesse and Susan (McNelly) Richards, who came from the East in 1872, and located in Champaign, where they resided until their death.

HERMAN CHAFFEE, M. D.—The name which begins this sketch is that of one of the oldest physicians in Champaign County, and the first who located at Tolono, Ill., Dr. Chaffee, was born June 28, 1816, at Rutland, Vt., of an old family of the Green Mountain State. His father, Simeon Chaffee, and his mother, Fannie (Parsons) Chaffee, were born in Massachusetts.

Dr. Chaffee was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1854. This was followed by a year spent in professional studies at Paris, France. He located at Tolono, in April, 1857, where he at once entered upon a profitable professional career. He became the first Postmaster of the village, and took a prominent part in the upbuilding of the town, erecting the third dwelling in the place. He also led in municipal improvements by building the first sidewalk, planting the first street shade-trees, and always did much to make the town an attractive home for all comers.

Dr. Chaffee was one of a family of fifteen children, and died May 22, 1890, the last survivor of that family. He lived in Tolono forty-four years. His widow now 82 years old, lives with her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Hill, in Tolono. Another daughter married F. M. Wardall, who resides on Illinois Street, in Urbana.

Dr. Chaffee was one of the eleven charter members of the Tolono Baptist Church, and was always foremost in the religious movements of the town, as well as in other enterprises which were calculated to make Tolono a desirable place of residence.

WILLIAM CHERRY (deceased), pioneer and, in his day, one of the most prosperous farmers



WILLIAM CHERRY.

and largest land-owners of Champaign County, Ill., was born in Oxfordshire, England, June 9, 1829, a son of Thomas Cherry, for many years gamekeeper on the estate of Lord Abingdon. Mr. Cherry received the average advantages of English country-bred youths, and, after his immigration to America, in 1853, located in Toledo, Ohio, where he worked on the construction of the Wabash Railroad. Near Attica, Ind., he farmed until 1859, when he settled on land near Armstrong, Ill., and engaged in farming until 1866. During the latter

year he came to Champaign County, Ill., and settled on a previously purchased farm in Ogden Township, and on this property he installed the first complete system of drainage in his neighborhood. His example was soon after followed by farmers within a large radius, and thus he was the originator of a system which has done much to make of Illinois one of the finest agricultural sections in the world. His farm became known for the extent and excellence of its general improvements, and for the high grade Southdown sheep and Shorthorn cattle which reached maturity in its meadows. He added to his original tract another quarter section, living on the latter place until 1888. The following year he bought twenty acres of land on the edge of the town of Champaign, which also he improved, and upon which he lived until 1891. He then located on another tract of land on the edge of the town, which continued to be his home until his death, August 7, 1903. His lands were always under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Cherry was twice married, first in 1855 to Sarah Lever, of Buckinghamshire, England, who died in 1894. In 1897 he married Nellie Last, daughter of Henry and Mary Last, the parents being natives of England, and at present residents of Urbana. Having no children of his own, Mr. Cherry opened his heart and home to five other children, whom he educated, and who owe their start in life to his far-sightedness and generosity. Mrs. Cherry survives her husband, and since his death has managed the large estate which he left her. He was a member and a steadfast adherent of the First Methodist church of Urbana.

EZRA E. CHESTER, a retired farmer, ex-Mayor of the town of Champaign, and for many years one of the most zealous promoters of scientific agricultural advancement in Champaign County, was born on a farm near Columbus, Ohio, April 30, 1837, and was educated in the public schools and at Hanover Academy. At an early age Mr. Chester engaged in farming in his native State, and in 1859 came to Champaign County and bought lands, upon which he carried on general farming and stock-raising. About 1870 he began to make a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, and ever since his land has been devoted principally to stock, including horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Since his retirement from active management, the

property has been operated by his son, T. P. Chester, under the firm name of E. E. Chester & Son.

Mr. Chester has made a practical study of agriculture and stock-raising, and his advice and opinion regarding these two important branches of farming are sought and valued far beyond the confines of Champaign County. He was Illinois Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, in 1893, having charge of the educational and agricultural exhibit. For 14 years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and for twenty years, a member of the County Agricultural Board.

In politics the services of Mr. Chester have been equally conspicuous, and aside from serving as Mayor of Champaign for one term, he has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors for several years. He is one of the pillars of the Presbyterian church, serving as trustee for many years, and contributing generously towards the financial support of the church.

On February 25, 1864, the subject of this sketch married Margaret E. Powell, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth H. (Brown) Powell, and a native of Columbus, Ohio.

J. M. CHURCHILL, farmer on Section 25, Philo Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Cortland County, N. Y., April 2, 1855, a son of Chauncey and Catherine (Merry) Churchill, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. Mr. Churchill was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools and at an academy of his native State, removing to Champaign County, Ill., in 1871, where he worked by the month for two years, when he returned to his old home in New York. In 1879 he returned to Illinois, renting land for seven years. In 1886 he bought eighty acres in Crittenden Township, and in 1895 purchased his present farm of 160 acres. He is engaged in general farming and cattle and horse raising, and his property is well improved and valuable. September 25, 1878, Mr. Churchill married Jennie E. French, who was born in Kansas and reared in the Empire State, and to them have been born three children: Lottie, Agnes E., and Jason Eugene. Mr. Churchill is a Prohibitionist in politics, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CYRUS N. CLARK, one of the best known and popular business men, politicians, and fraternalists in Central Illinois, is the owner and proprietor of one of the most extensive monument concerns in the State. He was elected Sheriff of Champaign County November 4, 1902, by the largest majority given any man on the ticket.

Mr. Clark was born July 9, 1860, in Princeton, Ind., and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He came to Champaign County, Ill., March 1, 1880, and was employed on a farm in Mahomet Township, until 1883. In that year he entered the employ of Booker & Atkinson, monument dealers, of Champaign, Ill. On September 1, 1886, he purchased a small monument concern in Urbana, which he built up and made one of the largest in the State, at the same time training his five brothers to a knowledge of the business, which they eventually followed in other places.

Mr. Clark probably enjoys as large an acquaintance as any man in the central part of the State, and his genial manner and wide knowledge of affairs have won him friends throughout this country and Canada, over which he has traveled extensively. He is a pronounced Republican, and his local popularity was best evidenced by his election as Sheriff of Champaign County, his administration having been well and favorably received throughout. As a Knight Templar he is identified with Urbana Commandery No. 16, and is Past Master of Urbana Lodge No. 157, A. F. & A. M. He is also president of the Urbana Shriner's Club, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Mahomed Temple, of Peoria, Ill. Mr. Clark married Emma Bailey, of Mahomet, Ill., October 11, 1888.

JOHN GARDNER CLARK was born in Armstrong County, Pa., November 25, 1828, and was there educated in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the district schools of Armstrong County, continuing in that vocation for two terms. He was then engaged as bookkeeper and storekeeper at Buffalo Furnace, and acted in that capacity for about three years, when he formed a partnership with Peter Graff in a general store at Worthington. After three years, Mr. Clark sold his interest in the firm and moved to Galesburg, Ill., where he entered into the contracting business in 1856, furnishing lumber

and car material for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Two years later he became associated with J. B. Porterfield in contracting, and they supplied the Illinois Central Railroad with lumber and ties for more than ten years, during which time they furnished those materials for the entire line.

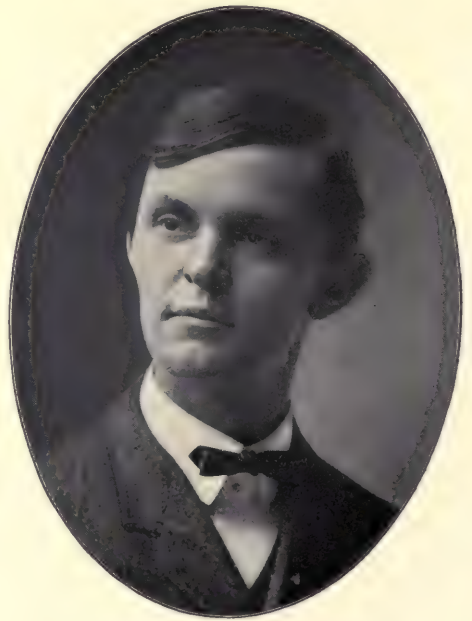
In 1858 Messrs. Clark and Porterfield moved to Champaign, and together they purchased about 720 acres of land, Mr. Clark's share comprising 320 acres at the edge of the city limits. He engaged in stock raising for many years, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle. He has since bought 260 acres within the city limits, and is still superintending his farming interests, although retired from active life. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious faith a Congregationalist.

Mr. Clark was married December 4, 1851, to Miss Jennie Y. Blaine, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wiggins) Blaine. Three children have been born to them, as follows: William, who died in infancy; Arthur N., and Leslie B.

The parents of Mr. Clark were John and Katherine (Best) Clark, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. A number of his ancestors on the paternal side participated in the War of the Revolution, serving under General Washington. The family was originally English, and came to America many years prior to the Revolution.

FIELDING A. COGGESHALL was born in Randolph County, Ind., and moved with his parents to Champaign County, Ill., when a small child. He afterwards worked on a farm, clerked in a store during the summer and attended school in the winter. Having completed his course in the high school at the age of nineteen, he began teaching school in Champaign County, where he continued as an educator for a number of years with marked success, being principal of his home school for the last two years. During vacation he took up a line of special work and also went through a business course at the Northern Indiana Normal College, at Valparaiso, Ind. He then began the study of law, and was graduated from the Law Department of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., in 1896. He immediately began the practice of law at Ogden, but moving to Champaign in 1900, has there made a good record in building up a practice. Mr.

Coggeshall is in every respect a self-made man. He has been a zealous worker in the Republican party for the past fifteen years, and after having been urged by his many friends in Champaign and elsewhere in the county to enter the race for State's Attorney, he decided to seek the nomination. At the convention, held March 19, he was nominated by acclamation after having received the largest majority in the primaries of any candidate ever nominated (for that office) in Champaign County. He was elected at the November election by a majority of over 3,000. Mr. Coggeshall is a member of



F. A. COGGESHALL.

the Masonic Order, the Order of Knights of Pythias, B. P. O. Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Royal Arcanum. In 1899, he was united in marriage to Fannie Taylor, of Ogden, Ill.

GEORGE COLE, leading merchant of Sidney, Ill., was born in Massachusetts, March 2, 1837, the son of Elijah and Freeda (Cowen) Cole, and a brother of Isaac Cole. Elijah Cole died in Massachusetts in 1851. The subject of this sketch was reared in the East and there acquired a good public school education, to which he has since added by coming in close

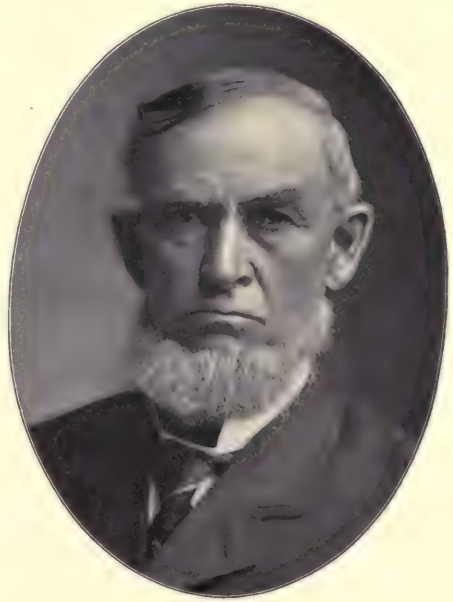
contact with the world during a long and successful business career. His youth was spent on a farm, and there he remained until twenty years old when, in 1857, he accompanied his widowed mother to Champaign County, Ill. Here they located on a farm on Section 32, in Sidney Township, where our subject remained for fourteen years, turning his land into a highly improved and valuable estate.

In 1871 Mr. Cole engaged in merchandising at Sidney in partnership with his brother, E. B. Cole. For three years they followed a general mercantile business and then dissolved partnership, the subject of this sketch continuing in business alone for ten or twelve years. He then became associated with his son-in-law, W. P. Jones, and they remained together for ten years, when, in 1897, their partnership was dissolved. Mr. George Cole once more assumed full control of the business, but later took his son, J. W., into the firm, which is now George Cole & Son. Their store is in a handsome double-front building, consisting of four rooms and a basement, in which they carry a very large stock of general merchandise, including dry-goods, carpets, cloaks, etc. Five clerks are regularly employed and both father and son take an active part in the work. The former still owns a farm of ninety-six acres. He has served several years as a member of the Town Council.

In 1861 Mr. Cole was married to Francis Ann, daughter of Allison Haden, and of this union three children were born, two of whom survive, namely: Addie D., the wife of W. P. Jones, and Freedom Jane, who married Scott W. Fisher. Mrs. Cole died in 1872 and in 1879 Mr. Cole married Laura S. Bloxsam, daughter of George Bloxsam, one of the early settlers. Of this marriage three children survive: J. W., Edna May, and William J. B.

ISAAC COLE, one of the early settlers and prominent farmers, of Champaign County, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., December 22, 1834, the son of Elijah and Freedom (Cowen) Cole, both of whom were natives of the Bay State. The father died in 1848, and the mother in 1873. The subject of this sketch left the old homestead in 1855, and, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Nathaniel Healy, started for the West. During the same year he came to Champaign County and rented land on Section 32, in Sidney Township, and two

years later purchased other land, to which he added from time to time until he now owns over 800 acres in Champaign County, besides 158 acres in Indiana and 120 acres in Calhoun County, Iowa. In addition to farming he has been extensively engaged in breeding and feeding thorough-bred stock, including Polled Angus (black) cattle and Poland-China hogs. All the improvements on his fine estate have been accomplished under his own direction and it has thus been built up from what was at one time nothing but uncultivated prairie land. He has recently erected an elevator and necessary



ISAAC COLE.

offices at Block, within three-quarters of a mile of his residence, and is there doing a prosperous business in grain and coal. The elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bushels.

Mr. Cole has served his Township as Commissioner of Highways, School Director and School Trustee. He affiliates with the M. E. Church, of which he is one of the Trustees. He was married in January, 1864, to Loretta Johnson, and of this union six children have been born: Sherman L.; Curtis G.; Willard I.; Arthur G.; Lora T., wife of J. E. Lovinfoss, and Delia E., wife of Levi Moore.

ROYAL G. COLE was born on the farm

where he now resides, July 10, 1872, the son of Charles Franklin and Maria (Pease) Cole, who were natives of Massachusetts. The parents moved to Illinois in 1865 and secured 160 acres of land in Philo Township, to which later forty acres were added. The father followed farming successfully until his death, which occurred January 7, 1899. Charles Franklin Cole and wife were married in Massachusetts June 20, 1855, and they became the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living, namely: Isabel J., wife of Millard Porterfield, a banker of Fairmont, Ill.; Hattie E., wife of James N. Black, a banker of Mahomet, Ill.; Angies R., wife of James T. Black, a farmer of Bunker Hill, Ind.; Morris F., who is farming in Philo Township; and Royal G. Mr. Cole followed farming successfully after coming to Illinois, dying January 7, 1899. Mrs. M. P. Cole, the widow, is living retired in the village of Philo.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the vocation of farming and has always resided on the old home place. Of the 200 acres composing the farm, 120 acres with the home will descend to Royal G. on the decease of his mother, and eighty acres to Morris F. This is one of the best improved farms in the township, and on it Mr. Cole does general farming besides breeding hogs and cattle. He is developing a herd of thoroughbred Shorthorns.

In politics Mr. Cole is a Republican and is now filling the office of Road Commissioner. His wife is a staunch Prohibitionist, and both are members of the Presbyterian Church. Socially he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen and Odd Fellows. Mr. Cole was educated in the district school of Philo Township. On June 20, 1899, he was married to Olive C. Churchill, daughter of Lafayette and Eliza (Pratt) Churchill, both of whom were natives of New York. Olive C. was born in Champaign County. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, two of whom (twins) are living, namely: Raymond Webster and Ina Merle. One child died in infancy, the death of the other, Nathan L., occurring at the age of nineteen months.

COL. WILLIAM NICHOLS COLER.—Among the names which oftenest appear among the court and real-estate records of Champaign County in relation to legal and business transactions before the year 1870, and often since,

is that of W. N. Coler. The future student of our history, when the living contemporaries of this gentleman capable of speaking of him from a personal knowledge shall have passed away, will ask questions concerning him which this work should answer. Frequent allusions to him have been made in the preceding chapters, which it is not designed shall be here repeated, but this notice should identify his personality as a pioneer resident here and as a business man. So, as an early political leader and as the commanding officer of a regiment of Civil War volunteers made up largely of the young



W. N. COLER.

men of Champaign County, the name of Col. Coler stands among those most prominent during the period mostly treated of in the earlier pages of this work.

Col. Coler is a native of Knox County, Ohio, where he was born March 12, 1827. His father's name was Isaac Coler and the maiden name of his mother was Amelia Nichols. The mother died in her early womanhood, leaving William, aged only nine years, and two brothers and two sisters younger than himself. A step-mother came into the family and two other brothers and a sister were added—the sons, John and Newton, with the father and the second family

afterwards becoming residents of Sadorus. His youth was spent upon the Ohio farm.

In 1846, when but nineteen years of age, the tocsin of war—the War with Mexico—was sounded throughout the country, and young Coler, born with a martial spirit, answered to the call and became a member of Company B. of the Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. G. W. Morgan, who was afterwards very conspicuous in the Civil War. In this service Col. Coler served his full time and came home in 1849 with his victorious comrades.

His contact with the outer world had fixed in his mind the determination to learn the profession of the law as his future occupation, so he very naturally followed his Colonel into his Mount Vernon law office, where the preliminary study necessary to fit himself for the duties of that profession was accomplished. This done, he yielded to the beckonings of the Star of Empire and came to Illinois. For the purpose of fitting himself for the particular practice in the Illinois courts, he passed sometime in the office of Amzi McWilliams, a Bloomington lawyer, and at that time one of the most prominent lawyers in the State. There, in 1851, he was admitted to the bar and early in the year 1852—attracted, doubtless, by the great possibilities of Champaign County, with its fertile plains, its prospect of an early railroad, and, withal, its own single resident lawyer—he came to Urbana and became the second of that profession to open his office in the county.

It will be inferred that, with the prospects in sight, his success in professional life was at once assured. At that time the Presidential contest of 1852 was upon the country, and neither party had a political organ in the county, which until that year had been without a printing press. As elsewhere stated in this work, Col. Coler with another on September 23d, issued the first newspaper of the county, the "Urbana Union."

His short connection with this enterprise and his sale of the feeble plant need not be repeated. With it off his hands, he entered unimpeded into the law practice and, as the columns of the local press of that day show, he also at once entered very largely into real-estate transactions for himself and others, being the first to take up this branch of business within Champaign County.

On August 9, 1853, he was married to Miss Cordelia Sim, a most estimable lady of Knox County, Ohio, at her home near Mt. Vernon, in that county. Mrs. Coler at once entered heartily into the life of the little pioneer village of Urbana, and made for her husband a happy and prosperous home. For twenty years, and until the removal of the family, no woman ever held a higher position in the society of the two towns than did Mrs. Coler. Mrs. Coler died some years since at their residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., leaving surviving her of that marriage her daughter, Flora Alice, before then married to James W. Campbell, son of Thomas H. Campbell, long a well known lawyer of Springfield, Ill., and for many years previous to 1857 Auditor of Public Accounts. Mr. J. W. Campbell is now a banker at Huron, S. D. Mrs. Campbell was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Coler. The names of the surviving sons were William N., Jr., who resides in New York and is at the head of the house of W. N. Coler & Co., brokers and dealers in municipal bonds, established in that city by his father upon removing there thirty years ago; Bird S. Coler, of New York City, of which he was a few years since chosen Comptroller, and subsequently candidate for Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket; and Frank, the youngest, who is in the West.

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion Colonel Coler at once, as the leader of the Democratic party, allied himself upon the side of the Government and his influence did much to unify the sentiments of men of all parties in the county in unflinching loyalty to the Union. In the summer of 1861, under a commission from President Lincoln, he recruited from Champaign and its adjoining counties, the Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteer Regiment, and so led to the support of the Union cause a larger number of Champaign County's young men than any other leader in that section of the State. A brief history of this body is given elsewhere in this History. Upon his retirement from the service, Colonel Coler established himself in the practice of the law in Champaign, where he added to his business the buying and selling of municipal bonds, which business led him to open an office in the City of New York, where for about thirty years, with his eldest son, he has conducted a most successful business.

In another connection the political life or

Col. Coler has been referred to as a part of the county history, and need not be enlarged upon further than to say that, in his personality, he was a born leader of men, and not for the last fifty years has his party in the county had so able and accomplished a leader. Had his inclinations led him to remain here and seek political preferment, he would have won great success. His failure to succeed in the campaigns of the ante-bellum period, has been fully explained as due wholly to the overshadowing personality of the two great leaders, Lincoln and Douglas, and to the policy for which each of them stood. It may truthfully be said that Lincoln carried the county in despite Coler's personal popularity, which was a much greater obstacle to overcome than Douglas' personality.

In social life Colonel Coler was a prince of good fellows, kindly and helpful to all; and many now in advanced life well remember his helpful and disinterested assistance to them when help in life's beginnings was the chief thing with them.

It has been shown elsewhere in this work that Colonel Coler, before the war, was the pioneer banker of this county, and how the Grand Prairie Bank, the first of the long line of financial institutions of the county, through the defective and primitive legislation under which it was organized, failed at the secession era of our National history. This, of course, tended greatly to discourage the young and ambitious financier, but it in no manner lessened his faith in the possibilities of the business when conducted under more favorable conditions. This faith has led him to success, for the highest success has attended the new enterprise established at the financial center of the continent. This success has not been taken advantage of for the purpose of extending and building up his business, for the leisure thus earned has been made use of by Colonel Coler and his wife—for he has married a second time—in an elegant leisure life and in travel abroad. One complete circuit of the globe has been made by them, visiting and tarrying at all points of interest in its course, besides various trips to Europe.

Now over seventy-eight years of age, with a vigorous constitution, well sustained by a temperate and prudent life, Colonel Coler, a splendid specimen of the "Gentleman of the Old School," bids fair yet to see many years, and

will always be pointed to with pride by his old friends and associates of Champaign County.

WILLIAM COLLEY was born in the eastern part of Yorkshire, England, October 10, 1846, the son of Robert and Ann (Wardell) Colley. His mother died when he was two years old, and his father emigrated to America, leaving him to be reared by his grandparents, Thomas and Ann Wardell. Mr. Colley came to America in 1870, and remained a short time in Morgan County, Ill. He then moved to Ayers Township, Champaign County, where he bought eighty acres of land. He has since added to his real estate from time to time, and at present has a fine farm of 240 acres, containing all modern improvements, including a good residence, outbuildings, orchard, etc., all of which were made by him.

Politically, Mr. Colley supports the Prohibition party, and has served as School Director. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

On November 5, 1872, Mr. Colley was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ellen Swain, of Morgan County, Ill., and four children were born to them, of whom two survive, namely: Thomas William, who married Miss Sarah E. Lacy, and resides in a pleasant home near his father's farm; and Edward Swain.

FRED COLLISON, President of the First National Bank of Rantoul, Champaign County, was born in Vermilion County, March 29, 1869, the son of F. A. and Nancy J. (Howard) Collison, both of whom were also natives of Vermilion County. The father successfully followed farming, owning an estate of 1,200 acres in Vermilion County, which he acquired by his own industry. He is now living retired in Rantoul. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the district schools, supplemented by a course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., from which he was later graduated. In the meantime he taught in the public schools for two years. During his early banking career he filled the positions of assistant cashier and book-keeper in the Bank of Marysville, Pottam, Ill., and in the spring of 1892 he moved to Rantoul where, in association with his father and uncle Samuel, he purchased the Exchange Bank of Rantoul, which business was continued under the title of Collison Bros. & Co., bankers, until August 9, 1901, when a dis-

astrous fire swept the city. A few days after the fire they purchased the First National Bank, of Rantoul, and consolidated the two banks, retaining the name (and charter) of the First National Bank of Rantoul, with the following officers: President, Fred Collison; Vice-Presi-

section of land, his first improvement on this was the erection of a cabin 16x18 feet, which was built in a day by the pioneer and his neighbors, and was the best residence in the vicinity at that time, having the distinction of possessing a brick chimney. In 1853 he sold this farm and purchased a tract of eighty acres, all of which is now within the city limits of Champaign. When the Illinois Central Railroad was built Mr. Columbia subdivided a portion of this farm into city lots and later laid out eight additions, all of which bear his name. For some years after 1860 he was engaged in merchandising in Champaign, but later gave his attention to improving city property and to his local interests. For more than a dozen years he filled the offices of Collector and Assessor of Champaign and a school officer, taking an active interest in educational affairs for many years. He was one of the founders of the Masonic Orders in Champaign and, at different times, presided over the



FRED COLLISON.

dent, Herbert West; Cashier, Harry Collison. The bank is capitalized at \$50,000. Mr. Collison is also President of the Bank of Thomasboro, Champaign County, and holds the same position in the First National Bank of Leroy, McLean County. He was married in Paxton, Ill., October 17, 1893, to Emma B., daughter of Joseph Martain, a prominent farmer of Champaign County, and they have one child, Louis Glen. Mr. Collison is a member of the Christian Church, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order, and is a Republican in politics.

CURTIS F. COLUMBIA (deceased) was born in Madison, Ky., in 1823, in early boyhood went to Hendricks County, Ind., and was educated in the old-time schools of that region. About 1841 he traded an Indiana farm for a tract of land in what is now Condit Township, Champaign County, Ill., and removed to the latter State. Becoming the owner of a half-



CURTIS F. COLUMBIA.

local lodge and chapter. He died, esteemed by all who knew him, June 6, 1901.

Mr. Columbia was married in 1844 to Miss Nancy Cox, daughter of David Cox, a noted Illinois pioneer, mentioned elsewhere in these volumes. For nearly fifty years, Mr. and Mrs.

Columbia lived in Champaign and Mrs. Columbia still resides in this city. Of a family of eight children four are now (1904) living. These are Dr. Thomas B., of New York City; Mrs. Mary F. Pearman, widow of Dr. J. G. Pearman, of Champaign; Mrs. Emma Mann, wife of the Hon. J. R. Mann, member of Congress from Chicago, and Miss Hattie G., who resides with her mother.

JOHN COMBS (pioneer, deceased) was born in Virginia, in the year 1798, and, after his marriage to Miss Mary Hiatt, moved to Peoria County, Ill., where he lived for over fifty years. There his wife died and he subsequently moved to Champaign in 1873, and still later, married Miss Elizabeth Platter, of Peoria County. His first marriage resulted in one child, Eliza Jane, now Mrs. John Noyes, who resides in Marshall County, Ill. His second wife also bore him one child, who is now Mrs. James Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were married September 12, 1882.

Mr. Combs was for many years an old time Whig, later joining the ranks of the Republican party, but during the latter part of his life he was a Democrat. He at one time held the office of Supervisor, and had been nominated to other political positions but declined to serve. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as a trustee. His death occurred December 21, 1874. Mrs. Combs died October 31, 1899.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also named John Combs, was a native of Germany, but came to America during the Revolutionary War. He enlisted and served through the conflict, later settling in Virginia.

THOMAS E. CONDON, grain merchant, was born in Carroll County, Md., in 1835, son of Thomas and Elvira (Barnes) Condon, both natives of Maryland, who died when the subject of this sketch was but six years old. The latter was reared on the home farm, where he remained until the death of his parents. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Maryland, and in 1853 removed to Indiana and entered the Asbury University at Greencastle, in that State, where he studied for six months. Later he taught school in winter and worked on a farm during the summer months. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry and served until the close of the war.

Coming to Illinois in 1865, he located at Sidney, Champaign County, where he was engaged in farming for two years, later buying a farm of eighty acres in Crittenden Township. Here he resided until 1886 and then moved to Champaign, remaining there two years, when, in 1888, he removed to Pesotum, and there engaged in the lumber and implement business, which he carried on for five years. He then sold out and in 1894 entered into the grain business under the firm name of Condon & Black. His partner, Mr. Black, having sold his interest to Mr. Kleiss in 1900, the firm became Condon & Kleiss. In 1905 Kleiss sold his interest to E. T. Malaney, and since March 1st the firm has been Condon & Malaney. They conduct a general grain and coal business.

In politics Mr. Condon is a Republican and held the office of Township Collector in 1902, and that of Town Clerk for one year. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in his religious views is affiliated with the United Brethren Church. In 1857 Mr. Condon was united in marriage to Sarah M. Dickerson, a native of Vigo County, Ind., who died in 1887, leaving two daughters. In 1889, Mr. Condon was married to Berdellah Coffrin, who was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, where she was educated. Of the first marriage four children were born, two of whom are deceased—those surviving being: Agnes Monerleff and Edna Birdsell. There has been no issue of the second marriage.

DR. WILLIAM A. CONKEY.—This name brings to mind many facts hitherto recited in connection with the early history of Champaign County, of which Dr. Conkey became a resident in the year 1843, as a practicing physician. Dr. Conkey was the son of Alexander Conkey, who was descended from a long line of Scotch immigrants in Massachusetts, being born at Charlemont, in that State, December 6, 1820. When about ten years of age the father of Dr. Conkey determined to seek a home in the then far west. Coming by recognized means of travel to the mouth of the Maumee River, Ohio, where is now situated the City of Toledo, the family with their holdings and goods, and domestic animals, made their way by boats and by travel along the margin of the river, up that stream to the portage between the headwaters of the Maumee, and the headwaters of the Wabash river. Across this portage they

passed and floating down the Wabash in boats, their animals being driven along the river bank, they landed late in the year 1830 at Clinton in Indiana. From there they sought a home in what is now the County of Edgar, on one of the rich prairies then lying wild and open in that county. The family was there reared, from which came the subject of this sketch, beside his brother, Otis M. Conkey, formerly a merchant at Homer, Ill., and other influential citizens of Eastern Illinois.

Dr. Conkey's primary education was obtained in the public schools of his native and of his adopted State, and when yet a young man he took the medical course in the professional school at Louisville, Ky., graduating therefrom about 1843. His first field of professional work was at the then very small village of Homer, known to us now as "Old Homer," where he followed his profession for some years, at length abandoning it for that of a farmer, which occupation he followed during the remainder of his active life.

A few years since the farm was turned over to a son, and Dr. Conkey with his wife (nee Sarah V. Sadler), to whom he was married in 1849, removed to the village of Homer, where, in an elegant home, they resided together until the death of his companion, which occurred within the last year. Five sons—Aubert, Bruce, Carl, Frank, and Frederick—and two daughters—Lucy and Emma—have been reared to active and useful lives by Dr. Conkey and his wife.

Dr. Conkey has always been a man of strong and distinctive personality, prominent in political affairs of the County, having been a Republican from the organization of that party in 1854, and having represented his township for many terms upon the Board of Supervisors. He is now near the age of 85 years, but in possession of all of his mental faculties, the only lapse from the vigor of early manhood being in the slower walk, and less active life. As far back as 1853 Dr. Conkey became a member of the Masonic organization, and for many years was Master of his lodge at Homer.

Coming here, as he did, at the beginning of the growth of Champaign County, and following here the profession of a physician with a large practice, he early became very familiar with all parts of the county as it was when it came from the hands of Nature. His alert memory is stored with many facts connected with the early settlement of the county, and

there are few of the pioneers who have been named in this History who were not well known by Dr. Conkey. The sons are influential as their father in the affairs of the county.

MADISON COOPER was born in March, 1828, at Blue Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he spent his youth and obtained his education. His parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Miller) Cooper, both natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to West Virginia before the birth of the subject of this sketch, and died there at an advanced age, the father aged more than one hundred years and the mother ninety-six years. Madison Cooper remained at home until he was sixteen years old, when he removed to Ohio, remaining there until he was forty-three years of age. He then came to Pesotum Township, Champaign County, where he purchased 280 acres of land, later adding eighty acres more, all of which is under good cultivation.

Mr. Cooper was married, January 7, 1857, to Eleanor White, who was born in Ohio in the year, 1833, and to them have been born the following named children, Nancy J. West, John F., Rose E. Roe, Mary A. Harrison, Sarah Hunter, Thomas E., Lewis M., Annie M. Roberts, W. F., and one child, deceased. In religious views Mr. Cooper is associated with United Brethren denomination.

J. A. CORBETT, banker, Philo, Ill., was born January 16, 1876, and acquired his education in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. In 1895, he became connected with the Commercial National Bank at Chatsworth, Ill., as assistant cashier. He occupied that position until 1900, and then organized the Woodford County National Bank, at El Paso, Ill., acting as cashier of this bank until 1902, at which time he disposed of his interests in that institution and located in Philo, Ill. Mr. Corbett organized and established the First National Bank of Philo, which institution opened for business in June, 1902, and since then has enjoyed a very prosperous growth. He is also identified with the Fairland Banking Company, of Fairland, Ill., as Vice-President and General Manager. He is also Vice-President and manager of the Citizens' Bank, of Tolono, Ill., a new institution organized by him. This bank commenced business in February, 1904.

JAMES L. CORBLEY, farmer and stock-raiser of Kerr Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born on the old Corbley homestead where he now resides, December 22, 1865, the son of Lindsey and Sarah (Wood) Corbley, and grandson of William and Rebecca (Stephens) Corbley, of Greene County, Pa. His paternal great-grandfather, Rev. John Corbley, emigrated from England to America at a very early day, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., whence he afterward removed to West Virginia. Before the Revolutionary War Rev. Corbley took up his residence in Greene County, Pa., where he established several Baptist Churches, and where his force of character and power of organization and control won him deserved renown. His death occurred in 1803.

Lindsey Corbley was born in Greene County, Pa., November 15, 1831, and in 1853, at the age of twenty-two, accompanied his brother Edward to Kerr Township, Champaign County, Ill., and bought 40 acres of land in Middle Park. February 2, 1856, he married Sarah Wood, daughter of Henry Wood, an early settler of Vermilion County, Ill., and three sons were born to them: Henry L., William Sheridan, and James L. Mrs. Corbley died June 17, 1866, and March 24, 1867, Mr. Corbley married Mary A. Sholl in Meadville, Pa., Miss Sholl being a native of Crawford County, that State. Three children were born of this second union: Freddie M.; Lena, wife of Oscar Wiley; and Evelyn, wife of Paul Kerry. Mr. Corbley now lives retired in Paxton, Ford County, Ill.

James L. Corbley had the advantage of a thorough agricultural training under his father, and eventually succeeded to the control of several hundred acres of land. He is a practical and energetic farmer, modern in his methods and standards, and realizing from his property the comforts and conveniences, as well as the profits of a successful country life. August 29, 1889, he married Ella Shurham, of Ludlow, Ill., and is the father of six sons, Frank, Ralph, James, Lee, Owen, Ray and Elmer. The family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically Mr. Corbley is a Republican.

HARMON MASON CORRAY was born in Somers Township, Champaign County, November 8, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of that place. His father, Isaiah, was

a native of Vermilion County, Ill., who came to Champaign County at an early age, and there married Angeline Roberts, by whom he had the following named children: Harmon M., Laura Belle (Mrs. Thomas Johnson), George M., and Carrie May (Mrs. Frank Tompkins), the latter of whom died in August 1892. Mr. Corray, Sr., and his wife still reside in Somers Township on the old William Somers place.

On March 10, 1886, at the age of twenty-three, Harmon M. Corray was married to Miss Elizabeth Powers, a daughter of William and Mary Jane (Waugh) Powers, both of whom were natives of Montgomery County, Ind., where Mrs. Corray was born July 18, 1868. When she was six years old her parents came to Illinois, settling in Urbana Township, where her mother died in 1879. Her father is still living at his home in Montgomery County, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Corray are the parents of five children; May, aged seventeen; Austin, aged thirteen; George, aged eleven; William, aged eight, and Fred, aged six years. Mr. Corray owns 103 acres of land on which he lives, and also has 80 acres on Section 25 in Somers Township.

DAVID COX (deceased), former Sheriff and Legislator, was born in Ashe County, N. C., March 10, 1809. He grew to manhood in that State and came to Illinois in 1834, settling on government land near Ottawa. He and his family suffered so much from the malarial fevers which prevailed in that region during 1834, that he determined to return to North Carolina. On the way he stopped at Urbana, Ill., and after a time, found his health so much improved that he decided to remain there. He accordingly purchased a farm about three miles from Urbana, then a mere hamlet in which a few cabins had been built. After living on this farm a year or two, he removed to Urbana, and was among those who took part in organizing Champaign County.

Mr. Cox was the second Sheriff of the county by election, filling that office three terms. He is remembered as a capable and faithful official, and a man of sterling integrity in all the relations of life. Later, he represented Champaign County in the General Assembly of Illinois. After living in Urbana several years he returned to Ottawa, Ill., where he lived until

the discovery of gold in California, when he went to the Pacific Coast, remaining there two years. He was engaged in merchandizing in Earlville, Ill., at a later date, and still later, in farming in La Salle County. About 1875 he retired from active business, but retained his home in Earlville until his death, which occurred in 1891.

While living in Ashe County, N. C., Mr. Cox married Miss Phoebe Jones, who was also born and brought up in that county. Five children of these pioneers were living in 1904, namely: Mrs. Curtis F. Columbia, of Champaign; Mrs. Elizabeth Harper; Mrs. Rachel Ross; Mrs. Jennie Hemenway, of La Salle County, Ill.; and Mrs. Martha Eads, of Davenport, Iowa.

WILLIAM COX was born, July 2, 1821, at Kent, England, and was there married to Miss Margaret Steel, by whom he had four children. Subsequently he and his family emigrated to America and took up their residence in Cleveland; he later moved to Champaign County, just prior to the Civil War, and settled in Urbana Township, where his wife died. In June, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Peters, a native of Ross County, Ohio, her parents having been Godfrey and Susannah Peters, both of which are deceased. Mrs. Mary (Peters) Cox came to Champaign when sixteen years old, making the journey from Ohio in a carriage. She saw the town in its infancy and has since watched its progress and growth. When she first arrived here the early settlers would have considered themselves fortunate if they could have obtained box-cars in which to live. Mrs. Cox has grown up with the city, and has always been greatly interested in its welfare.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of two children, namely: William E. and Frank W. The former now conducts the home farm and has charge of all business affairs. He is a young man of much promise, a Republican in politics and a leader among the young farmers of the community. The second son, Frank W., resides northeast of Rantoul. William Cox, Sr., is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Cox is affiliated with the Congregational Church.

CURTIS A. CRAWFORD, merchant of Bondville, Champaign County, since 1895, and Postmaster since 1897, was born in Lincoln, Ill.,

April 28, 1867, and was educated in the public schools. He is of Scotch-German ancestry and his family was established in Ohio at an early day, his paternal grandfather, Simeon, having been born in Morgan County, in that State, as was also John W. Crawford, the father of Curtis A., on April 30, 1840. Simeon Crawford married Eleanor Hanesworth, of Maryland. The mother of Curtis A. was formerly Julia A. Staker, of Hocking County, Ohio, and his maternal grandfather was George Staker, of Germany. John W. Crawford moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1870, coming to Champaign County, Ill., in 1875, and settling on their present farm two miles south of Bondville.

Until of age, Curtis A. Crawford worked on the home farm, and afterward was engaged in various branches of business until 1895, when he established himself in mercantile trade in Bondville. He has the thrift, energy and courtesy which insure successful merchandising, and has also filled local offices of trust and responsibility. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. August 24, 1890, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage to Mary B. Goodman, formerly of Peoria County, Ill., and to them the following named children have been born: Mildred J., born September 3, 1891; and Walter J., born October 29, 1893, and died July 1, 1894.

MARTHA CROWLEY was born in McLean County, Ill., and was reared on a farm, her education having been acquired in the public schools of DeWitt County. On October 17, 1872, she was united in marriage to James Crowley, a prosperous farmer, and they resided in McLean County, until 1878, when they moved to Mahomet Township, Champaign County, later taking up their residence in Newcomb Township. Here Mr. Crowley bought a farm of ninety-eight acres, on which the family at present reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Crowley the following eight children were born: James W., Daniel, Mrs. Myrta Ralph, Ora, Owen, Lue and Lee (twins), and Cleveland. Mr. Crowley died in 1890.

ALBERT PALMER CUNNINGHAM (deceased), founder of the drug business now conducted under the firm style of Cunningham Bros., and for many years one of the most popular citizens and prominent business men

of Champaign County, Ill., was born in Lancaster, N. Y., August 11, 1832, the son of Hiram W. and Eunice (Brown) Cunningham, who removed in the year following his birth to Huron County, Ohio. Up to the time when he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Cunningham's life was spent on his father's farm except during the period when he was absent at school. He was a pupil in the village academy, and later pursued a course of study at Oberlin College, Ohio. In 1853 he came to Urbana, Ill., where he was employed as a clerk in the drug-store of J. W. Jaquith, who conducted the only store of this kind in Urbana. In this and in other mercantile pursuits he continued about three years, when he secured the position of assistant cashier of the Grand Prairie Bank, the first banking institution established in Champaign County, and where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was also the first editor of the Champaign County Herald.

In the early stages of the war Mr. Cunningham answered the call to arms, enlisting in the Seventy-sixth Regular Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served two years at the front, participating in many fierce engagements, and taking part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He became a lieutenant in Company G of the Seventy-sixth, but ill-health compelled him to resign. On his return to Urbana, he resumed the drug business, which he successfully followed during the remainder of his life. In the fall of 1880, he removed to Champaign, where he continued to prosper in the drug business. He was very popular in the profession, and was Treasurer of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association one term, after which, in 1885, he served as President of that body. In every one who knew him he had a friend.

On August 16, 1855, Mr. Cunningham was married to Ophelia Jane Seger, of Clarksfield, Ohio. Of the children resulting from this union four survive, namely: Elmer, the eldest, who resides in Indianapolis, Ind., George N., and E. Ralph, who are successfully conducting the business established by their father in 1880; and Clara (Mrs. Bouton), who lives in Springdale, Ark. The mother of this family died June 23, 1896, the father having preceded her October 12, 1893.

Politically, Mr. Cunningham was a pronounced and influential Republican. In Ur-

bana, he served several terms as Alderman, was a member of the Board of Education, and for three years, held the office of Mayor of Urbana, and was regarded as a most valuable member of the County Board. Religiously, Mr. Cunningham was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, he was especially prominent in the G. A. R. and the A. F. & A. M. Order. In the former he served faithfully in many important capacities. In 1880, he served as Senior Vice-Commander. In 1891 he was made Commander, and was a delegate to the National Encampment. He was a Knight Templar, a Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of the Chicago Consistory, and an enthusiastic member of other branches of the Masonic order, filling important offices in the Commandery, Chapter and Blue Lodge.

In all the relations of life, the subject of this sketch was a most exemplary man, and in his death the City of Champaign suffered a lamentable loss.

GEORGE NEWTON CUNNINGHAM, who is successfully engaged in the drug business in Champaign, Ill., was born in Urbana; December 24, 1867. He is a son of Albert P. and Ophelia J. (Seger) Cunningham, who were born respectively in Lancaster, N. Y., and Clarksfield, Ohio. The parental grandparents were Hiram C. and Eunice B. (Sheldon) Cunningham, the former a native of Unadilla, N. Y. On the mother's side, the grandparents were Albert W. and Jane E. (Mead) Seger. The great-grandfather, Layton C. Cunningham, married Phoebe Way.

After receiving his early mental training in the schools of Champaign and the University of Illinois, Mr. Cunningham started in the drug business in 1886. In theory and practice he is well equipped for his work, and in business relations enjoys the confidence of his patrons, who are many.

On August 9, 1899, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage with Alice Miller, who was born in Champaign and pursued her studies in Sheffield, Ala. One child, Eunice, has blessed their union. In politics Mr. Cunningham takes the side of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is connected with the K. of P. and the B. P. O. E.

JOSEPH OSCAR CUNNINGHAM, lawyer, author and philanthropist, Urbana, Ill., was

born at Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., December 12, 1830, the son of Hiram Way and Eunice (Brown) Cunningham, his paternal ancestry, traced back three generations, including his grandparents Layton and Phoebe (Way) Cunningham, and his great-grandparents, Thomas and Lucy (Hutchinson) Cunningham. His father, Hiram Way Cunningham, who was a native of Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., removed therefrom to Erie County in 1811, and in 1833 to Clarksfield, Huron County, Ohio, where he opened up a farm in a heavily timbered region, and pursued his life occupation as a farmer. Here the son received his primary education in a log school house, usually attending school

cated at Urbana, which has been his home continuously ever since. When about twenty-two years of age he spent one year as teacher of a village school in the neighboring town of Eugene, in Western Indiana.

Within a month after his arrival at Urbana, Mr. Cunningham became one of the proprietors and editor of "The Urbana Union," as the successor to W. N. Coler, by whom the paper had been established during the previous year. This connection continued until August, 1858, during a part of the last year Mr. Cunningham being also, in 1858, associated with Dr. J. W. Scroggs in the publication of the "Central Illinois Gazette" at Champaign, then West Urbana.

At first occupying an independent position under Mr. Cunningham's management, in 1856, "The Union" became a zealous supporter of the policy of the newly organized Republican party and of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858.

Having meanwhile prosecuted his studies in the law, he was admitted to the bar in April, 1855, later (1858-59) taking a one year's course in the Law School at Cleveland, Ohio. For the next forty-seven years after his admission to the bar, Judge Cunningham practiced continuously in his home city, during that period not missing a single term of court. During this time he was brought in contact with many of the most prominent jurists and members of the bar in this and adjoining States, including Judge David Davis, Abraham Lincoln, and others. As a Republican, he took part in the now celebrated Bloomington Convention, which assembled at Bloomington on May 29, 1856, and which was the first State Convention of the party in Illinois.

The official positions which he has held include those of Judge of the County Court of Champaign County, to which he was elected as an "independent" in 1861, serving a term of four years, and that of Trustee of the University of Illinois, being appointed by Governor Oglesby a member of the first Board in 1867 and reappointed by Governor Palmer in 1871, serving on the Executive Committee a period of six years.

Judge Cunningham has taken an active interest in matters of general and State history and has delivered many addresses before Masonic, Historic and Legal Associations. On June 27, 1900, he delivered an address at Nor-



J. O. CUNNINGHAM.

three months each winter and for a like period during the summer, meanwhile assisting in clearing, fencing and cultivating the home farm, in some cases continuing his labors during the entire winter. At sixteen years of age, having completed arithmetic in the local schools, he took up the study of algebra for six weeks, and, at nineteen, began teaching a country school in which he was engaged three years thereafter. In the meantime, having spent three years at Oberlin College, and at Baldwin Institute in Ohio, in June, 1853, he came to Champaign County, Ill., and immediately lo-

walk, Ohio, before the "Firelands Historical Society" (of which he is a life member) on occasion of its forty-fourth annual meeting. He also read valuable historic papers in 1902 and 1905 before the Illinois State Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders and is now a member and Vice-President. In collaboration with William C. Jones, he prepared some twenty years ago a volume on "County and Probate Court Practice," the first edition of which was published in 1883, and of which second and third editions were issued in 1892 and in 1903, the last in revised and enlarged form. The demand for new editions of this work, and the large sales of each, show that it is accepted as an authority in the County and Probate Courts of the State. Judge Cunningham's latest literary labor has been as author and editor of the "History of Champaign County," embraced in the preceding chapters of this work, in which he has succeeded in collecting, and placing in a condition for permanent preservation, a large amount of matter bearing upon the local and general history of Champaign County, of deep interest to its citizens and the people of the State generally.

October 13., 1853, Judge Cunningham was married at Bainbridge, Ohio, to Miss Mary McConoughy, who was born December 4, 1830, and whose parents were early emigrants from Massachusetts to the Western Reserve, Ohio. On October 13, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Urbana, the event being participated in by several hundred of their earlier and later friends, who availed themselves of the occasion to tender their congratulations and well wishes.

In religious belief Judge Cunningham is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member since 1866, and of which his wife is also a member. One of their notable acts was the donation, in 1894, to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the home in which they had resided for the preceding twenty-five years, to be used as a home for orphans and other dependent children. This building, with a tract of fifteen acres of land attached—valued at \$15,000—under the name of the "Cunningham Deaconess' Home and Orphanage," is now in charge of a number of church deaconesses who give instruction in kindergarten and other educational

work to the children under their care, or superintend the culinary and domestic departments. During its history this institution has furnished temporary homes to more than five hundred dependent children, of whom nearly fifty have found a refuge there at the same time. The noble work being accomplished by this benevolent institution reflects honor not only upon its generous founders, but upon the community in which it is located, as well.

In addition to other organizations with which Judge Cunningham is identified, he has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1859, for six years being Master of Urbana Lodge, and also a member of the Urbana Knight Templar Commandery. Originally a Whig in politics, from 1856 to 1873 he was identified with the Republican party, but since that time has occupied an independent position and been a pronounced advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party. After nearly fifty years of continuous practice he still finds entertainment in devoting a part of his time to his profession, while manifesting a deep interest in all questions of a moral and political character affecting the welfare of the State and the Nation.

P. S.

JAMES W. CURFMAN, building contractor, was born in Pike County, Ill., November 22, 1851. He grew up on a farm and in his boyhood was trained to the occupation of farming. In 1866 his father removed with his family to Douglas County, Ill., and the son obtained his education in the public schools of Pike and Douglas counties. His father was a contractor and builder, as well as farmer, and Mr. Curfman also familiarized himself with this business in his early manhood. He followed farming successfully until 1889, when he removed to Tolono, Ill., and for three years was there employed in contracting and building. Removing from there to Urbana in 1896, during the following year he turned his attention to building, and at once became a leader in inaugurating and carrying forward building enterprises which have vastly improved the cities of Champaign and Urbana. Between the years 1897 and 1903 he erected, in all, 248 dwellings in the two cities, besides business blocks and other buildings. He has given regular employment to many carpenters and other mechanics, the number varying during the busy season from thirty to fifty. Besides his contract work he has improved considerable property on his

own account. Thoroughly progressive himself, he has stimulated progressiveness in others, and the result has been a more rapid building up of the "twin cities" during the past five years than during any similar period of their history. It may be said, therefore, that, while he has himself prospered, he has also been a potent factor in contributing to the progress of the two cities.

Mr. Curfman is a member of the Masonic Order and the orders of Modern Woodmen of America and the Eastern Star. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and has been a liberal contributor to the churches and benevolent associations of Champaign and Urbana. He married, first in 1876, Miss Maria A. Whitehead, of Clyde, Macoupin County, Ill., who died in 1890. In 1892 he married, as his second wife, Miss Cora E. Willard, of Fort Madison, Iowa. Mrs. Curfman is a Presbyterian, and an active member of the Order of the Eastern Star, in 1905 being Worthy Matron, of Hope Chapter, No. 104, Urbana, Ill. Mr. Curfman's only child is Capt. Lawrence E., at the present time (1904) a student in the University of Illinois.

LUCIAN WALTON CUSHMAN, manufacturer, Urbana, Ill., was born in Bureau County, Ill., July 21, 1868, the son of Joseph Warren and Ruth Evalina (Bruce) Cushman, natives respectively of Vermont and Illinois, the father being born April 23, 1836, and the mother October 7, 1843. Joseph Warren Cushman was a manufacturer of pure Vermont maple sugar, but in 1861 moved to Illinois, settling in Bureau County, where he engaged in general farming until 1870, when he purchased a place on Section 29, Urbana Township, which he sold seventeen years later, and then moved to Nebraska.

Mr. L. W. Cushman received his early education in the schools of Urbana. He went with his parents to Nebraska, but after remaining some years returned to Urbana Township, where he proceeded to erect a steam plant for the manufacture of sorghum syrup. He has had a life experience in the growing of cane and the manufacture of sorghum syrup, having worked at it in boyhood days, and with the exception of two years, has been engaged in the business continuously up to the present time. He now has 125 acres devoted to the cultivation of the cane, and the establishment wherein it is converted into syrup is the most

complete in the State, giving employment to thirty men during the manufacturing season. Mr. Cushman has installed the latest and most improved machinery, his three boilers being 145 H. P., the crusher being a 12,000 pound machine with a capacity of ninety tons of cane per day. Six or seven hundred gallons of sorghum may be produced in twenty-four hours in this establishment, where may be found several machines, also of Mr. Cushman's own invention, such as defecators, filters, etc. It is likewise equipped with a No. 5 John R. Porter evaporator, the largest and latest to be placed on the market. A traveling salesman is employed and the product of the plant is shipped all over Central Illinois, for its reputation is first-class, and the demand for this pure brand is steadily growing. The plant is located one and a half miles directly south of Urbana. In the past fifteen years his plant has manufactured and placed on the market a total of 100,000 gallons of pure sorghum syrup. The Cushman Country Sorghum is well known throughout Central Illinois, and of late years the demand has been far greater than the supply. The product is put up in packages ranging in size from one quart to 55 gallons.

On January 2, 1890, Mr. Cushman was married to Maude, daughter of James C. and Mildred (Scott) Ware, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. Of this union three children survive: Leslie, aged 13; Emily, aged 11; and Lois, 1 year. In his political views Mr. Cushman is a Republican. He belongs to the Macabees of the World, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN DALLENBACH (deceased) was born in Berne, Switzerland, February 17, 1820, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Dallenbach. In his native country he obtained a good practical education, and, in 1838, when but eighteen years of age, came to the United States, as many another stalwart son of that land had done before and has done since. He brought with him all of the stalwart traits for which the "Suisse" is noted the world over.

Mr. Dallenbach came to Champaign County in the year 1857, where he first purchased a farm and engaged in farming for a period. Desiring a more active life, he soon disposed of his farming interests and removed to the then small village of West Urbana, which subsequently became the City of Champaign, in

a small way starting in the business of butchering and selling meat, in which he was a pioneer at the beginning, and is now the oldest man in that line. In 1877 he retired from business in the possession of a competent fortune. Mr. Dallenbach was regarded by men of all classes in the fullest sense of that term as an honest and upright man, and as such he ever enjoyed the esteem of all classes of people. After retiring from active business life, in which he was succeeded by his sons, he spent his time in the care of his investments and other property interests.

Mr. Dallenbach was married in 1848 to Mrs. Rosanna G. Agler, who yet survives him. Their surviving children are Mrs. Lizzie Coitts, of Chicago; Mrs. Imig, of Sheboygan, Wis.; John J.; William C.; George A.; and Fred Dallenbach, of Champaign, and Samuel E. Dallenbach, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Dallenbach was among the first men engaged in the formation of the Republican party in Champaign County, and to the end of his life voted and acted with that party which, as he understood it, represented his political views. He died August 8, 1893. His widow still survives him.

L. T. DANIELS was born in Washington County, Ind., August 8, 1856, and was educated in the common schools. He is a son of Alexander and Matilda (Tablock) Daniels. He came to Champaign in 1876 and engaged in farming, which line of industry he followed until 1901. In June, of that year, he engaged in the livery business, and in the fall of 1902, built the modern brick stables which he now occupies. He has eighteen head of good livery horses, two rubber-tire hacks, and does a general light livery business. In his social affiliations, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Eagles, Rebeccas, and Royal Neighbors. Politically, he is a Republican, and was elected to the office of Commissioner of Highways of Champaign Township, which he held for seven years.

On December 22, 1882, Mr. Daniels was married to Sarah E. Gray, a daughter of Joseph Gray, and two children have been born to them: Jessie V. and Paul W., both of whom live at home with their parents.

THOMAS ALEXANDER DAVIDSON (deceased) was born in Rockbridge County, W.

Va., December 10, 1810, a son of John and Sarah (McCrea) Davidson, who were married in the same county, January 8, 1801, by Rev. Samuel Houston. The father settled in the above mentioned county, and improved a part of the old homestead, to which he added land until 1816, when he moved to Madison County, Ohio, settling near London, on Deer Creek, in January, 1817. The family is of Scottish descent and those of the name who first came to America from Scotland, or the North of Ireland, settled in Cumberland County, Pa. Charles Ewing, the maternal great-grandfather of James W. Davidson, was a member of General Washington's body guard. He died at the age of ninety-five, and his wife, whose maiden name was Barbary Barb, died when ninety-seven years old.

Thomas A. Davidson was the fifth in a family of eleven children, four of whom were born after their parents settled in Madison County, Ohio. Mr. Davidson came to Illinois in 1853, settling one mile east of Mahomet, where for three years he ran what was known as the "Nine Gal Tavern." He then bought part of the land connected with that place, and also entered 200 acres in Sections 23 and 27, Mahomet Township, where he lived from 1856 to 1871, in the latter year moving to Mahomet, where his sons, James and Jerome T., engaged in the grain business.

In December, 1841, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jane Sidner, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, and who now lives at Mahomet, Champaign County, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, as follows: Mary E., the wife of T. J. Scott (deceased), ex-Sheriff of this county, who resides at Mahomet; James Wilson; John S.; who died at the age of nineteen; Jerome Taylor; George Washington, who was born in Ohio; Francis Charles, Postmaster at Clinton, Ill.; Ida L. (Mrs. J. D. Brown), who died in 1887; Sarah Kate, who married Milton Ducker and resides at Peoria; and Anna, who died in infancy.

In his religious belief Mr. Davidson was at one time a Presbyterian, but later joined the Methodist Church with his wife. He was a Republican in politics, and socially was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Formerly he was a Whig and Abolitionist. He lived a life of usefulness and passed away just

at the mark of three score years and ten, leaving to his wife and family a goodly estate, a name honored by all, and a character ennobled by kindly acts and good deeds.

FRANCIS M. DAVIS was born in Fountain County, Ind., July 11, 1827, a son of James and Sally (Johnson) Davis. He came to Illinois in 1888 and located at Danville, whence he came to Champaign County in 1895. He followed farming all his life, but had been living in retirement for several years before his death, which occurred June 1, 1902. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat, and religiously, a member of the Christian Church.

On April 11, 1850, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Denton, a daughter of James and Malinda (Graham) Denton. Four children were born to them, namely: James O., Enos R., Harvey C. (deceased), and Homer. Mrs. Davis was born in Fountain County, Ind., November 20, 1828.

JAMES E. DAVIS, President of the Bank of Pesotum, was born in 1851, at Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois. His parents were John and Susan (Hanley) Davis, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of the Buckeye State. When fourteen years old our subject moved with his parents to Illinois, where he completed his education. After attaining his majority he located on a farm in Pesotum Township, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1883. He then moved to Pesotum and there he engaged in the manufacture of tile, continuing thus engaged for two years, when he entered the mercantile and grain business, which he sold out in 1905. In 1900 he organized the Pesotum Bank with a capital of \$15,000, and does a general banking and loan business. In addition to his other enterprises he owns two farms of 160 acres each, which have on them all modern improvements. He has held the office of Township Supervisor for the past sixteen years, has been Township School Treasurer for twenty years, Township Assessor and Tax Collector and Justice of the Peace for several years. In politics he is a Democrat, socially is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and in his religious views is a Methodist. In 1873 he was married to Levina C. Crawford, who was born in Ohio, and received her education in that State and

in Illinois. One child, J. Everett, has been born of this union. He is now Cashier of the Pesotum Bank, owning one-half the stock.

NATHANIEL WASHBURN DAVIS, retired farmer, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., September 23, 1850, was educated in the public schools of that county and at an early age engaged in farming. He came to Illinois in 1868, during the following year locating in Urbana, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year. He owned a sand-pit one and one-half miles northeast of Urbana, which he operated for about thirty years, finally disposing of it in 1903 to Mr. J. W. Stipes. This was the most extensive sand-pit in this section of the county. In his social relations Mr. Davis is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, with which he has been associated for sixteen years, and he is also affiliated with the Royal Neighbors. In politics he votes the straight Democratic ticket. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1873 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Maude A. Chamberlain, a daughter of Eli and Lucy Chamberlain, of Delaware, Ohio, and of this union six children have been born, namely: Bertie (deceased), Minnie, Daisy, Grace, Harry and Charles Ernest.

WILEY DAVIS was born in Newark, Ohio, in 1818, came to Mahomet early in the 'forties and entered land from the Government, later purchasing more and now owns a farm comprising 460 acres, located just south of Mahomet. Here he lived until six years ago, when he bought land in Mahomet, upon which he built one of the finest residences in the town, and where he now resides. He and his family have always been prominent in religious work, especially taking an active part in the affairs of the Methodist Church, and he was one of the first contributors to the first Church in Mahomet, which was erected by the Baptists. Mr. Davis has lived in Mahomet over half a century, and witnessed the development of its infancy with much interest. His father, Zachariah Davis, was born in Pennsylvania and was one of the earliest settlers to locate in Ohio, where he followed the trade of a wheelwright. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Roberts, was a native of Virginia.

WILLIAM EDWIN DAWLEY was born in 1841, at Anthony, R. I., where he received his education in the public schools. His parents were William F. and Lydia (Greene) Dawley, the former born in Exodus, R. I., the latter in Providence. The father was a manufacturer of cotton goods. The maternal great-grandfather, Joseph Greene, and the grandfather, Joseph E. Greene, were natives of Warwick County, R. I., where the former was engaged in farming most of his life, and the latter as a sea-captain. On the paternal side the great-grandparents were Daniel and Sarah (Cord) Dawley, while the grandparents were Nathan and Sarah (Halloway) Dawley. In 1856 the subject of this sketch came with a brother to Tolono, Ill., where he followed farming for about six months. In 1865 he located in Scott Township, where he bought forty acres of land to which he later added eighty acres.

In politics Mr. Dawley is a Republican, was Assessor for twenty-one years, of Scott Township, was Town Clerk for eighteen years, and Township Collector for eight years. Socially he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Rebecca J. Littler, a native of Clark County, Ohio, and they are the parents of the following named children: Mary Julia, Alice L., Alicia T., and William Winn. Mrs. Dawley's parents were natives of Virginia, but became citizens of Clark County, Ohio.

ELMORE DEAN (deceased), veteran of the Civil War, was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., October 4, 1842, and was reared partly in his native county and partly in Illinois, to which State his parents removed when he was ten years old, settling on a farm near the site of the present city of Champaign. He lived on a farm until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army, serving for three years in Company G, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After being mustered out he returned to Champaign County, where he was engaged in farming for some years, and then removed to Champaign City, where he worked at the carpenter trade until about 1901. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and took an active interest in everything that pertained to the veterans of the Civil War. Mr. Dean married Miss Eliza Baltzell, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, and came to Champaign when she was ten years of age. She died in

1892, and Mr. Dean's death occurred February 6, 1904. The only surviving children are Mrs. Myrtle J. Fay, of Champaign, and Emmet C. Dean, of Joliet, Ill.

JAMES DEAN.—Although many years have elapsed since the death of this pioneer, once so familiar a figure upon the streets of Champaign and Urbana, and although most of his contemporaries have passed away, yet the name of James Dean at the head of this article will recall his friendly face and the cheerful memories of a character long known and honored in his home community.

Mr. Dean was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1807. Like young America everywhere he inherited the western fever, and soon after his maturity found himself in the newer State of Ohio, where for many years he was a citizen of the City of Dayton. Here he engaged in the manufacture of stoves until about 1850, when he disposed of this business and soon determined to fix his future home in Champaign County, Illinois, which he had previously visited in company with his brother, Robert, who preceded him to Illinois by one year. The removal was made from Dayton by the Miami Canal to Cincinnati, thence by steamer down the Ohio River and up the Wabash to Covington, thence to Urbana by teams. An almost unbroken prairie confronted the newcomers. Robert made his home upon a new section three miles northwest of Champaign, while James bought lands in Sections 5 and 6, a mile north of Urbana, and made his home at first in a log cabin which had been a pioneer home. Near his dwelling he erected a steam sawmill, and engaged largely in the manufacture of railroad ties from the abundant forests of the Big Grove, for the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, just then employing all the attention and energies of the settlement. He also extended the improvements upon the new farm and engaged largely in farming.

Here, but in a better house, Mr. Dean lived until his death in 1872, an honored and useful life. He was noted for his kind acts in helping young men whom he deemed worthy to get a start in life, and many can yet trace their beginnings to his timely assistance. He was an early member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Urbana, and his money was liberally used in keeping things in motion there.

Mr. Dean was three times married; twice before coming to Illinois and the third time here. The only one of his children yet living here is Mrs. Nancy (Dean) Adams of Champaign, who came to the county with her Uncle Robert, a year in advance of her father. The journey was made "overland" by wagons.

W. H. and E. B. DELONG were born in Champaign County, Ill., in 1874 and 1876, respectively, and were educated in the public schools of their native county. Their parents were C. G. and Edna M. (Moore) DeLong the latter born in Massachusetts. The father came to Champaign County in 1859 and followed farming. In July, 1896, the subjects of this sketch moved to Sadorus and there engaged in the grain business, having control of an elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. In May, 1899, they organized the Bank of Sadorus, a private institution, in connection with which they deal in life and fire insurance. They jointly own large farm interests in Iowa, their property consisting of 1,100 acres of valuable land. W. H., the elder brother, was married to Lydia Lavenhagen, of Champaign County, in June, 1896, and they have one child, Edna. E. B. married Bertha Atterbury, of Urbana, in 1902, and of this union one child, Clifton, was born.

HARRY DE YOUNG was born in Netherlands, April 21, 1844. He received his early education near Chicago, Ill., in an old log-cabin school house. Later he engaged in farm work, herding stock, etc. He came to Champaign County, in 1880, on the day of President Garfield's election, and settled on the place he had purchased during the previous October. He has since devoted his time and attention to gardening and at present possesses 74 acres of fine farming land, part of which is located within the city limits; on this he raises everything in the line of fancy garden vegetables.

In 1866 Mr. De Young was married to Miss Margaret Vanderwolfe, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Robertstine) Vanderwolfe. They are the parents of the following children: Henry, Jacob, Mattis, Garrett, Martin, Margaret, and Gertie (Mrs. A. Young), of Chicago.

ELI H. DICK, whose death, January 31, 1897, removed one of the well-known and prominent farmers of Philo Township, Champaign County,

was born in Maryland August 15, 1822, a son of Adam and Tenperance (Wadlow) Dick, natives of Pennsylvania and England respectively. At the age of fifteen Mr. Dick accompanied his parents to Ohio, and two years later the family settled on a farm in the vicinity of Wingate, Montgomery County, Ind. Near Shawnee Mount, Ind., in 1847, he was united in marriage to Jane P., daughter of Thomas and Unity (Patton) Meharry, and who was born in Fountain County, Ind., February 10, 1829. To Mr. and Mrs. Dick were born three children: Ellen, wife of R. N. Cording, of Wingate, Ind.; Emeline Smith Dick, who died at the age of four years; and Jesse Newton Dick, who was a resident of Philadelphia, Pa., for some years, but now resides in Philo. Mr. Dick was buried near his old home in Indiana. He is survived by his wife, who lives in the village of Philo, Champaign County. Mrs. Dick's paternal grandparents were Alexander and Jane Frances Meharry, and on the maternal side Robert and Nellie (Evans) Patton.

THOMAS A. DICKS, M. D., physician, Broadlands, Champaign County, was born in Park County, Ind., March 23, 1867. His parents were Levi and Mary (Atkinson) Dicks, the former a native of Warren County, Ohio, and the latter born in Greene County, Ind. They were married in the latter State and had a family of ten children, of whom Thomas A., was the youngest. Levi Dicks was a farmer and, in 1867, moved with his family from Park County, Ind., to Illinois, locating in Champaign County, where he purchased 160 acres of land in Sidney Township. There he conducted farming until his death, which occurred December 8, 1902. Mrs. Dicks died in 1900.

Dr. Thomas A. Dicks was educated in the public schools of Champaign County, then read medicine with Dr. Burroughs, and subsequently took a course of study at Rush Medical College, Chicago, finally graduating from the Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., in 1893—prior to which time having served as nurse in the hospital of that city. The same year of his graduation he began practice in Broadlands, where he has since continued, at the present time having a large and lucrative clientage in this section of the county. He is a member of the State and County Medical Associations, and the American Medical Association. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order

of Odd-Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Dicks was united in marriage on September 4, 1892, to Miss Mary H., a daughter of Archibald Thompson, and they have five children, namely: Archibald, Hilma, Carl, Forest, and Kenneth.

WILLIAM N. DICKS (deceased) was born in Park County, Ind., February 13, 1855, a son of Levi and Mary (Atkinson) Dicks. The former was a farmer who moved to Champaign County, Ill., in 1867, settling near the town of Sidney. He there bought 160 acres of land, later adding thereto sixty acres more. He died in 1903, his wife having departed this life in 1901.

William N. was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Illinois, and also attended a commercial school at Painesville, Ohio. He remained on the home farm until twenty-two years old, and then engaged in the grocery business at Indianola, which he later extended to general merchandise. After continuing in business here for five years, in 1886 he moved to Broadlands, where he built a frame-house and conducted a general merchandise store until 1902. In the latter year he moved into his present commodious brick store, and here carries a large and well assorted stock, and has built up an extensive business. In politics he is a Democrat, has been Town Clerk, and is now Village Treasurer. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and was one of the organizers of Lodge No. 791 in Broadlands; the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is Venerable Consul; the Fraternal Army of Loyal Americans; and he and his wife belong to the Royal Neighbors. In religion he is affiliated with the United Brethren Church.

In January, 1891, Mr. Dicks was married to Carrie, daughter of John R. Johnson, and they have six children, namely: Lily Mildred, Clarence Raymond, Arthur Harvey, Grace Oral, Elmer Eugene and Florence Eva.

FOSTER DOBBINS, a retired farmer, was born in Tennessee, May 8, 1838, and educated in the free and public schools of that State. He also attended Mt. Juliet high school, a branch of the Cumberland University. He later engaged in farming there and followed that vocation until 1871, when he moved to McDonough County, Ill., and for four years man-

aged a farm he had bought there. Having sold this property, he bought another farm of 220 acres in East Bend Township, Champaign County, and was actively engaged here until 1897. He then moved to Gibson City, Ill., where he resided two years, and then to Urbana, where he built a modern residence, and has since lived in retirement.

On September 1, 1866, Mr. Dobbins was married to Margaret Beard, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Sloan) Beard, and seven children have been born to them, namely: Gussie, Arthur, Oliver, Nettie, Myrtle, Claude and Roy. Nettie married Clarence McDowell, and Myrtle became the wife of Edgar Heath. Mrs. Dobbins died in October, 1881, and on December 19, 1885, he married Miss Maggie McKinney, daughter of Joel and Emeline (Jackson) McKinney, and three children were born of this union: Fannie C. and Vaunie G. (both deceased) and Verne F.

In May, 1861, Mr. Dobbins enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate army, under General Bragg, and took part in the battle of Murfreesboro. He served two years. He became a Mason in 1868 and is still a member in good standing. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN DODSON was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 29, 1816, and was educated there in the public schools. Later he engaged in farming, continuing in that line of industry until he reached the age of twenty years, when he served an apprenticeship in the wagon-making and carpenter's trade, during which time he constructed a great number of grain cradles. He followed these trades in Ohio for three years, and in 1838 moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and there followed the same line of business in connection with farming and blacksmithing. He came to Illinois in 1865 and purchased a farm of 215 acres, on which he has since resided. In his political faith he is an earnest Republican, and has held the office of School Director for a number of years. In his religious relations he is an attendant of the Universalist Church.

In December, 1838, Mr. Dodson married Miss Anna Hess, a daughter of Abraham and Ellen Hess, and two children were born of this union, namely: Margaret Ellen and Harry. Mrs. Dodson died and Mr. Dodson later mar-

ried Miss Elizabeth McGee, a daughter of John and Ellen McGee, and to them two children were born: Ira H. and Edward S.

The parents of Mr. Dodson were William and Margaret (Whiting) Dodson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. They moved from that State about the year 1812, traveling all the way to Ohio on horseback. Mr. Dodson was drafted for service in the war of 1812, but was prevented from going to the front on account of illness.

WILLIAM DODSON (deceased), who was one of the oldest and most honored of the retired pioneer farmers of Champaign County, Ill., was born near Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, July 8, 1820, a son of William and Margaret (Wikel) Dodson, natives of Virginia.

The family was established in Ohio about 1800, and Mr. Dodson left there in 1838, when eighteen years old, settling in Tippecanoe County, Ind. In 1863 he located in Champaign County, Ill., and, after being engaged in the grocery business for a quarter of a century, he retired to his home, at No. 406 North State Street.

For his first wife, Mr. Dodson married, in 1856, Hannah Young, a daughter of William and Sarah Young, to whom three children were born—Joseph, John, and Eleanor—all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Dodson died in 1859, and in 1867, Mr. Dodson married Sophia Kingsbury, daughter of Benjamin and Johanna (Jennings) Kingsbury. The subject of this sketch passed away February 11, 1905, and his departure was deeply lamented throughout the community.

OLIVER KINSEY DONEY, a minister and lawyer, of Urbana, Ill., was born in Deerfield, Mo., November 30, 1873, the son of Lysander and Cynthia A. (Hill) Doney. The former was a veteran of the Civil War whose first enlistment for a period of three months so inspired him with zeal, that at the expiration of this term, he immediately reenlisted for the entire war. At the Battle of Chickamauga he was twice wounded, and although he bravely kept on, he was at length compelled to fall out of line at Atlanta, in the famous "March to the Sea." The mother was, in her youth, a somewhat gifted singer, and to her son she transmitted not alone her contour of features, but a natural musical ability. Of the large family belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Lysander Doney, all

are dead save Jennie Belle, Isaac Elvin, and Oliver Kinsey, the subject of this sketch. Anna May (deceased) was but two years Oliver's junior, and a constant companion of his youthful days. The children had no opportunity to attend school until 1885, when the family removed to Tolono, Ill., but here the two started in the same grade graduating together from the high school in 1893. Then came a separation hard to bear, since the brother and sister were like twins, for in the fall of that year the lad entered the University of Illinois, the sister's



OLIVER K. DONEY.

ill-health detaining her at home. Mr. Doney spent two years at this institution of learning, taught school for a term, and then decided to study law. In March, 1899, he was admitted to the bar. He then reentered the university and graduated with the class of 1900, receiving the degree of LL. B. Since then he has practiced law, specializing as an abstractor. He is an earnest advocate of the cause of prohibition, declaring that every voter at every election should cast his vote to destroy the liquor traffic. His ambition had been, since his boyhood, to become a minister—not a mere preacher, but a minister. With this end in view he made a special study of the gospels, and was ordained

April 5, 1903, not as a minister of any special denomination, but of the Church Universal—the Church of Christ. To his mind denominationalism is unscriptural, and hence his plea is for a union of all God's people under one banner, "For Christ and the Church" to be inscribed thereon, under one leader, who shall be the Lord of Heaven. He insists that if one applies the rule, "The Creator is always greater than the thing created," it naturally follows that men's dogmas and rules of faith cannot be one whit greater than the men who formulated them, but instead, if one takes the will of the Master and his testament for guides, there is no boundary nor limitation, and that the fundamentals of salvation as expressed in Christ's will, which was turned over to the Apostles, as executors thereof, are questions upon which all fair-minded students, and Christ's followers, may agree.

On August 17, 1899, Mr. Doney was married to Hattie Myrtle, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Shuck, of Urbana, Ill. Mr. Shuck is a veteran of the Civil War. Since May, 1903, Mr. Doney has been preaching with marked success at Homer, Ill.

JOHN DORSEY, farmer, Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, May 15, 1840, the son of Patrick and Anna (Clair) Dorsey. Patrick Dorsey and wife were the parents of three children; two sons—James and John (the latter being the youngest in the family), and one daughter, Mary. The mother died when John was three years of age, and shortly afterwards the father, with his three children, came to America and located in Bucks County, Pa., where they lived until the fall of 1856. Mr. Patrick Dorsey died at Fort Scott, Kans., aged sixty-eight years; the daughter, Mary, died in Colorado about 1886. In November, 1856 (the evening after the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency), John Dorsey, in company with James Nulty, the husband of his sister Mary, left their home in Pennsylvania for the West, spending the following winter in Chicago. In the spring of 1857 he located in Macoupin County, where he resided until 1865, and in 1867 came to Champaign County, where he has since resided.

In February, 1865, Mr. Dorsey was married to Miss Margaret Ward, born June 24, 1845, the daughter of Peter and Catherine (White)

Ward, and they became the parents of twelve children: Mary (Mrs. John Delaney), born January 30, 1866; Margaret (Mrs. Chris Bean), born July 19, 1867; John William, born November 18, 1869, married Margaret Marran; James Henry, born September 19, 1871, married Hannah Connors; George, born October 15, 1873, died in 1890; Ella (Mrs. James McQuinn) and Alta (Mrs. William Foutch), were twins, born October 15, 1878; Isabella (Mrs. John Fleming), born January 30, 1881; Katherine E., born December 9, 1883; Thomas H., born November 11, 1885; Elizabeth, born March 23, 1887, died when two years of age. Mrs. Dorsey passed away August 28, 1904, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Dorsey has acquired a fine estate, owning 250 acres of land valued at \$150 per acre, in the management of which he has the assistance of his two sons, Frank and Thomas, and his daughter, Katherine E., who are married and reside at home. In politics Mr. Dorsey is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic.

PATRICK WILLIAM DOWNS was born March 20, 1861, at LaSalle Ill., where he was educated in the public schools. His parents were Michael and Mary (O'Brien) Downs, both natives of County Clare, Ireland. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Downs, and the maternal grandfather, James O'Brien, were also born in Ireland. The subject of this sketch learned to be a telegraph operator at Emington, Livingston County, Ill., when only nineteen years of age, and when twenty-one, in 1882, secured a position with the Wabash Railroad, doing extra work. In 1884 he located permanently at Osman, Ill., where he remained until June 20, 1887, at which time he was transferred to Foosland, where he has been ever since. He is one of the oldest agents in service in the employ of the Wabash Railroad Co., and has from thirty-five to forty trains daily under his care, his hours being from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. In 1891 he purchased a farm of 167 acres, located in Brown Township, and which he rents out. In politics he is a Republican, and socially is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. In religious views he is a Catholic. On September 19, 1888, Mr. Downs was united in marriage to Nellie E. Summers, a native of Belleflower, Ill. She was educated in the public schools of Champaign and Dewitt Counties. Two children

have been born to them, Edyth W. and George M. Mr. Downs also belongs to the Wabash Veteran Corps, of St. Louis, an organization of the oldest employes of the Wabash Railroad.

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER, third President of the University of Illinois, was born at Westford, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1848, the son of Sylvester Bigelow and Jane (Sloan) Draper, and a descendant of James Draper, "The Puritan," and his wife, Miriam Stansfield, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1647. In 1855 his parents moved to Albany, N. Y., where he attended the public schools until 1863, when he won a prize scholarship in the Albany Academy, from which he was graduated in 1866. He was an instructor in the Albany Academy and principal of a graded school through the next four years, reading law in the meantime, and graduating from the Albany Law School, the School of Law of Union University, with the degree of LL.° B., and being admitted to the bar in the summer of 1871. He was then engaged in practice at Albany, in partnership with Alden Chester, now (1904) a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, under the firm name of Draper & Chester, until 1887. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1881 with membership in the Standing Committees on Ways and Means, Judiciary, Public Education and Printing, and on Special Committees to entertain General Grant, to investigate the Elmira Reformatory, and to investigate charges of bribery against a Senator. He was Chairman of the Albany County Republican Committee, 1880-82; member of the State Committee, 1882-85; delegate to the Republican National Convention, 1884, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee through the Presidential Campaign which followed, during which he accompanied Mr. Blaine on his two famous journeys through the State.

In 1882 Mr. Draper was tendered the position of Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, but declined. In 1884 he was nominated by President Arthur to be one of the Judges of the United States Court of Alabama Claims, and served until the conclusion of the work of that court.

Always interested in education, Mr. Draper was a member of the Board of Education in

Albany in 1878-81, and again in 1890-92. He was in 1882 appointed a member of the Board in charge of the State Normal School at Albany, and immediately secured appropriations for a new site and buildings for the institution; and mainly through his activity the name was changed to that of the State Normal College, and only students of collegiate grade were admitted. In 1886 he was elected by the Legislature State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in 1889 was re-elected. His administration is commonly referred to as one of the very strongest in the history of the State. In 1889-91 he was President of the National Association of School Superintendents. In 1892 he was named Superintendent of Cleveland (Ohio) public schools, and organized the system for that city on wholly new lines. He resigned this position in 1894 to accept the Presidency of the University of Illinois, which he retained up to 1904. At the time President Draper went to the University of Illinois, the institution had five buildings, a faculty of ninety, and a student body of seven hundred and fifty. Now it has twenty-six buildings, with four hundred in the faculties, and a student body of quite three thousand six hundred. It consists of seven colleges, and half a-score of other schools, and with a complete and symmetrical university organization, the University stands as high as sixth in point of numbers among the universities of the United States.

In 1889 President Draper received the degree of LL.D. from the Colgate University, and in 1903 the same from Columbia University. In 1898 he was elected the first Superintendent of Schools of Greater New York, but declined. In 1902 he was made a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners by President Roosevelt, and in 1903 was chosen President of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. He is an honorary member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Dr. Draper has made addresses on educational subjects in practically every State of the Union. His publications are numerous, among them being: "How to Improve the Country Schools;" "School Administration in Large Cities;" "Powers and Obligation of Teachers;" "History of the New York Common School System;" "The Indian Problem in the State of New York;" "Legal Status of the Public Schools;" "American Schools and American

Citizenship;" "The Spirit of the Teacher;" "Science in the Elementary Schools;" "The Pilgrims and Their Share in the National Life;" "American Universities and the National Life;" "The Illinois Life and the Presidency of Lincoln;" "The Rescue of Cuba;" "Bankers and the Community Life;" "John Marshall and the March of the Constitution;" "Memorial of President McKinley;" "Co-education in America;" "The Personal Equation in the Medical Profession;" "The Authority of the State in Education;" "A Teaching Profession;" "The Recovery of the law;" "The University's Return to the State;" "The Element of Inspiration in the Schools;" "Educational Tendencies, Desirable and Otherwise;" "University Questions Concerning the Common Schools;" "The Organization and Administration of the American Educational System" (Silver Medal, Paris Exposition, 1900).

Dr. Draper was married in 1872 to Abbie Louise Lyon, of New Britain, Connecticut, and they have two children, Charlotte Leland, and Edwin Lyon. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is fond of driving and boating, and an enthusiastic supporter of all out-of-door sports.

In 1904 Dr. Draper was appointed Superintendent of Education for the State of New York, which position—having resigned the Presidency of the University of Illinois after a successful administration of ten years—he now occupies.

GEORGE L. DRISKELL, farmer, in Kerr Township, Champaign County, Ill., is a native of the Hoosier State, being born in Covington, Fountain County, May 2, 1842. His father, Hiram Driskell, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1815, came to Sugar Grove, Champaign County, in 1851, investing his earnings in a tract of 800 acres at five dollars per acre. This land is now worth \$150 per acre, was tilled by him for many years, netting him the substantial fortune divided among his heirs after his death. Hiram Driskell was twice married, the first time in April, 1838, to Anna Black, who was born in 1818. George L. was third in order of birth of the six children of this union, the others being as follows: Rowland, born March 13, 1839, and died at the age of thirty-two; an infant, deceased; William, born September 17, 1844; Julia Ann, born February 15, 1847, died March 10, 1894; Hannah, born in January, 1849,

and now the wife of Columbus V. Wilson, a retired farmer. Mrs. Driskell died in 1853, and July 28, 1854, Mr. Driskell married Mrs. Eliza Anderson, who was born in Virginia in 1814, and died in 1900, leaving a son, Ephraim, born March 19, 1858.

Reared to farming and profiting by a practical common-school education, George L. Driskell ably followed in his father's footsteps, and since has improved upon the work of his immediate ancestors. From the standpoint of comfort and advantage his rural home is the equal of those within the boundaries of the town, and modern improvements and ideas have penetrated every department of his large enterprise. He wields a practical influence in local affairs, is highly esteemed by his fellow agriculturists, and represents the all around successful and prosperous farmer of this favored State.

Mr. Driskell married Miss Samantha Ann Mercer, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Cecill) Mercer, and who was born in Ohio in 1852. The Mercer family are early settlers of Illinois, Mr. Mercer having settled here soon after his arrival from Scotland, his death, and that of his wife, occurring here at an advanced age. He had a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—namely: Martha; Solomon; William; Nancy, wife of Silas Wright, who, with her husband, died in the spring of 1886; James, a resident of Kokomo, Ind.; Joseph, who with his wife and child, died in 1871; Henry, a soldier of the Civil War, who died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 1, 1865; and Samantha Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Driskell have no children.

ISAAC EVERETT DUNCAN, general tinner, residing at North Race Street, Urbana, was born in Champaign County, Ill., August 2, 1875, the son of Ira M. and Martha G. (Clements) Duncan, the former born in Illinois, August 25, 1840, and the latter in Kentucky, January 29, 1850. In 1861 the father enlisted for one year, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term. He re-enlisted for three years in 1862 in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in twenty-two battles as well as many skirmishes, was seriously wounded a number of times. He was in the hospital for three months with typhoid fever, having recovered from which he re-entered the service and was discharged in August, 1865,

having served four years, six months, and nineteen days. After the close of the war he engaged in farming, and later took up contracting and building, which he followed until his death, March 18, 1896. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his wife, who survives him, is a highly esteemed resident of Urbana. Her parents, Isaac and Sarah Clements, who died at the ages of thirty-five and sixty-eight years, respectively, are survived by six of the eight children that were born to them.

Isaac Everett Duncan, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Urbana and learned the trade of tinner with Hubbard & Sons, in whose employ he remained for four years. For seven years he was with J. D. Green, one year with Lindley & Co., and three years with F. C. Chenworth, all of Urbana. In May, 1904, he started in business for himself and has been very successful. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Champion Drill Team of the County. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. On April 26, 1898, he was married to Anna E. Feely, a native of Champaign County, and daughter of James and Mary (White) Feely, who are highly respected residents of St. Joseph, Champaign County. To Mr. and Mrs. Duncan two children have been born, namely: Harry Leonard and Mary Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES EDWARDS was born in Shropshire, England, January 31, 1840, a son of George and Ann (Hollis) Edwards, the former of whom died in Peoria County in 1894; the mother's death occurred in Iowa. Mr. George Edwards was a farmer and coal operator in Peoria County, owning, at the time of his death, fifty-eight acres of land.

James Edwards, when three years old, came to America with his parents, who located at New Orleans. He worked on the Mississippi River, finally locating in Iowa. After his mother's death his father moved to Peoria County, Ill., where James received his early education in the public schools during the winter months. The first school house in which he studied was an old log cabin having puncheon floors and furnished with slab seats and desks. After leaving school he engaged in farming, working for others until his mar-



JAMES EDWARDS.

riage, when he started out for himself on Section 18, Philo Township, and there lived



HANNAH A. EDWARDS.

until 1902. In that year he moved to Champaign, having purchased a handsome and commodious residence on Park Street in that city,

where he now resides, devoting his time and attention to general farming.

On September 12, 1882, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Albina Combs, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Platter) Combs. They have an adopted boy, Jay Henry. In his religious faith he supports the Church of Christ. Politically he is a stanch Democrat and has served as School Director in his home town.

CHARLES EICHHOSST was born in Champaign, Ill., July 22, 1860, son of Frederick and Hannah (Nofftz) Eichhosst, both natives of Germany. When the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age his parents moved to Sadorus, Champaign County, Ill., and settled on a farm. He remained on the home farm until he attained his twenty-second year, when he rented a farm near Pesotum and lived on it one year, and then removed to Nebraska, where he remained for two years on a farm. In 1902 he returned to Pesotum Township and purchased a farm comprising 116 1-2 acres, situated a quarter of a mile north of Pesotum, where he now resides.

In politics Mr. Eichhosst is a Democrat, and in religion, is connected with St. Peter's Lutheran Church. On January 1, 1884, he was married to Matilda Balaschki, who was born in 1867, at Sadorus, Ill., where she was reared and educated.

CHARLES ENNIS, Supervisor of Tracks, Urbana, Ill., was born in Circleville, Ohio, December 9, 1872, the son of David and Mary Ennis, natives of America. After completing a public school education in September, 1895, Mr. Ennis began to work for the Peoria & Eastern Railroad, as section foreman at Ogden, being advanced to the position of Supervisor of Tracks between Urbana and Pekin, his work consisting in repairing and maintaining the roads and tracks covering the distance between these two points. His position gives him general supervision of the construction of new tracks and the repairing of old ones between points named.

[On 25th day of November, 1896, Mr. Ennis was married to Claudie Householder, of Ogden, and of this union two children have been born: Edward W. and May Blanche. In his political views, Mr. Ennis is a Republican. He

belongs to the Modern Woodmen, the Court of Honor and the Eagle fraternities.

J. W. EPPERSON was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., August 30, 1852, the son of C. T. and Mary Ann (Laiton) Epperson, both of whom were natives of Indiana. They moved to Champaign County in 1857, and engaged in farming near Rantoul. The mother died in 1867, and the father, in 1885. J. W. Epperson was educated in the district schools of Champaign County, and later took up the vocation of farming, which he has since followed. He rents 212 acres of land, and for a number of years, had an active interest in a threshing machine and corn sheller.

Politically, Mr. Epperson is a Republican, has served as School Director for eight years, and was Road Commissioner for two years. In social affiliation he is a member of the Masonic Order. He and his family are consistent members of the Christian Church.

Mr. Epperson was married March 29, 1879, to Miss Nancy I. Job, whose parents were early settlers of Champaign County. To Mr. and Mrs. Epperson five children have been born, namely; Mary Ann, the wife of Joseph Hudson, a farmer; Edward F., who assists his father on the farm; William R., Clarence Cecil, and Irving Albert.

FREDERICK E. EUBELING.—No one can be named among Urbana people, who is looked upon as more interested in the welfare of the town and city, than is the subject of this sketch. For many years he has been influential in the political and financial affairs of the township, particularly in connection with the office of Supervisor, which he has held for many years. While in no sense a sectional representative, where the interests of the county are involved, he never forgets the people who favor him with their confidence, nor is he unfaithful to any trust reposed in him.

Urbana has been Mr. Eubeling's home since 1853, when, as a lad of less than twelve years, he came with his father's family from the Kingdom of Germany. He was born near Lauburg, Prussia, November 18, 1841, whence the family emigrated to the United States. When they reached Champaign County, none of them understood a word of the English language. They had before them not only a strange

land, but a strange language to be learned, but success attended them. One brother and two sisters, with their mother, constituted the family of Alexander Eubeling, the father of the subject of this sketch. They first took up their residence in a rude plank dwelling, upon what is now known as the Eubeling lot, on South Race street, Urbana. Here the father, a shoemaker by trade, not only housed his family, but set up his business, and continued here to reside until prosperity enabled him to build upon the same lot, a more comfortable home, where his wife passed away, and where he spent the remainder of his days. The father, by his industry and economy, accumulated a considerable property, and at his death was the owner of a business house on Main Street, where he had carried on his work as a shoemaker, and had developed into a general dealer in boots and shoes. Of the original family of Alexander Eubeling, the subject of this sketch is now the sole survivor.

The son Frederick, within a few weeks after the family settled in Urbana, found employment in the drug store of J. W. Jaquith, the pioneer druggist of the town. Unable at the time to speak the English language, with any degree of correctness, he was always ready with some kind of an answer to the friendly criticisms and gibes directed at him by the customers who patronized the store. Those who remember young Fred as the druggist's apprentice in the early 'fifties, will recall his quiet wit, and the rapid progress he made in the druggist's profession, as well as the satisfaction with which his employer looked upon him, and helped him to become proficient in the business.

When scarcely twenty-one years of age, Mr. Eubeling, then a qualified druggist, enlisted in Company B, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and faithfully served with his regiment in its many marches, sieges and battles, for more than three years, his knowledge of the druggist's art making his services very acceptable in the hospital, and in other capacities. On his discharge, in 1865, at the end of his term of service, he returned to his family in Urbana and entered upon merchandizing in the line in which his father was then engaged, which he greatly extended. In a few years, he succeeded to the entire busi-

ness, his father, from weight of years, having retired therefrom. In this business he continued successfully until 1893, when he sold out his interest, retaining, however, the lot and building where his father's business had been carried on. This was on Main Street, where the elder Eubeling had erected a substantial two-story brick building, now and long since occupied by N. A. Riley, his successor in the same line.

In 1897, Mr. Eubeling was chosen a member of the Board of Supervisors from Urbana Township, and has continuously served in that capacity to the present time, with little opposition to his candidacy, his services being recognized as being for the good of the township and the whole county. It will be remembered as a matter of history, that the present splendid court-house which adorns the public square in Urbana, was built largely through his influence and under his faithful and efficient supervision during the several stages of its erection. The same also may be said of his services in the erection of the new jail.

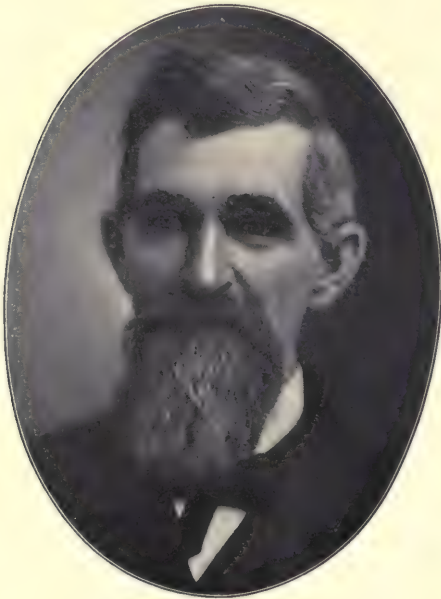
Mr. Eubeling, from his early manhood, has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has served as Master of Urbana Lodge No. 157. He has been advanced to the degree of Knight Templar, in Urbana Commandery, in which he has served as Eminent Commander.

Words of praise would be superfluous in dwelling on the plain and serviceable character of Frederick E. Eubeling, who will long be remembered by the citizens of his town and county as a faithful public servant, against whom no word of reproach can be uttered.

JESSE FALLS (deceased) was born on a farm near Janesville, Ohio, March 27, 1824, a son of Daniel and Susan (Wiley) Falls, the former being of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania and a Quakeress. Jesse was educated in the common schools of Janesville; and, at the age of fourteen years, began learning the tailor's trade, which he followed for a short time in Cincinnati and then engaged in the dry-goods business, which he carried on in partnership with his brother-in-law for a time, when he came to Urbana and became a dealer in marble, having as partner, D. P. Bagley, with whom he continued until 1855, at which time he removed to Charleston where he turned his

attention to farming, continuing that industry during the Civil War. In 1865 he became a resident of Tuscola, and again engaged in the marble business, continuing in this until 1867, when he went back to Urbana and once more joined Mr. Bagley, this partnership lasting until 1872, when he removed to Champaign, engaging in business there with T. H. Jones, and then again with Mr. Bagley until 1883, at which time he bought a half-interest in the Mt. Hope Cemetery. His death occurred January 15, 1901.

Mr. Falls was first married, in March, 1848,



JESSE FALLS.

at Mt. Carmel, Ill., to Martha E., a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Morrison) Henderson; her father being one of the early settlers of Kentucky. Of this union were born three children, namely: Charles (deceased), Mary A., and Ida B. Mrs. Falls died June 7, 1871, and he later married Elizabeth R., a daughter of John and Rebecca (Johnson) Porter. The two children born of this marriage were Jesse P. and William H., both of whom died in infancy. John Porter, the grandfather of Mrs. Falls, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War in which he served until its close.

Mr. Falls in early life belonged politically to the Whig party, but later became identified

with the Democratic party. In his religious belief he was a Methodist, and at one time was connected with the Masonic Order.

ARMSTEAD M. FAULEY, Justice of the Peace, residing at No. 305 West Green Street, Urbana, Ill., was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 27, 1830, a son of George and Mary (Stoneburner) Fauley, both natives of Ohio, the former born in Muskingum County, in 1805, and the latter in 1815. The father followed the occupation of a farmer all his life, and died in the Buckeye State in 1844. He and his wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. They were the parents of two children, Armstead M. and Edward. Mrs. Fauley subsequently married Michael Miller, and seven children were born to this union. She died in 1897.

Armstead M. was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and engaged in farming and fine stock-raising, in which he continued until 1857, when he came to Champaign County, and for several years continued farming and the raising of fine roadsters and driving horses, on his farm of 200 acres in Somers Township, where he still owns eighty acres. His home was burned in September, 1899, and he then moved to Urbana, where he has since resided.

Mr. Fauley was married April 9, 1856, to Sarah E. Leib, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Clarissa (Allen) Leib. The former was born in Philadelphia October 1, 1799, and died in January, 1881; the mother in Washington County, Ohio, in 1803, and died in 1863. Both were active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Fauley was the oldest of a family of nine children and was a teacher in the grammar department of the Lancaster, Ohio, public schools, for many years, later being Principal of the high school of that city under Dr. Williams for two years. To Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Fauley has been born one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Fauley is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LUCAS WINNE FAULKNER (deceased), for many years one of the prominent men of Champaign, Ill., was born February, 1831, at Fonda, Montgomery County, N. Y., and came

west with his parents when he was but seven years old. They settled in LaPorte, Ind., where he remained eight years, and served for three years as clerk in a store. At the age of fifteen years he went to Chicago to learn the drug business. He then entered the Naperville (Ill.) Academy, where he remained until 1850. After finishing his academic course, he went to Racine, Wis., where he was engaged in the drug business until 1863. He came to Champaign after disposing of his business in Racine, acting at the time on the advice of Nathan Burnham, who desired him to go into business with his son. The partnership was formed and existed for some time. Later Mr. Faulkner became sole owner, and was actively engaged in the business until 1895. At that period he retired in favor of his son, whom he had taken into partnership in 1876.

Mr. Faulkner took an active part in every public enterprise of his locality and was much interested in local politics. He was for several terms a member of the City Council, and was Fire Marshal for six years.

Mr. Faulkner married Miss Mary C. Rice, of La Porte, Ind., and they have one son, Watson, the well-known druggist of Champaign. Mrs. Faulkner is a daughter of Elizabeth (Slack) Rice. Mr. Faulkner died April 19, 1900.

ANDREW F. FAY, banker and ex-United States Consul, was born June 2, 1856, in Utica, N. Y., where he was educated at the Christian Brothers' Academy. He first came to Illinois about 1870 and remained a year with his uncle, Patrick Richards, then engaged in merchandising at Tolono, Champaign County. After clerking a year in his uncle's drug-store he returned to New York and completed his education.

In 1872 he again came to Champaign County and joined his uncle in business at Tolono, remaining there until 1886. In that year he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Consul to Stettin, Germany, where he served the Government with credit until 1890. Returning then to Illinois, he became Cashier of the First National bank of Urbana, holding that position until 1894. He was then again appointed by President Cleveland United States Consul to Denia, Spain. He also served

in that position of honor under President McKinley until war was declared between Spain and the United States. He was recalled in 1898 and again took up his residence in Urbana, where he resumed his former position as cashier in the First National Bank. Since then he has been a member of the Bank Directory, and Vice-President and General Manager of that admirably conducted banking house



ANDREW F. FAY.

He has also been identified with the agricultural interests of the county as a land owner. Mr. Fay was married in 1891 to Miss Susie G. Kelly, of Greencastle, Ind.

A. H. FLETCHER was born in 1840, in New York State, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Streeter) Fletcher, both natives of New Hampshire. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in New York State, where he attended public school, and remained under the parental roof until he reached his eighteenth year, when he went to Massachusetts. In 1865 he came to Illinois, locating in Pesotum Township, Champaign County, where he and his brother bought land and were engaged in farming together for thirty years. He has dealt largely in land since coming to this State, and now owns 480 acres.

In politics, Mr. Fletcher supports the Republican party; in religious belief, he is a Methodist. In 1868 he was married to Jane Whipple, who was born in New Hampshire, and received her early mental training in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are the parents of the following named children: Nettie (Mrs. Cooper), Charles, Clarence, Otis, Eva, Clara, Elmer and Cecil.

M. J. FLUCK was born in 1873 in Champaign, Ill., where he attended the public and high schools, became connected with the Peoria & Eastern Illinois Railroad in 1891 as under clerk, and in 1899 was appointed chief clerk of the Motive Power Department of the division. His father, Martin M., a native of Germany, also followed railroad work. The son was married in September, 1904, to Daisy Campbell. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Senior Warden of the Blue Lodge.

WILLIAM J. FOOTE (deceased) was born in Mendon, Monroe County, N. Y., September 10, 1817. He was the grandson of Charles Foote, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a descendant of ancestors who came from Colchester, England, and founded the town of Colchester, Conn. The family has been remarkable, among other things, for its longevity, Mr. Foote's father having reached the age of nearly 103 years. This patriarch of the family enjoyed the unique distinction of having voted at every Presidential election, from Jefferson to Garfield.

The subject of this sketch was reared in New York State, and when a boy, learned the brickmaker's trade. He came to Illinois in 1855, and became the pioneer brick manufacturer of Urbana, where he continued in business until 1871, at which time he retired from active life. He served two terms as Coroner of Champaign County, besides holding other minor offices.

In 1843, Mr. Foote married Miss Lucy Maria Alcott, one of whose ancestors came to America with Governor Winthrop, in 1630. The father of this ancestor was John Alcott, Lord Chancellor of England under King Henry VIII. Mrs. Foote was a cousin of A. Bronson Alcott, the noted Concord philosopher. She and her husband were among the worthy pioneers of

Urbana, who are held in kindly remembrance by the younger generation. The surviving members of this family, at the present time, are: Mrs. Milton W. Mathews, wife of the late Senator Mathews, who still resides on the old family homestead at Urbana, as also does her sister, Miss Eva A. Foote; Charles Bronson Foote, of Champaign, Ill., and Franklin W. Foote, of Urbana. The death of William J. Foote occurred July 2, 1888, and that of Mrs. Foote, October 5, 1889.

JOHN FORRESTEL was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, locating in New York in 1866. Ten years later, he moved to McLean County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, and in 1891, purchased 160 acres on Section 7, Sadorus Township. In 1901, he added another 160 acres to his holdings, located on Section 17, where he has since resided, his home being one and a half miles south of Ivesdale, Ill.

In 1872 Mr. Forrestel was united in marriage to Mary Shea, who is a native of the Emerald Isle, and to them have been born five children, namely: James, John C., John E., Joseph and Thomas.

REV. GEORGE A. FRAZIER was born in Giles County, Va., November 22, 1847, a son of George W., and Sally S. T. (Dillon) Frazier, the former a native of Henry County, Va., and the latter, of Pennsylvania. George A. was reared on his father's farm in the Old Dominion, receiving his education at Emery and Henry College, Va. He became an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he occupied the pulpit for many years. His ordination took place at the Holston Conference, held in Southern Virginia, where, for 19 years, he was active in the work of his church. He came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1884, and for the following ten years, devoted his time and attention to his chosen calling. In the year last mentioned he purchased 160 acres of land, which is a part of his present farm, and in 1885, his family arrived from the East. They have since made their home on the farm, which at present consists of 240 acres, located on Section 35, Crittenden Township. The farm is highly cultivated, and here Mr. Frazier follows "mixed" farming, raising

high-grade herds of Short-horn cattle, in connection with general farming.

Politically Mr. Frazier is a Democrat. In August, 1904, he was nominated for membership on the State Board of Equalization; he is now serving as County Supervisor. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd-Fellows. He was married in Virginia to Mary M. Hansom, a native of that State and a daughter of James and Margaret L. Hansom. They are the parents of the following named children: William J., George H., and Margaret M. The last named is the wife of G. A. Richmond, a farmer, residing in Douglas County, Ill.

EDMUND FREEMAN, retired farmer, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 3, 1828, the son of James

Thomas and Lydia Freeman, the former born June 7, 1768, died September 13, 1839; the latter born February 2, 1779, died December 3, 1827. They were the parents of eleven children: Martha, James, Thomas, Mary Ann, Eleazer, Sarah, Elizabeth, Stephen, Ichabod and Samuel.

Edmund Freeman, the immediate subject of this sketch, was married in 1853 to Miss Jemima Rush, also a native of Ohio, born April 20, 1834. Of eleven children born of this marriage, seven grew to maturity, and four sons and one daughter are now living. Their children were: Elizabeth, born July 30, 1854, became the wife of Jackson J. Mapes and died November 29, 1891; Thomas M., born December 23, 1855; Elias, born June 22, 1857; Reuben, born February 16, 1859, died August 11, 1904; Levi, born September 27, 1860; Nancy



EDMUND FREEMAN.



MRS. EDMUND FREEMAN.

and Rebecca (Ogden) Freeman, who came from the Buckeye State to Ogden, Ill., in 1830. James Freeman, the father, was born January 24, 1801, and died November 4, 1867, while his wife (Rebecca Ogden) was born February 14, 1804, and died October 5, 1854. The paternal grandparents of Edmund Freeman were

(date not given); Ellen, born July 5, 1862, died July 12, 1863; Jessie, born October 7, 1866, died June 19, 1873; John Milton, born October 12, 1868, died April 1, 1869; George W., born July 4, 1875, and died next day, and Cora M., born July 31, 1879, and now the wife of William Downing of Ogden. Mr. Freeman's first wife died on

January 31, 1866, and on January 8, 1888, he was married to Sarah A. Paris, who died February 27, 1904. His third marriage occurred November 27, 1904, when he was united to Mrs. Louisa Shoptaugh, daughter of James and Susannah (Barrow) Duck, and a native of Edgar County.

In his political views, Mr. Freeman is a Republican, and in his religious associations a member of the Church of Christ.

EUGENE PAUL FREDERICK.—For many years Capt. Frederick has been a resident of Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., in the neighborhood of Burr Oak Grove, where he has accumulated a handsome fortune through his industry and integrity. He is a native of the Kingdom of Saxony, where he was born August 19, 1834. His father and mother were also natives of that country, where his father was a Lutheran pastor for thirty-two years before coming with his family to America in 1851. The family first settled in Virginia on the Potomac River. Prior to 1860, Capt. Frederick came to Champaign County, where he was married to Sarah McClughen, a daughter of Samuel McClughen, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work, as one of the county's earliest pioneers.

In August, 1862, Capt. Frederick enlisted as a private in the Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until February, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of captain. The Fifty-first Regiment was one of the strongest fighting regiments of the Illinois contingent, and participated in many battles, marches and sieges, in all of which Capt. Frederick performed his duty as a good soldier. Coming home from the army he at once resumed his occupation as a farmer, which he has followed with great success to the present time, and his reward consists in his possession of a large tract of the richest land in the neighborhood. He has served the county as a Justice of the Peace, and in other official capacities with great credit to himself. He is now over seventy years of age, but retains all his mental and physical faculties unimpaired.

Capt. Frederick was well educated in his native country; he has been a student and reader all his life, and is now among the most intelligent citizens of the township. A family of three sons and one daughter has grown up in

his home, all of whom, except one son, Francis Sherman, are yet alive, and are an honor to their parents.

GEORGE W. FUNSTON was born in Newcomb Township, Champaign County, Ill., February 20, 1864, and received his early mental training in the public schools. His parents were John H. and Elizabeth E. (Bailey) Funston, the former a native of Ross County, and the latter, born in Madison County, Ohio, November 26, 1832. The father moved from Ohio to Piatt County, Ill., in the fall of 1851, and in March, 1857, took up his residence in Newcomb Township, where he bought a farm of 480 acres. He died in 1903.

George W. Funston resides on the old homestead, and continues to carry on farming. In politics, he belongs to the Prohibition party, and, in his religious views, he is a Methodist.

In 1890, Mr. Funston was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Lanam, who was born in Champaign County, and there received her education in the public schools.

THOMAS J. GALLIVAN was born in 1869, in Ivesdale, Champaign County, Ill., the son of P. T. and Anna (Doyle) Gallivan, natives of Ireland. He lived on a farm until he was twenty-one years old. Then he engaged in the tile business with C. F. Donohue, and later with F. C. Foohey. In 1897 he moved to Clinton, Ind., and in 1902, to Champaign, Ill., entering the bottling business there with Michael Maher.

In 1894, Mr. Gallivan was married to Hannah Foohey, of Fort Wayne, Ind. They have five children, namely: Catherine, Gerald, Ruth, Timothy and Raymond.

GREENVILLE ALBERTUS GARRISON, Commissioner of Highways, Urbana Township, Champaign County, was born in Morgan County, Ind., March 1, 1871, the son of William and Matilda (Smith) Garrison. William Garrison died when Greenville was eighteen months old, and Mrs. Garrison subsequently married Riley Nosler, and at present resides at Girard, Mo. At the age of fourteen years, Greenville A. Garrison started to work by the month, in which he continued for seven years. In 1892 he moved to Champaign County, and began

farming for himself, first locating in Champaign Township. In 1897 he moved to Urbana Township, where he has since been engaged in farming.

In February, 1893, Mr. Garrison married Miss Minnie Woods, a daughter of Jeremiah and Mattie (Guffy) Woods, and they have one child, Edith, who was born January 12, 1895. Politically Mr. Garrison is a Republican. In April, 1903, he was elected Commissioner of Highways, which office he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

JACOB GEIP, builder and contractor, Champaign County, is a native of Warren County, Ill., where he was born on a farm August 13, 1863. His paternal grandfather and his father, both bearing the name of Michael, were born in Hanover, Germany, the latter being the second son in a family of four children. Michael Geip, Sr. emigrated from his native country to America with his family in 1845, locating in Williams County, Ill., where his death occurred in 1872 at the age of sixty. Michael Jr., came to Illinois in 1856, and from then until his death in 1889, at the age of seventy years, followed farming as a means of livelihood. In October, 1858, he was united in marriage in Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., with Rebecca La Follett, of Guernsey County, Ohio, and seven of their children attained maturity. Of these, Anna is the wife of Samuel Rice; John W. died at the age of twenty-eight; Jacob (subject of this sketch) is next in order of birth; and Wallace, Ethel S. (who is single), Charles A. and Ray B. complete the list of those still living. Mrs. Geip still survives at seventy years of age.

Jacob Geip left the home farm at the age of nineteen, and until his twenty-fifth year was employed as a farm hand in various parts of Illinois. He then served an apprenticeship to a carpenter and builder, evidencing from the start that thoroughness and reliability which have won deserved success. June 28, 1888, he married Phoebe Trigger, born in Marshall County, Ill., the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Trigger, of Devonshire, England. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Geip are as follows: Sylvia, born July 9, 1889; Lulu, born September 20, 1892; Hazel, born May 23, 1895; Mary, born November 27, 1898; and Esther, born

December 23, 1902. Mr. Geip is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Court of Honor.

ASA GERE (deceased) was born September 30, 1804, in Vermont, and was the eldest son of his parents. His brothers, James, John and Lyman Gere, together with himself, are numbered among the pioneers of Champaign County. He was brought up in Genesee County, N. Y., and was married in that State.

The family came west in 1837, and settled first in Clinton, Ind. After remaining there a short time Mr. Gere went to Darwin, Ill., where he was for a time engaged in merchandizing. Later, he removed to Bloomington, Ill., and there was connected with the old mercantile firm of O. & D. Bailey, widely known throughout this region in pioneer days. He traveled through the country, selling goods for this firm for several years.

About 1850, Mr. Gere came to Urbana, and for a time kept the old Champaign House, then the principal hotel in the town. Later, he was engaged in mercantile business until about the close of the Civil War, when he sold out and lived a retired life until his death, October 20, 1879.

Mrs. Gere survived him, dying at Saylor Springs, Ill., October 27, 1898, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Amanda Allen, of Saylor Springs, was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Gere living in 1904. Myron G. Gere, a son, died in Urbana, about 1896.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GERE, who is of Welsh extraction, was born in Clark County, Ill., March 22, 1843, the son of John and Emily (Caton) Gere. His father was born in Vermont, February 11, 1811, and by his parents was taken in 1813, to Genesee County, N. Y., where he was reared to manhood. In 1837, he became a resident of Clark County, Ill., there making his home for ten years.

In 1847, he removed to Urbana, Ill., where he has since resided, and has been identified with its mercantile interests for forty-eight years. The year following his removal to the West, John Gere was united in marriage with Miss Emily, a daughter of George W. Caton, a brother of Justice John D. Caton, formerly of the Illinois Supreme Court.

George W. Gere acquired his literary training in the public schools of Urbana, and began

the study of law in that city, preparatory to entering the law department of the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1865. In 1863, at the age of twenty years, he was an active War Democrat, and did more than any other man in the county to hold his party in line. Immediately after graduating, he established an office in Urbana, and in 1870, formed a partnership with Gen. John C. Black, under the firm name of Black & Gere, in Champaign, Ill. This connection was continued until 1875, when General Black removed to Danville. Afterwards, Mr. Gere was associated with Henry M. Beardsley, the partnership being severed on the removal of Mr. Beardsley to Kansas City in 1887. Mr. Gere then engaged in practice with Solon Philbrick, under the firm name of Gere & Philbrick, which firm continued until Mr. Philbrick became Judge of the Circuit Court in 1903.

In politics Mr. Gere was a Democrat until 1886, when he joined the ranks of the Prohibition party. In 1892 he was selected as chairman of the State Committee of his party, and in 1896 he was a candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket. He holds membership in no church, but attends the services of the Presbyterian Church, contributes liberally to its support, as well as to all charities and benevolences, and recognizes the brotherhood of humanity. Mr. Gere is the author of a little book, entitled "Did Jesus Rise?"—published by the Wenona Publishing Company, of Chicago. It is an argument based upon the legal evidences of the resurrection. It is pronounced by those who have read it, as the strongest and best argument in its line ever produced.

On October 14, 1867, Mr. Gere was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Lee, at Marysville, Ohio. They had two children; the elder, Eva, born September, 10, 1868, died March 10, 1884. Clara, born July 18, 1876, is still with her parents.

JAMES S. GERE (deceased) was born in Vermont, but reared in New York State. He first engaged in business in Illinois, as a grocer at Darwin, Clark County. He came to Urbana, Champaign County, in 1845 or 1846, and for several years kept the Champaign Hotel. He read law, and although he was not regularly admitted to the bar, he practiced to a con-

siderable extent in the lower courts. He was one of the early Justices of the Peace in Urbana, and discharged the duties of that office for several years.

In 1853 or 1854, Mr. Gere became interested with his brother John, in various railroad contracts, and they supplied many of the railroad ties used in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, in this portion of the State. Later he also furnished tie and timber supplies for the Wabash Railroad, and large quantities of wood for the Illinois Central.

Mr. Gere died in Urbana shortly before the Civil War, leaving a family of several children, some of whom are still living. His son, Warren B. Gere, resides at Arcola, Douglas County, Ill.

JOHN GERE (deceased), for nearly half a century identified with mercantile enterprises in Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., and known far and wide as "Uncle John Gere," was born among the rugged hills which he so much resembled, February 11, 1811, and in 1813, was taken by his parents to Genesee County, N. Y. At the age of twenty-five he went to Covington, Ind., and, in search of a desirable permanent location, took a trip down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Returning the same summer, he located on a farm in Clark County, Ill., where he lived until 1847. Here terminated his agricultural experience, for, after coming to Urbana in the fall of 1847, he turned his attention to merchandizing, an occupation for which his shrewd business judgment, genial nature, unquestioned integrity and thorough knowledge of human nature admirably fitted him. Special money-making opportunities came in his way, such as were afforded in 1854, when, with his brother, James S., he secured the contract for furnishing ties for the Illinois Central Railroad, through several counties of the State.

Mr. Gere had three brothers and four sisters, all of whom he survived. He sustained a severe financial loss during the fire of 1871, when practically all of his property was destroyed. His unyielding will and sterling integrity, however, helped him through this crisis, and he paid dollar for dollar, proving anew that his word was as good as his bond.

In 1838 Mr. Gere married Emily Caton, a niece of Hon. John D. Caton, at one time a

Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mrs. Gere died before her husband's removal to Urbana, leaving three children—George W., Warren M. and Frank M., one of whom survives. Mr. Gere afterwards married Mrs. Jane Dare, who also died, leaving two children. In January, 1872, Mr. Gere married Harriet A. Crissey.

Mr. Gere possessed a remarkable constitution, and had he not been overtaken by the nervous shock which resulted in his death November 26, 1886, he would probably have lived to be a hundred years old. His strength of body was equaled only by his largeness of heart, and a spirit of kindness and benevolence which prompted him to help those less fortunate than himself, even to the extent of interfering with his acquisition of wealth. He was admired, trusted and loved, and in his passing away, Champaign County lost one of its most noble and upright characters.

LYMAN GERE was born in Vermont, and spent his early years in New York State. He was a brick-maker by trade, and when he came to Illinois located at Darwin, where he continued to follow that occupation. He came to Urbana, Champaign County, about 1855, and kept the old American Hotel up to the time of his death, which occurred a few years after his arrival here.

Mr. Gere was married to Miss Lucinda Marvin, of Walnut Prairie, Clark County, Ill., and she was living in 1904, near Stafford, Kans. Some of the members of this branch of the family are now living in Champaign County. Two sons, Asa and John Gere, live in Stafford County, Kans.

J. A. GIBSON, a well-known resident of Urbana, Ill., who has long been engaged in railroad work, was born in Vermilion County, Ill., September 3, 1863, and received his mental training in the public schools and the Vermilion Academy. Until January 9, 1890, he worked as a locomotive fireman on the Peoria & Eastern Illinois Railroad and afterwards as an engineer until 1893. From that period until January, 1902, he worked as Road Foreman of Engines, and was then appointed Master Mechanic of the road, having charge of the shops at Urbana and Peoria.

Mr. Gibson was married in 1885 to Josephine

Hamm, a native of Illinois, and they have two children, Miles and Raleigh. Fraternally, Mr. Gibson is a member of the Masonic order.

GEORGE MOORE GILLESPIE was born in McLean County, Ill., September 7, 1848, and obtained his education in the public schools of Piatt County. He is a son of Harmon K. and Nancy (Moore) Gillespie, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and died at Farmer City, Ill.,—the former, in 1901, and the latter in 1904. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

At an early age, George Moore Gillespie engaged in farming in Blue Ridge Township, Piatt County, where he at present owns 560 acres of land, all of which is in the highest state of cultivation. Since the death of his parents, Mr. Gillespie has also owned their residence property in Farmer City, consisting of a block of ground.

In politics Mr. Gillespie is a Republican, and he and his family are members of the Christian Church.

In 1879 Mr. Gillespie was united in marriage to Miss Ollie E. Crawford, who was born in Ohio, her parents, Noble and Maria Crawford, having resided in that State before coming to Illinois to live. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are the parents of two children: Belle Irene and Louella Ida—both of whom reside at home. Mr. Gillespie retired from active farm life in 1895, moving to Champaign to secure the excellent educational advantages offered there. Both of his daughters have since graduated from the University of Illinois.

JAMES IRWIN GILMER, a well-known resident of Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ill., where he is successfully engaged in farming, was born in Ohio, October 3, 1847. He is a son of Alexander and Mary (Meadows) Gilmer, the former born in the State of New York, in 1818, and the latter in Montreal, Canada. The mother died when James G. was seven years old. Alexander Gilmer, the father, who was a miller by trade, came to Urbana Township in March, 1861. Here, he first carried on farming on leased land, and afterwards went into business, in which he continued until his death, September 17, 1868.

In boyhood, James G. Gilmer attended public school in the State of Indiana. He remained with his father on the farm until the

latter's death, and then continued farming for himself. At present he rents the Bagley farm, which he has occupied for eight years.

In June, 1871, Mr. Gilmer was married to Mary E. Lee, a daughter of George and Rose (Hamilton) Lee. Eleven children have resulted from this union, namely: George W., who is a student in the University of Chicago; James Robert, who is connected with the Urbana Water Works; Francis Erwin, who is on the farm; Annie R., who is with her parents; Clarence L., who lives in Onarga, Ill.; Charles, who lives in Champaign County; and Henry, Arthur, Edward, Emma, Mary and Daisy B., all of whom are under the paternal roof. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Gilmer is a Republican. He is an industrious and careful farmer, and a man of upright character.

MAHLON GLASCOCK (deceased), for many years one of the foremost farmers of Cham-

who was third in the order of birth, there were Solomon, Elizabeth, Anna, Richard, Hanson, Hamilton J., Harvey and Catharine. Of these, Hamilton J. alone survives, he being a resident of Ogden, Ill., and eighty-three years of age. Moses Glascock moved from Fauquier County, Va., to Ross County, Ohio, in 1828, and his death occurred two years later at the age of fifty-two years, his wife surviving him until her seventy-seventh year, dying in 1869.

Arrived in Champaign County in 1854, Mahlon Glascock became the owner of several hundred acres of land, which he improved and made valuable, and which, left as a heritage to his sons, has enabled them to realize ambitious agricultural projects. They are men of sound business judgment and great energy, and their lands are rapidly increasing in value through their successful efforts. Mr. Glascock died March 21, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife died July 9, of the same year, at the age of sixty years.



MAHLON GLASCOCK.

paign County, was born in Fauquier County, Va., the son of Moses and Rebecca (Bishop) Glascock, also natives of the Old Dominion. A family of six sons and three daughters grew to manhood and womanhood. Besides Mahlon,



ULYSSES G. GLASCOCK.

ULYSSES G. GLASCOCK, farmer, cashier St. Joseph Bank and Supervisor of St. Joseph Township, was born in St. Joseph, Ill., where he now resides, May 19, 1866, the son of Mahlon and Mary (Rankin) Glascock. His father,

Mahlon Glascock, was born in Fauquier County, Va., the son of Moses Glascock, and came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1854. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of St. Joseph, and on March 16, 1892, was married to Miss Alta Swearingen, born in Champaign, Ill., September 13, 1868, and educated in the public schools of Rantoul and St. Joseph. Mrs. Glascock died August 28, 1904. Mr. Glascock is one of the leading business men of his locality, and was Assessor of St. Joseph Township in 1900. In religious belief he is a Methodist, and in political views a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the order of Ben Hur.

ORA L. GILMORE was born in Champaign County, Ill., October 10, 1878, and received his education at the local high school and the Chicago University. At the age of twenty-two years, he had completed his course in pharmacy, and returned to Fisher, Ill., where he started in the drug business. He bought out Palmer & Fisher, druggists, and has since continued in this line. Mr. Gilmore's parents were George W. and Hannah J. (Holland) Gilmore, both natives of West Virginia. They were the parents of six children, Ora L. being the youngest.

In politics, Mr. Gilmore supports the principles of the Republican party. He was elected Mayor of Fisher in the spring of 1903, which office he held for two years.

JOHN A. GLOVER, Mayor of Urbana, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 16, 1859. His early education was acquired in the public schools and later he attended the Whipple Military Academy, Wabash College of Crawfordsville, Ind., and Illinois College at Jacksonville, leaving the latter institution with the class of '76. After leaving college he engaged in journalistic work, in which he continued for three years. In 1879 he was employed as assistant engineer in constructing the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway, at that time building into Indianapolis. He was chief clerk in the accounting department of that road at Indianapolis during the years 1881 and 1882, and was also chief clerk in the office of the General Superintendent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Rail-

way, and general baggage agent at Indianapolis until 1885.

Mr. Glover came to Urbana November 20, 1885, as General Agent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, and in 1886 was chosen a Director of that railroad, which later became a part of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four) system in 1890, and he has since become General Agent and Resident Director of the last named corporation at Urbana.

In 1901 Mr. Glover was elected Mayor of Urbana, and re-elected in 1903. He is active and influential as a member of the Republican party. In his fraternal affiliations he is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Commercial Club, and in this connection, as well as others, has been most prominent in promoting the growth and prosperity of Urbana. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and having received a liberal musical education, he has taken a warm interest in promoting musical culture in Urbana, and has been for many years director of the Presbyterian church choir.

Mr. Glover was married in 1884 to Miss Clara L. Wood, of Indianapolis, Ind., a daughter of Daniel L. Wood, a well known citizen and capitalist of that city. Their children are Leonard W. and Donald M.

HOWARD WESLEY GOLDER (deceased) was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 1, 1843, and received his early mental training in the public schools of Jefferson County, Ind. He was a son of George and Lucinda (Mallsburg) Golder, who were married November 21, 1825. Mr. Golder was at one time a Justice of the Peace, and possessed considerable literary talent. After leaving school Howard W. Golder engaged in railroad work, and later, became an engineer, his run being from Madison to Indianapolis. When the "Big Four" was built through Urbana, Mr. Golder obtained employment on that road, being one of its first engineers. After running a freight a short time, he secured a passenger run, continuing in charge of an engine on that line until his death, which occurred July 22, 1900. Mr. Golder was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics, he supported the Democratic party.

The subject of this sketch was married

October 4, 1878, to Miss Margaret O'Brien, a daughter of Cornelius and Ellen (McCarthy) O'Brien, and they became the parents of three children, namely: George J., born July 4, 1879; Howard W., born November 19, 1881; and Charles A., born November 30, 1883.

Mrs. Howard W. Golder was born November 22, 1856, at Rantoul, Champaign County, and at the age of six weeks, came with her parents to Urbana, where she has since resided. Socially she is a member of the Ben Hur Lodge, and religiously, of the Catholic Church, to which she has donated considerable money, besides the gift of an organ. She has always been domestic in her tastes, and was a dutiful wife. Mrs. Golder is the loving mother of three intelligent sons, who have every prospect of a bright and successful future.

JOSEPH GORDON, farmer of Compromise Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in County Rexford, Ireland, in 1845, the oldest of ten children born to John and Mary (Whelan) Gordon. Two of the children died in infancy, and Joseph, Bernard, Nicholas, and Charles accompanied their parents to America in 1857. Thomas; Anastasia, the wife of Thomas McQuaid; Ann, the wife of John Collins; and Mary, the wife of Michael Nicholas Collins, were born on this side of the water. The family circle remained unbroken on a farm until September, 1868, when Joseph started out on his own responsibility, removing to Campaign County, where he purchased 200 acres of land at eleven dollars per acre. Once established, he was soon after joined by the rest of the family, and between them large tracts of land were secured, each of the brothers eventually succeeding to farms of several hundred acres. Thrift, energy and resourcefulness are points of advantage shared by the family as a whole, and the name has thus become associated with the best and most progressive along agricultural lines. Mr. Gordon was named for his paternal grandfather, Joseph Gordon, who married Margaret Connors, of Ireland.

February 3, 1874, Mr. Gordon married Ellen M. McQuaid, of Rantoul, Ill., daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Maylon) McQuaid, natives respectively of County Limerick and County Queens, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. McQuaid, who had also a son Thomas, lived to advanced ages, the former dying November 6,

1893, and the latter in 1896. To Joseph and Ellen Gordon have been born fourteen children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Charles, Thomas F., Joseph E., Catherine G., Mary E., Anna E., William B., Agnes T., Margaret A., John R. and Loretta F. Mr. Gordon and his wife are among the most active workers and substantial supporters of the Catholic Church, and he has recently contributed generously to the fund of twenty thousand dollars for the erection of a new church edifice.

WILLIAM CHARLES GOSS (deceased) was born in Cumberland, Md., March 27, 1863, the son of George Goss, being one of a family of seven children, and was educated in the common schools of Champaign County, Ill. Later, he was engaged in various occupations, and at one time, held the position of clerk in the Doane House. For a while he was employed by a transfer company of Urbana. When the Beardsley Hotel was opened he was engaged as the day clerk, a position which he held until his death. Socially he was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics supported the Republican party. In religious belief he was a Methodist.

On May 9, 1886, Mr. Goss was married to Miss Nellie Nichols, a daughter of William and Nancy (Goodman) Nichols. Three children were born to them, as follows: Daisy D., Hazel Marie, and Nellie Charlton, the last named of whom died in 1901, at the age of four years.

MRS. MARGARET H. GOUCHER (deceased), Urbana, Ill., was born in Syracuse, N. Y., April 4, 1823, her maiden name being Margaret H. Slack. At an early age she became a resident of Fredericktown, Ohio, where on February 25, 1850, she was married to her first husband, George Heislar. Mr. and Mrs. Heislar resided at Fredericktown, Ohio, until July 12, 1859, when they removed to Champaign County, Ill., settling on a farm southeast of Myra. There her husband died November 21, 1864, and soon after she removed to Urbana, where she subsequently married J. P. Goucher. Mr. Goucher, who was a devoted Christian and member of the Methodist Church, died March 3, 1895. There was one son, Delmont G. Heislar, of her first marriage, with whom Mrs. Goucher resided during the

latter years of her life. Four children of an earlier marriage of Mr. Heislar also survive, namely: D. Y. and Theodore Heislar, of York, Neb.; Mary R. Silver, of Urbana, and Cordelia J. Godding, of Lindsay, Cal. There was also an adopted daughter, now Mrs. Ida Mast, of Urbana.

Mrs. Goucher died at her home in Urbana, September 23, 1904. She was a devoted member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Urbana, and enjoyed the respect of a large circle of friends, who admired her high Christian character and deeply deplored her taking off at the close of a long and useful life.

JOHN GRADY was born in 1846, in Ireland, where he attended the public schools. After coming to the United States he located in La Salle County, Ill., in 1866, and in 1870, moved to Champaign County, where he has since followed farming, having purchased a quarter-section of land.

Mr. Grady was married in January, 1870, to Bridget Lynch, a native of La Salle County, and eleven children were born to them, of whom seven survive, namely: Bridget, Mary, James, Nora, John, Thomas and Charles.

WILLIAM R. GRANT, Supreme Secretary and one of the Directors of the American Friendly Society of Urbana, was born in London, England, July 16, 1862. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Harris) Grant, natives of England and of Scotch and Irish extraction, respectively. The father was a railroad contractor and built the first railroad in Hungary, Roumania and the Balkan principalities. He was later appointed contracting engineer for the Egyptian Government. He was educated in Greenwich College, London, and died in Egypt, in March, 1886, at the age of fifty-four years. His wife's death occurred in Roumania in 1902, when she was sixty-two years old.

His father was a midshipman on the *Belleophon*, under the command of the famous Lord Nelson. With another midshipman and five sailors, forming a prize crew, he was intrusted with the duty of taking a captured French ship to England; but during the voyage the French crew mutinied, and killed all of the prize crew except William R. Grant's grandfather and two sailors, who succeeded in navigating the ship to England. For this service three medals, two and a half inches in diameter, were

awarded them in commemoration of their service. The two sailors pawned their medals, which were melted for the gold. The medal of Mr. Grant's grandfather is the only one of the three now in existence, and on it is engraved a full bust portrait of him, together with a brief history of the event.

William R. Grant was the fourth of six children, five of whom are living. He was educated in Little Queen Street College, London, from which he graduated in 1882, receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He then traveled through Europe, and was subsequently appointed Civil Engineer and Meteorologist for the European Commission of the Danube River, his headquarters being at Sulina, where he remained for three years. He was then employed by the Anglo-Egyptian Dredging Company, as Civil Engineer in dredging the River Nile, and was thus engaged for two years. Coming to Urbana in 1888, he accepted a position as mechanical engineer and draftsman for the "Big Four" Ry. Co., which he retained for five years. He next became State and supervising deputy for the Modern Woodmen of America, with headquarters at Philadelphia, a position he held for eight years. At the end of this period he organized the American Friendly Society, of Urbana, a sick and accident benefit association, the chief officers of which are Urbana citizens.

Mr. Grant was elected County Surveyor of Stutsman County, N. D., for one term. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter, of Urbana, and is Super-Excellent Master in Urbana Council. He is also affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is an adherent of the Prohibition party.

Mr. Grant was married on his birthday, July 16, 1889, to Florence Blair, a native of Champaign County, and a step-daughter of Nelson Samson, of the same county. They have two children,—Helen Winifred and Ruth Margaret. Religiously Mr. Grant is a member of the Episcopal Church, while his wife adheres to the Methodist faith.

CHARLES F. GREEN was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 20, 1845, a son of Frederick and Magdalena Green. He received a good education in the German schools, and in 1872 emigrated to America, making

Broadlands, Champaign County, Ill., his objective point. He at first farmed the Culbertson estate, and, in 1887, made his first purchase of land, consisting of eighty acres near Broadlands. This he sold later and bought 190 acres in Homer Township, which he also disposed of. He then purchased his present farm, consisting of 218 acres of very valuable land on Section 19, Homer Township. On this he has erected a commodious residence, together with necessary outbuildings, and has all the modern machinery for conducting an up to date farm. In politics he is a Republican and has served as School Director. In religion he is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

In 1879 Mr. Green was united in marriage to Louisa Brubu, and to them six children have been born: Edward, William, Amiel, Theodore, Laura, and Elmar. Edward is engaged in farming on his own account. He married Miss Rosa Treese, and they have one son, Lyal, and a daughter named Pearl.

JOHN GREIN (deceased) was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, June 27, 1835, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. In 1851 he came to America with his parents, locating at Buffalo, N. Y., and six years later moved to Champaign County, Ill., taking up his residence in the city of Champaign, where he lived for twenty-four years, being in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Early in life he learned the boat-building trade. In 1886 Mr. Grein rented land for farming, and in 1888 he purchased 200 acres of Dr. Samuel Birney, and added to his possessions until he had 725 acres, 360 of which are located in Urbana Township, 225 in Philo Township, and 140 in Champaign Township. Mr. Grein made a study of agriculture, and was one of the scientific farmers of Champaign County. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Champaign, and held all the offices in the subordinate lodge. Politically, he supported the Republican party. In his religious faith he was affiliated with St. Peter's Evangelical Church in Champaign, in which he was a trustee, and one of its earliest secretaries, having been the first to begin keeping the church records.

Mr. Grein was married October 20, 1857, to Miss Ann Mary, a daughter of Adam Hoffman, and they were the parents of the following

eleven children: Mary (Mrs. Charles Guldenfenning); Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty years; John, a carpenter, of Champaign; William, railroad-bridge carpenter; Lottie (Mrs. Herman Ahrens), who lives on Fred Pellis' place; George and Fritz, at home; Carrie (Mrs. George Myers), of Philo, who resides on the father's farm; Henry and Charley, also at home; and Annie (Mrs. Frank Dillman), of Savoy, Ill.

The parents of Mr. Grein were Conrad and Katherine (Greb) Grein, the former of whom died two years after arriving in Buffalo. The mother died in 1876, about the age of seventy-six years; both of them are buried in Buffalo. A sister, Mary Elizabeth, was married to Henry Lang, a wagon-maker, who is deceased. A brother, Christ Grein, resides in Arkansas.

John Grein died April 16, 1905, and was buried April 19, 1905, at Mount Hope Cemetery, Champaign, Ill. At the time of his death he was sixty-nine years, nine months and nineteen days old.

S. D. GRESHAM, superintendent of the power plant at Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., is a native of Gentryville, Ind., and was born in 1855. Mr. Gresham was apprenticed to Robinson & Burr, machinists, in 1879, and in 1885, became a contracting electrician in Champaign. In March, 1903, he took charge of the plant at Urbana, and since then has installed electrical power, supplying a sufficient amount of machinery and lights in shops and depots. His machine is a "Buckeye" of 400 horsepower, with six boilers of 100 horse-power each. The twenty-odd motors range from three to sixty horse-power, each, and the plant has its own water works, operating the coal chute, water pumping, and turn-table. Mr. Gresham controls the day run, and there are nine assistants. On May 4, 1882, Mr. Gresham married Myra Wilson, in Champaign, Ill., and they have one daughter, Nina Vivian. Mr. Gresham is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH (deceased), who was formerly engaged in business in Champaign, Ill., was born in Ohio, March 17, 1831. He was first married to Mattie Bain, and of this union there was one child—Frank, who lives in Missouri. On October 6, 1885, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Martha (Calloway)

Brownfield, a daughter of John and Lucinda (Low) Calloway, who had previously been married to Sylvester Brownfield, a native of Kentucky, by whom she had one child, Blanche, who lives with her mother. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Griffith resulted in four children, namely: Gertrude (Mrs. Harry Mullenline); William, Orpha (Mrs. Frank Blandow), and one who died in infancy.

Mrs. Griffith was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1846, and was brought to Champaign County by her parents when seven years old. Thence she went to Broadlands, Edgar County, Ill., and lived with a family there until she was married. Her mother died when Mrs. Griffith was three weeks old, and her father in 1883, aged 65 years. His second wife was Clara Savers, who bore him eleven children, three of whom died in infancy.

J. O. GRINDLEY was born in Indiana, in 1856, and received his early mental training in the common schools of Champaign County, Ill. He followed farming with his father until he was twenty years old. In 1888 he started out for himself, and purchased 108 acres of land on Sections 20 and 26, in Mahomet Township. Besides this he owns eight lots and houses in Mahomet. His parents were John and Ann (Evans) Grindley, both of whom were natives of England. The father followed the vocation of a merchant for eight or ten years; and was a steward in the Methodist Church.

The wife of Mr. Grindley was formerly Miss Ella Mills, of Champaign, Ill.

DR. C. D. GULICK, physician and surgeon, No. 108 Race Street, Urbana, Ill., was born in Champaign City, November 27, 1876, a son of Jesse R. and Louisa Lusetta (Everett) Gulick, natives respectively of Ohio and Kentucky, both now being residents of Champaign. The father is a retired attorney and is well and favorably known in Eastern Illinois. He has acceptably held public offices and has for many years been an active member of the Champaign County Bar. At this writing he is sixty-four years old and his wife fifty-six.

Dr. Gulick is one of seven children, of whom five are living. He was educated in the country public schools, the high school of Champaign and the University of Illinois, where he received the degree of B. S. in 1897. He later studied medicine in a doctor's office for one

year, then taught one year, following which he attended a medical college for three years, being graduated in 1902 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Chicago, which is the department of medicine of the University of Illinois. From February to September, 1902, he served as Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital at Wauwatosa, Wis. On November 17, 1902, Dr. Gulick commenced to practice regularly in Urbana, and has succeeded in his profession beyond his expectations. He is the examining physician for the Knights of the Maccabees, and is a Director of the American Friendly Society, of Champaign County. He is a member of the Champaign County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is a Mason and affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Urbana.

Dr. Gulick was married June 24, 1903, to Grace J. Alward, a native of Canton, Ill., and a daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Holcomb) Alward. The father is deceased, but the mother is an honored resident of Canton, Ill. In religion Dr. and Mrs. Gulick are members of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES A. HAINES was born at Philadelphia, Pa., August 8, 1835, and there attended the public schools. He is a son of Charles W. and Hannah A. (Bolt) Haines, also natives of Philadelphia. The father was well educated, and for a number of years taught school in the Quaker City, where he was also employed as a bookkeeper. In 1857 he moved to Peoria, Ill., and was employed in the census office until 1861. He came to Champaign in 1871, and here his death occurred the following year. Of his family of nine children, but two, Charles A. and James B., survive; the latter resides in Chicago. Their brother, Theodore, died in Andersonville Prison.

Charles A. Haines served an apprenticeship of five years in Philadelphia, where he learned the Britannia metal-ware trade. When twenty-two years of age he moved to Stark County, Ill., and from there to Peoria, where he was employed for three years in a general merchandise store. In 1871 he purchased a farm in Compromise Township, where he also opened a general store, and served as Postmaster for sixteen years, having been first appointed to that position by President Grant. He operated his farm, and added to his land until he owned

400 acres. He rented his lands in 1892, and bought 157 acres on Section 13, Champaign Township, where he has since been engaged in the dairy business, in which he has been unusually successful. Politically, he is an ardent Republican.

Mr. Haines was united in marriage in 1863, to Miss Amelia Taylor, a native of Peoria County, Ill. Her parents came to that city from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1836. The father's death occurred in Peoria County in 1854; the mother died in 1885. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haines, as follows: John B., Charles A., Jr., Frank B., Carrie A., Fred A., Isaac and Mary.

ALBERT T. HALL was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., June 27, 1835, and received his early mental training in the public schools of Waverly, N. Y. He is one of five children born to Heman and Rachel (Bates) Hill. The names of the others are as follows: Amanda L.; Lucy A., who married Henry Hay; Electa E., now Mrs. A. R. Hay; and Alma C., who became the wife of Jesse Burt. Mr. Hall's paternal grandfather served through the Revolutionary War, and spent most of his life on a farm in Connecticut, his latter days, however, being passed in Pennsylvania. Heman Hall located on the Susquehanna River while a young man, and there married Miss Bates. He and his wife were natives of Connecticut. When Albert T., was about six years old his father moved to Waverly, Tioga County, N. Y., and there followed the trade of blacksmithing, also conducting a hotel. He died at Ellistown, in January, 1851. He was widely known, and held many positions of trust. In 1853, Mrs. Hall and her family came to Champaign County, Ill., where she died in September, 1865. She was the first person interred in Mt. Hope Cemetery. She and her husband were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After the death of his father, Albert T. Hall entered the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, and in the spring of 1856, purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 120 acres of land in Colfax Township. At that time most of the land was composed of swamps, and that part of the country was infested with wolves, which made night hideous with their howls. Notwithstanding all these adverse conditions and their attendant hard-

ships, Mr. Hall and his two sisters lived there until the outbreak of the Civil War.

Soon after the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, the subject of this sketch offered his services in the cause of his country, and enlisted in April, 1861, in Company I, Second Illinois Cavalry. They were not accepted, however, until the following August, when the company was mustered in for three years. He joined the company as an Orderly, was later commissioned Lieutenant, and finally promoted to the rank of Captain. His health failed, and he resigned in the spring of 1863, while stationed above Vicksburg, and returned to Illinois, where he resumed farming. In 1869 he moved to Champaign, and at first engaged in the fruit business. Subsequently, he opened a grocery store at the corner of Church and Neil Streets, which he successfully conducted until 1881, when he sold it. During the time he was in the grocery business, he resided on his fruit farm. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for Franklin McVeagh & Co., of Chicago, and traveled for that firm through Central Illinois for nine years. He then returned to Champaign, and was engaged in the furniture and shoe business, on Main Street, until 1891, when he retired from active life. He still has large and profitable interests in Chicago and Champaign.

On August 1, 1893, Mr. Hall platted the A. T. Hall Addition to Champaign, which contained 12 1-2 acres. The first lot was sold for \$200, later sales being made at \$1,400. Mr. Hall belongs to the Colonel Nodine Post, G. A. R., and to the B. P. O. E.

On December 29, 1864, Mr. Hall was married to Callie, a daughter of Jonathan Gilbert, of Greenville, Ohio. She died in October, 1879, and of the five children born to them, but one, Winfield Bates Hall, survives. Mr. Hall's second marriage was to Mrs. Almira Roberts, of Roberts, Ill., a daughter of David Stateler, who was an old settler of Marshall County. By her first marriage Mrs. Hall had one child, Charles J. Roberts, of Champaign. Mr. Hall is an attendant upon services at the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. He has an attractive residence at the corner of Church and Randolph Streets.

JUSTIN S. HALL, retired farmer and educator, Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Piscataquis County, Maine, in 1840, and re-

moved with his parents to La Salle County, Ill., in 1848. He attended the district schools and a private school in La Salle County, and after a year spent at the Chicago University, taught school the winter before the outbreak of the Civil War. On August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and at the end of seven months, was captured by John Morgan at the battle of Hartsville, one-tenth of his regiment having been killed or wounded in battle. He was paroled after a short time, and at the end of three months, was exchanged. Returning to his home, he taught school four years in La Salle County, two years in Livingston County, and for the following six years, taught school during the winter and farmed during the summer, in Vermillion County. He came to Champaign County in 1892, and has since lived retired at No. 905 South Busey Street, Urbana.

As a Republican, Mr. Hall has taken a prominent part in the local campaigns of his party, wherever he has made his home, and he has served continuously in the City Council for nine years, to which he was again elected in 1904. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors in Livingston and Vermillion Counties.

Mr. Hall is a Baptist of long standing; he was Superintendent of the Sunday school while in Vermillion County, and holds the same position in Urbana. On January 28, 1869, he was married to Sarah M. Stanford, a daughter of Emery and Mary (Elliott) Stanford, and of this union four children have been born, namely: Emery S., a graduate of the University of Illinois, and now an architect in Chicago; Elbridge J., who died at the age of three years; Ralph E., who died at the age of five years; and Grace Evalyn, a student in the University of Illinois.

FRED HAMMEL, retired farmer, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 27, 1850, a son of Fred and Amelia Hammel, who emigrated with their family to America in 1868 and settled in Jefferson County, Wis., in the fall of that year. Fred, Jr., moved to Champaign County, Ill., in 1871 and obtained employment in the construction work of the Wabash Railroad, near the present village of Sidney. For some time he worked for various farmers, later, rented land in Tolono Township for six years, and in

1886, bought 80 acres of land in Ayers Township. He now owns 320 acres of fine land in Homer Township, and each of his farms is well improved, and has upon it a good house, barns and other outhouses. The farms are rented to three of his sons, who carry on general farming, as did Mr. Hammel before he retired from active life.

In politics, Mr. Hammel is a Democrat; has served six years as School Director in his Township, and was a member of the Drainage Commission on the Little Vermillion. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is one of the most intelligent and progressive German farmers of the community.

Mr. Hammel was married January 16, 1875, to Miss Minnie Hartbaur, a daughter of Christopher Hartbaur, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1871. Of the sixteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hammel, twelve survive, namely: Augusta, wife of Charles Johns; William, a farmer of Homer Township; Herman, a farmer; Bertha, wife of M. L. Hoover, a farmer of Indiana; Frederick, a farmer; Minnie, who married Carl Piske, a farmer of Indiana; Lucy, the wife of Thomas Lucas, a farmer; Mary and Hattie, who live at home; and Charles, Lewis and Martin. Mr. Hammel erected the pleasant home in which he now resides in 1903.

HERMAN HAMMEL was born at Tolono, Ill., September 24, 1876, the son of Frederick and Minnie (Hartbaur) Hammel, both natives of Germany. They came to Illinois in 1871 and settled near Tolono, where for a time the father was engaged in railroad work. Later he took up farming, which he has since most successfully followed, and now owns 327 acres of very rich land. To him and his wife were born fifteen children, eleven of whom survive, Herman being the third member of the family in order of birth.

Herman Hammel, in his youth, attended the public schools of Champaign County, and subsequently began operating 100 acres of his father's farm, on Section 32, Homer Township. Under his able and intelligent management the farm is highly cultivated and produces excellent crops annually. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and socially is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On September 10, 1902, Mr. Hammel was married to Matilda Euhling, of Afton, Wis., and they have one child, Casper. Mrs. Hammel has a daughter, Emma Vehling, by a former marriage.

JOHN L. HARDESTY, editor and manager, and part owner, of the "Rantoul Weekly Press," was born in Elkhart, Ill., June 25, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of Bloomington, and at the Illinois State Normal School.

Mr. Hardesty learned the printing business in Bloomington, and for the following eight years was employed by the Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company. For two years he was engaged on the University Press, connected with Wesleyan University, and in 1902, assumed the position he now occupies. In 1894 Mr. Hardesty was married to Maud B. Keller, of Bloomington, Ill.

WILBUR F. HARDY, engaged in the coal, seed and agricultural implement business, No. 36 East University Avenue, Champaign, was born in Waldo County, Maine, August 24, 1835, the son of Orley and Sylvia (Stearns) Hardy. His parents were both natives of New Hampshire, where the father followed the trade of cabinet-making until 1837, when with his family he moved to New York State, remaining there until 1843, and then removing to Clark County, Ky. While residing in the latter State Wilbur F. carried the mail on horseback from Kiddville to Richmond for four years—1851 to 1855. In the latter year he went to Erie County, Ohio, and there attended school during the winter months, worked one summer on a farm, and then returned to Kentucky, where he worked in a cabinet shop with his father. The following summer he again engaged in farming, and in April, 1858, he came to Champaign County, Ill., where he has since been a resident. He first engaged in farming, but owing to illness was obliged to abandon it, and then taught school for two years. In 1875 he began his present business in which he is one of the pioneers. During his residence in Champaign he has seen some wonderful changes. He was one of the Aldermen of the city for six years.

Mr. Hardy was first married in 1860, to Lucretia J. Berkshire, a native of Kentucky and daughter of Greenbury and Elizabeth

(Basket) Berkshire, both of whom are deceased. Of this marriage was born one child, Sylvia, now Mrs. George Sendeburgh, who assists her father in his store. She has one child, Edith. Mrs. Hardy died three years after her marriage, at the age of twenty-one years. Fifteen years later Mr. Hardy was married on February 23, 1879, to Mary Chapin, a native of Ohio, who was born February 22, 1842, and died October 26, 1900, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a member of the Congregational Church, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, one of the Directors of the Hospital Board, a Director of the Library Association, and an active worker in the Dorcas Society and the Kindergarten school. She was deeply interested in all affairs and enterprises of the town which were for the betterment of the community, and her good influences are still felt in this vicinity.

W. F. Hardy was one of a family of six children, namely: Manlius, a farmer in Kentucky; Wilbur F.; Eliza, who married William A. Hampton and died at the age of fifty years; Eunice, who was unmarried and died when twenty-three years old; Eldad, who served in the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and died in 1877; Isaiah, who resides in Urbana, where he is employed in the Big Four shops. Mr. Hardy has been fairly successful in business, owns 565 acres of land and two dwellings, besides his business house in Champaign, and owes no man a dollar.

DELLE E. HARRIS, who is engaged in the confectionery business at No. 61 Neil Street, Champaign, Ill., is a native of Normal, Ill., where he was born June 16, 1870. His parents, Zera W. and Julia A. Harris, were also born in Illinois, and his maternal grandmother, Mary A. Dyke, was born in Kentucky. After completing his education in the public schools of Decatur, Ill., Mr. Harris embarked in the confectionery business in the same town in June, 1887, continuing the enterprise until January, 1891. On July 4, 1891, he opened his present business in Champaign, attaining to the success justified by his energy and good business judgment. Mr. Harris married Fannie E. Roberts, who was born in Illinois and educated in Champaign County, the ceremony taking place December 8, 1898. Politically a Republican, he is fraternally connected with the

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Harris has never held or desired public office, and he has cause for gratitude in a strong constitution and in the fact that he has never suffered any serious ailment or accident in his life.

DR. WILLIAM PATRICK HARTFORD, osteopathist physician, was born in Henderson County, Ill., December 6, 1856, a son of Winfield Scott Hartford and Lucetta Rebecca (Thomas) Hartford. His great-great grandfather, Patrick Hartford, came from Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1740, when he was a mere boy and afterwards served as a British officer during the French-Indian War in 1763. He had four sons: John, Robert, George and Thomas Hartford, who participated in the Revolutionary War. William Patrick Hartford, son of John Hartford (Dr. Hartford's grandfather), served in the War of 1812 under General Winfield Scott, and fought at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Isaac James Hartford, son of William Patrick Hartford and an uncle of the Doctor, was a soldier and veteran of the Civil War, and A. J. Hartford, a brother of the Doctor, served in the Spanish-American War. The Hartfords are of Scotch-Irish origin.

Dr. Hartford's father, Winfield S. Hartford, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. At the early age of seven years, his father, William Patrick Hartford, removed to Union County, Ohio, where he was raised, and married Lucetta R. Thomas in October, 1846. He immediately came to Henderson County, Ill., and lived on a farm where the Doctor was born. At the close of the Civil War, the Doctor's father removed from Henderson County, Ill., to Adair County, Mo., where the Doctor grew to manhood and was trained to agricultural pursuits. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Adair County, was graduated from the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., and later, from the Kirksville Mercantile College. After completing his studies he taught in the high school for three years, and was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Adair County. At the close of his term of office, he accepted the position of Superintendent of City Schools in St. Edward, Neb., which he filled for two years. He was then elected for the third year, and was also nominated by the Republicans for County Superintendent of Schools in Boone County, Neb.,

but his wife's failing health necessitated his resignation. He returned to Kirksville, Mo., upon her request, as she desired to be near her relatives in the last days of her illness. Upon returning to Kirksville, he accepted the chair of Commercial Law and Arithmetic in the Kirksville Mercantile College, and filled that position until the close of the school year in 1893.

Mrs. Hartford, having been cured of an apparently fatal illness (hemorrhage of the lungs) by means of what was a comparatively new healing science (Osteopathy), he turned his attention to the study of that science in 1893, and in 1897, was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville. He then started out as one of the pioneers of this school of medicine, determined to fight its battles, demonstrate its effectiveness and compel deserved recognition. After practicing with remarkable success at Clarinda, Iowa, for a few months, he went to Ogden, Utah, where he gained distinction both by the cures he effected, and by his maintenance in the courts of his right to practice under the laws of that State. After being successful in the courts of Utah, he returned to Illinois in 1898, because he deemed it better for his family, and became the pioneer practitioner of Osteopathy in Champaign and surrounding counties in Eastern Illinois. In the fall of 1899, he located permanently in Champaign, and has since built up a large practice in that city. He has been a leader in various movements to elevate the standard of his profession to the highest possible plane. As early as 1897, he aided in organizing the American Osteopathic Association. In 1899, he became one of the organizers of the Illinois Osteopathic Association, and in 1903, was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of that Association, and inaugurated the movement which resulted in the organization of district associations of Osteopathy throughout Illinois. At present (1905) he is President of the Illinois State Osteopathic Association. He has been a pioneer practitioner of Osteopathy in three States, and the part he has taken in gaining for it official recognition and public commendation, has been an important one. He led in the last General Assembly one of the fiercest battles for the recognition of Osteopathy as an independent school of medicine, that has ever been fought in the annals of the State's his-

tory, and was only defeated by a little midnight masquerade.

Dr. Hartford was married, in 1882, to Miss Hattie Sterrett, who was born in Missouri, but spent her early years in Iowa. Mrs. Hartford is a daughter of the Union soldier, Johnson Elrod Sterrett, a native of Pennsylvania, who went in early days, to Putman County, Mo., where he married Margaret Ryals. When Hattie was six months old, her father enlisted as a Union soldier in Company B, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and died in June, 1862, while in service. Her mother died soon after, and Hattie was left an orphan at a very tender age.

The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Hartford are: Naoma R. and Dr. William Scott Hartford, the latter of whom was graduated from the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, at Chicago, in 1904, and has since graduated at the Bennett Eclectic College, at Chicago. He will be associated in practice with his father at Champaign, Ill. Dr. William P. Hartford is the author of the article on Osteopathy in this work, in which he has given the generally accepted definition of that science.

WILLIAM R. HAVARD (deceased), a pioneer of Champaign County, was born in South Wales, March 25, 1829, spent his early life on a farm in his native country, and was mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits previous to coming to the United States in 1856. His cash capital when he landed in New York was \$100, and this was much reduced when he settled on a tract of land in Vermillion County, Ill. A few years later he removed to Homer, Champaign County, where he entered upon a prosperous business career. He was one of the leading farmers of this region for nearly forty years, thereafter aiding in the development of its resources through his intelligent business management as an agriculturist, and through his promotion of public enterprises, such as providing for the drainage of the country, the making of good roads, etc. He was Township Commissioner for several years and held other local offices, contributing his spare time to the betterment of the community in educational affairs and church work. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. Re-

tiring from active life in 1893, he moved to Urbana, where he died in 1899.

Mrs. Havard, who survives her husband, was Miss Rachel Jones before her marriage, and was born in Monmouthshire, Wales. Their children now living (1905) are: Mrs. Alice Colwell, of Everly, Iowa; Mrs. Mary E. Skinner, of Urbana; Elon, of Holdridge, Neb.; Albert H., of Urbana; Mrs. Jennie R. Mann, of Chicago; and Oliver D., also of Chicago.

ELMER HAWKINS was born in 1878 in Champaign County, Ill., where he attended the public schools. He subsequently engaged in operating a sand bank east of Mahomet, which he continued until 1902. He then entered into the livery business in the town of Mahomet, and his father constructed a large barn, 48x60 feet, which he occupied in 1903. He has since conducted a feed and livery stable, and runs a "bus" line to all trains. He also has charge of Abbott's Hall, which he operates as a roller skating rink and opera house. His father, Jasper S. Hawkins, of Indiana, who was a cooper by trade, died August 24, 1903.

In 1904 Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Siburt, a native of Illinois. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent order of Foresters. Mrs. Hawkins is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the order of Rebeccas.

GEORGE W. HAYES, a well known farmer of Champaign County, was born in Ogden Township, September 3, 1863, the son of William and Mary (Byrnette) Hayes. He acquired his education in the district schools of Champaign County, and subsequently engaged in farming, which occupation he has since successfully followed. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and in religion he and his family are adherents of the Methodist Church.

On February 19, 1884, Mr. Hayes was married to Rebecca A., a daughter of Albert and Permelia (Allhands) Frederick, and eight children have been born to them, namely: Nellie, Mary Permelia, Cloyde, John Winford, Ethel, Helen, Xenia and Lennie, all of whom are living.

William Hayes, the father of George W. Hayes, was born in Ballacola, Quenn's County,

Ireland, in 1820. He was married to Miss Mary Byrnette, October 31, 1842, and in April, 1851, emigrated to America, settling in Darke County, Ohio. From there he moved to Illinois, locating in what was then known as Homer Township, Champaign County, but which later was divided into two townships, the northern half constituting Ogden Township. There he resided until his death, which occurred March 9, 1874, at the age of fifty-four years. Mrs. Hayes, who was known generally as Aunt Mary, was born in Kildurly, Queen's County, Ireland, in 1820. She was one of the earliest residents of Homer Township, and a woman of sterling worth, always willing and ready to lend her services whenever required to care for the sick and needy. She became united with the church in Ireland during the dark days of Methodism, and remained a faithful member until her death, January 22, 1903, at the age of eighty-two years, two months and twenty-two days. Six children survive her—two sons and four daughters—all of whom reside near the old homestead in Ogden Township.

EDMOND HAYS, a retired farmer, residing at No. 207 West Illinois Street, Urbana, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, October 16, 1848, the son of Morgan and Elizabeth (Larramore) Hays, the former born in 1824, in Fayette County, Ohio, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Morgan and Elizabeth Hays were the parents of nine children, and the father was a prominent and successful farmer, being well known as a first class judge of horses and cattle. He also raised and bought colts, in which line of business he was successful. He was a member of the Masonic order. His death occurred in 1894, in Fayette County, Ohio. His wife, who was a member of the Presbyterian church, died in 1882, at the age of sixty years. The maternal grandparents of Edmond Hays were Thomas and Elizabeth Larramore, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio. The paternal grandfather was William Hays, a pioneer of Fayette County, Ohio, who served in the War of 1812, and came from Kentucky in the '20s. His wife, Jane Lynn, lived to the age of eighty years.

Edmond Hays received his early mental training in the public schools of Ohio, and coming to Illinois in 1875, located near Sid-

ney, Champaign County, where he followed farming until 1897, when he removed to Urbana. He still owns a well-improved farm of 215 acres in Champaign County, which he leases to tenants.

Socially, Mr. Hays is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in October, 1874, to Miss Mary C. Smith, a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Smith, highly respected and well known citizens of that county. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hays became the parents of three children, namely: Don, a civil engineer, who is engaged in railroad construction work, and resides at Muskogee, Indian Territory; Carl, a civil engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; and Tessie, who died in June, 1889, at the age of six years. Mrs. Hays is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

RICHARD P. HAYES, farmer, Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in the



RICHARD P. HAYES.

county where he now resides, July 1, 1861, the son of Richard and Lizzie (Pierson) Hayes. Richard Hayes, the father, was born in Ireland in 1831, the son of John and Elizabeth

(Carter) Hayes, and in 1851, accompanied by three of his brothers, came to America and settled in Butler County, Ohio, three years later (1854) removing to Ogden, Ill. In December, 1853, he was married to Miss Lizzie Pier-son, who was born in 1833, and to them five children were born—one son and four daughters: Richard P., Caroline, Dana, Lizzie and Rosey. In 1886 Richard P. Hayes was married to Miss Sadie Truax, daughter of James and Margaret (McClughen) Truax, and of this union seven children have been born: Esther, born June 1, 1887, died June 6, 1888; Dulcie, born April 22, 1889; James, born February 27, 1893, died February 6, 1897; Lizzie, born June 22, 1896; Lenor, born March 5, 1899; Roy, born August 8, 1901; and Hollis, born October 31, 1904. In 1904 Mr. Hayes erected a handsome residence on the outskirts of Ogden village. In religious faith Mr. Hayes is a Methodist.

JAMES WELLEN HAYS was born in Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, February 10, 1848. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Champaign County, Ill., and here his early mental training was obtained in the public schools. This was supplemented by a course in the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1869. Later, he began teaching, and for two years, was located at Paris, Ill. He then came to Urbana and was appointed Principal of the city schools, since which time he has continuously served in the capacities of Principal and Superintendent, with the exception of one year, —1875-76. As an evidence of the excellent work he has accomplished, it may be stated that, during his first year in this position, the enrollment was 292 scholars and seven assistant teachers. Now the number is 1,500 scholars and thirty-seven teachers.

Mr. Hays was brought up in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his father is now accredited as the oldest member of the first charge in Urbana.

WILLIAM HAYS was born in Fayette County, Ohio, February 24, 1855, the son of Morgan and Eliza (Larrimer) Hays, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter, of Pennsylvania. Morgan Hays was an extensive breeder of thoroughbred horses, some of which became track celebrities. He died Feb-

ruary 16, 1897, and the death of his wife occurred October 1, 1879. They left nine children, all of whom are living.

William Hays was the fifth child in order of birth, and was reared on his father's farm, making farming his life occupation. He received his early mental training in the district schools of Fayette County, Ohio, where he remained until 1889. Previously to this he had purchased, in 1887, his present farm, comprising 80 acres of land, and settled upon it two years later. He has erected a commodious residence, together with barns and other out-buildings, and has fenced in his land and planted trees, making a most desirable home.

In politics, Mr. Hays is a Republican, and has served as School Director. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been Master of Lodge No. 347, Sidney, Ill. Mr. Hays was married in Fayette County, Ohio, on February 24, 1881, to Ora V. Parrett, a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Allen) Parrett, and one child was born to them, who died, while still an infant, in 1898.

FRED HAZEN was born June 2, 1857, in Woodford, Ill., and was there educated in the public schools. His paternal great-grandfather was Solomon Hazen, his paternal grandparents being Lyman and Polly (Ingraham) Hazen. His parents were Horace and Sarah A. (Kellogg) Hazen, the former born in Hartford, Vt., in 1823, and the latter in the same State in 1827. The father came to Illinois from Vermont in 1853, the journey from Ohio to Champaign being made with teams. Fred was reared on his father's farm, where he remained until February, 1876, when he moved to Champaign County and bought a farm of eighty acres in Newcomb Township. He served as Township Collector for one term, school trustee for a similar period, and at present (1904) holds the office of School Director. In religion he adheres to the Methodist faith.

Mr. Hazen was united in marriage in 1886 to Miss Lelia Bonner, who is a native of Ohio, whence she moved to Illinois and acquired her education in the public schools in Champaign and the State Normal at Normal, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Hazen the following children have been born: Kate, Edna, George, Fred, Jr., and Francis Lyman.

HORACE HAZEN (deceased) was born July 13, 1823, at Pomfret, Vt., the son of Lyman and Polly (Ingraham) Hazen, natives of the Green Mountain State. His mother died when he was about three years of age, and he was brought up by a guardian, Abner Fuller, of Stowe, Vt. He was treated by his foster parents with all the love and consideration bestowed upon an own child. That he appreciated their kindness was later shown by his buying and managing the old homestead, when he reached his maturity. To this place, three years later, he took his wife in the person of Sarah Ann Kellogg, a native of Vermont, to whom he was married June 2, 1847. She was the daughter of Warren and Jennie (Gregg) Kellogg, also natives of Vermont. Together they worked faithfully, and kindly took care of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller; but, six years later, reluctantly retired to seek another home in the new West.

In the spring of 1853, Mr. Hazen, together with his wife and her father (her mother having previously died), came to Woodstock, Ohio. In the fall of the same year, they joined a colony of nine or ten families, who drove across the country into Illinois. They passed through Mahomet, then called Middletown, and then on to Clinton, DeWitt County, where some relatives of Mrs. Hazen were living. From there they went on to Metamora, Woodford County, where they lived during the following winter. Then Mr. Hazen and his three brothers-in-law bought adjoining farms.

On his eighty acres Mr. Hazen erected a good house and barn, and made substantial improvements, including the planting of an orchard and shade trees. Later he bought eighty acres adjoining, but in 1875, sold out at a fair price, and came to Champaign County. Here he purchased 340 acres of good land near Mahomet, and, as the years passed, instituted numerous changes which greatly increased the beauty and value of the homestead. His object in coming to Champaign County was to secure enough land to enable him to locate his boys near him.

Mr. Hazen died March 18, 1905, at his farm home in Newcomb Township, and was buried in Shiloh Cemetery by the side of his beloved wife, who died January 15, 1897. His death was greatly mourned by his sons, grandchil-

dren and neighbors. He was a Republican in politics, but never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to give his attention to his home and farm. He was a charitable man, and always willing to help in any good cause or case of need.

The three surviving sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hazen are: Fred, Pearl and Mark. Fred, the eldest, married Lelia M. Bonner, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio. Her father, W. J. Bonner, removed from Ohio to Illinois many years ago, and here she grew to womanhood and acquired her education in the public schools of Champaign, and the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill., and became a successful teacher in Champaign County. To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hazen the following named children have been born: Kate E., Edna B., George W., Fred, Jr., and Francis Lyman. The second son, Pearl Hazen, married Adeline Jayne, and their children are: Sarah A., Horace A., Martha Jennette, Wiley Eugene and Edwin Mark. The third son married Cora Funston, a daughter of John Funston (now deceased), and they live in Champaign. Daniel (who is deceased) married Jessie L. Reeder, a daughter of J. H. Reeder, of Metamora (now deceased). Of this union one child was born, Cecil R. They reside at Fisher, Ill. George, the eldest of the family, was accidentally killed. He was married to Emma Ellis, then of Metamora. To them was born one daughter, Nellie, who is married to Joseph Fletcher, of Salisbury, Mo. Their children are Mildred and Hazen. Another son, Ed., lived to maturity, when he was called hence. Two daughters died many years ago: Ellen, aged two years, and Alma, aged seven years. The three surviving sons of Mr. Hazen, like their father, are staunch Republicans. Fred is an efficient member of the School Board, and has been on the Township Central Committee many years.

ROBERT FRANKLIN HEATER was born October 14, 1859, in Urbana, Ill., the son of Harrison and Mary Jane (Yeazel) Heater, both natives of Ohio. They moved to Ford County, Ill., where the mother died in 1869. The family subsequently moved to Champaign County, and resided in Stanton Township. In politics, the father was a Democrat, and he

and his wife were members of the Methodist Church.

Robert F. Heater received his mental training in the schools of Champaign and Ford County, after which he worked for "Zack" Corray and others for a number of years. He then rented the Lydia Merrett farm for five years, worked three years on the E. A. Shaw farm, and five years on the farm of Mr. Yeazel. In 1898 he bought his present farm of eighty acres, where he has built a barn and outbuildings, and has generally improved the place. In politics he supports the Republican party, although the other members of his family are Democrats. Socially he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor.

In 1886, Mr. Heater was united in marriage to Miss Annie Burley, of Stanton Township, who is a daughter of Joseph and Susanne (Motsebacher) Burley, both natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Heater have been born four children: Haulsie, Dottie, John and Robert.

WILLIAM AMES HEATH was born June 29, 1862, in Sullivan County, Ind., and was a member of the Class of '83 in the University of Illinois. He entered the Champaign National Bank at Champaign, Ill., as a messenger, in May, 1883. In March, 1902, he resigned after holding the office of cashier for several years, and became State Bank Examiner, supervising State banking institutions in Chicago and vicinity. In November, 1904, he was chosen Vice-President of the Hibernian Banking Association in the City of Chicago, and in January, 1905, was elected to a Directorship in the same institution. While a resident of Champaign, Mr. Heath served at times both as City and School Treasurer, and was twice a delegate from Champaign County to Republican State conventions. In 1901 he was named by the Governor as a member of the Illinois State Commission to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Mr. Heath removed his residence to Evanston, Ill., in December, 1904, but still holds his properties in Champaign, and remains on the Board of Directors of the Champaign National Bank.

On June 17, 1890, Mr. Heath was united in marriage with Clara Owens, who was born in Baltimore County, Md., where she pursued

her early studies. Three children are the offspring of their union, namely: Nathaniel P., William O. and Florence B.

Politically Mr. Heath is a supporter of the Republican party. Religiously he worships in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Sigma Chi (collegiate) Fraternity, and is also fraternally associated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

U. D. HECOX was born in Lockport, N. Y., January 21, 1849, the son of Carlos Y. and Clara Shaw (Dickson) Hecox, the former being a native of New York and the latter of Indiana. They were married in the Hoosier State and later moved to Lockport, where they remained for two years and then moved to Mahomet, Champaign County, Ill., in 1856. The father was a Methodist preacher, and an active member of the ministry until his death in April, 1894. His wife's death occurred in 1871.

The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the public schools of Champaign County, which was supplemented by a course in a commercial college, where he received a diploma, certifying his qualifications as a bookkeeper. In this occupation he was engaged for several years. Afterwards, for eight years, he was engaged in railroading, and then conducted a lumber yard in Sidney for nineteen years. Disposing of this business in 1904, he took charge of the Farmer's Elevator, as manager. The firm deals in grain, coal, pumps, etc., the plant is new, and the elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bushels.

Mr. Hecox was married in 1883, to Lucretia Wathen, and they have two children: Elizabeth B. and Cedric D.

In politics he is a Republican; has served as Village Tax Collector and Treasurer, and was President of the Village for two terms. Socially Mr. Hecox is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder.

GEORGE S. HEFFLEY was born in Williamsport, Warren County, Ind., August 22, 1873, the son of Benjamin E. and E. F. (Smith) Heffley, natives of Indiana and Iowa, respectively. The father is of German extrac-

tion, while the mother's ancestors were French. Benjamin E. Heffley followed the trade of house carpentry for many years, and with his brothers, James and Barton R., enlisted in an Indiana regiment during the Civil War, and took part in many battles. Although he had many narrow escapes, he was never wounded or captured. James was killed in battle. Benjamin E. was severely wounded in one engagement, from the effects of which he has suffered during the later years of his life.

Mr. Heffley came to Urbana in 1889, and has since resided in that city, where he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father, John Heffley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a shoemaker by trade. His death occurred about the year 1884, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife's maiden name was Anna Gregory. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Heffley are Joseph D. and Elizabeth Smith, who came from Iowa, but now reside in Oklahoma, their ages being, respectively, eighty-three and seventy-six years. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph D. Smith was among the first in Iowa to respond to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War, serving for three months, after which he enlisted in a three-years' regiment.

Benjamin E. Heffley was one of six children, five of whom are still living. His wife was one of seven children, all of whom survive. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Heffley, six are living.

George S. Heffley, the subject of this sketch, received his early mental training in the common schools of Vermilion County and Danville, Ill., and later, learned the carpenter's trade. He became actively engaged in business in Urbana, September 4, 1899, since which time he has successfully conducted a second-hand furniture, repairing and upholstering store, and also a carpenter shop at No. 110 West Elm street. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. (of which he is Master Workman), the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Court of Honor, the Carpenter's Union, and has been a member of the Volunteer Fire Company, of Urbana, for the past three years. He was married May 19, 1895, to Miss A. S.

Taylor, a native of Indiana, and they have four children.

FRED HEIMLICHER was born in Switzerland, in 1872, and at an early age came to the United States, where his mental training was obtained in the public schools. In 1881 he located in Pennsylvania, where he remained one year and then removed to Ohio. In 1892 he came to Champaign, Ill., and was here employed as engineer in the Urbana & Champaign Power Plant, which supplies electricity for lighting the city, and power for running the interurban car line between Champaign and Danville. The plant has fourteen dynamos, ranging from 40 to 1,000 horse-power, and eight boilers. Mr. Heimlicher had charge of about twenty men at the power house. This position he resigned in May, 1905, and is now employed in connection with the heating plant of the University of Illinois.

Socially, the subject of this sketch is a member of the K. O. T. M. In 1897, Mr. Heimlicher was married to Lena Schlorff, of Champaign, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Ruth, Leslie and Marguerite.

JOHN HEINZ was born in 1850, in Peoria County, Ill., where he received a public school education. He was reared on a farm until 1884, when he moved to Champaign County, and located on a farm of 320 acres, near Pesotum. In 1902 he sold his farm and moved to Pesotum village, where he lives retired from active life. In religion, he is a Catholic.

Mr. Heinz was married in 1874, to Mary Leibel, who was born in Lancaster, Pa., where she was educated. Four children have been born to them, the two surviving being Albert and Lukie T.

The parents of Mr. Heinz were George and Katherine (Handlin) Heinz, both natives of Germany.

LUKIE HEINZ was born in 1878, in Stark County, Ill., where he received his education in the public schools. His parents were John and Mary (Leibel) Heinz, the former having been born in Illinois, and the latter, in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch spent the first 24 years of his life on a farm. In 1902, he moved to Pesotum, Champaign County, Ill., and there engaged in the agricultural imple-

ment and lumber business, under the firm name of Heinz & Heinz. The firm was organized in 1892, with a capital of \$14,000, which has been increased to \$18,000. It handles everything in the line of farm implements, buggies, lumber, etc., and also carries on an undertaking and embalming business.

In politics Mr. Heinz is a Democrat, and in religious views a Catholic. In 1898 he was married to Annie M. Reinhart, who was born and educated in Champaign County, Ill. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heinz, —Odella, Edith and one who died in infancy.

E. M. HELM, railway mail clerk, Sidney, Ill., was born in Grant County, Ind., in 1849, and is a son of James M., and Agnes Helm. In 1853 he accompanied his parents to Champaign County, where his father bought land in Crittenden Township, and successfully followed farming there for many years. The father served as township treasurer, and owned 320 acres of land at the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. Mrs. Helm died in 1892. Of the children born to them six survive, the subject of this sketch being the fifth in order of birth.

E. M. Helm was reared on his father's farm, and received his early education in the public schools. This was supplemented by an academic course in Indiana. Mr. Helm followed farming until the spring of 1881. In response to the last call for volunteers during the Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, one Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities. In 1881 he was appointed to a position in the railway mail service, in the Fifth Division, running between St. Louis and Toledo, a position in which he has continued ever since. His home is in Sidney, Ill., where he has a pleasant house, and is the owner of five lots.

In politics Mr. Helm is a Republican, and is serving as a member of the School Board. In 1869 he was married to Beulah Stanley, and they are the parents of the following named children: A. Franklin, Rose E., Elmer F., Charles S., C. W., Eva, Ray, Hazel and Agnes. As a veteran of the Civil War, Mr. Helm is identified with the G. A. R.

PETER SHAW HENSLEY was born in Ripley, Ohio, January 1, 1833, a son of Archibald

P. and Wealthy (Shaw) Hensley, the former a native of Eastern Kentucky, and the latter of Brown County, Ohio. He received his education in Ripley, Ohio, and moved to Champaign County in the spring of 1855, since which time he has made his home in Hensley Township. At the out-break of the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, Second Illinois Cavalry, in which he served three years. He now follows the industry of farming. In politics he is a Republican, and socially belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

On November 5, 1868, Mr. Hensley was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. Herrick, who was born February 10, 1842, in Cleveland, Ohio, where she received her education in the public schools. The following named children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hensley: Lorin P. and Flora B. (both deceased), Archie A., Gordon, Lee G., and Olive M.

MRS. NANCY HICKLE was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 9, 1847, and there attended the public schools. Her husband, Amos Hickle, was also a native of Ross County, Ohio, where he was born April 23, 1842. In the spring of 1879, he moved to Piatt County, Ill., and purchased a farm of 320 acres, which he sold in February, 1890. He then came to Hensley Township, Champaign County, and rented a 320-acre farm, which he conducted until April 11, 1899, at which date his death occurred. In 1892 Mr. Hickle bought a farm comprising 160 acres in Nebraska, which the family still retains. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, First Ohio Cavalry, and served for three years, during which time he participated in several of the most important battles of the war.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Hickle, with the assistance of two of her sons, has been carrying on the farm work. In religion she is a Methodist. To her and her husband were born the following named children: Samuel; Ella Hall; Alice Clevenger; Charles; Earl, who purchased a farm of 620 acres in Louisiana; Wilbur; Bertie and Bertha D.

CALVIN HIGGINS (deceased) was born in Genesee County, N. Y., January 13, 1805, of Scotch antecedents. He was reared in New York State, where, in his youth, he learned the shipbuilder's trade. At this he worked in different ports on the lakes until 1837, when he

came with his wife and children to Illinois, settling first in Clark County. Some time later, he removed to Champaign County, and established his home in Urbana. He was elected one of the pioneer Justices of the Peace of Urbana, and served continuously in that office and as Police Magistrate, until his death, on February 15, 1876. He was Postmaster of Urbana during the administration of President Buchanan.

Mr. Higgins married Miss Amanda Gere, who was born in Vermont, June 15, 1802, was reared in New York State and received a thorough education, subsequently being a teacher in Buffalo, N. Y., for a number of years. She later came to Urbana, Ill., where she established a private school, which she conducted with notable success until she was sixty years of age. Mrs. Higgins was one of the earliest teachers in Urbana, as well as one of the most prominent, and contributed much to the cause of popular education. Her death occurred March 20, 1874. Her only living children are Mrs. Jennie Tobias and Thomas J., both of Urbana.

WINFIELD SCOTT HINTON, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Newcomb Township, Champaign County, Ill., October 29, 1861, the son of Daniel F. D. and Francis (Rowe) Hinton, natives of Ross County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was Michael Hinton, a native of Virginia, while on the maternal side, his grandfather was William Rowe, who was born in Maryland. Winfield Scott Hinton was reared on his father's farm in Newcomb Township, where he attended the public schools, and remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty-nine years of age. He then bought a 240-acre farm in Brown Township, which he has improved, and has erected new buildings on the place.

In politics Mr. Hinton is a Democrat, and has served two terms as Town Clerk of Newcomb Township. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in religion, is connected with the M. P. Church.

On January 8, 1891, Mr. Hinton was married to Emma M. Pollock, who was born near Bloomington, Ill., and received her education at the Onarga Seminary. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinton have been born three children: Stanley W., Virgil H. and Vivian Francis.

ARTHUR ORR HOWELL (deceased), former farmer and manufacturer of Champaign, County, Ill., was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, November 15, 1819, a son of Daniel G. and Jean (Lyll) Howell. Authentic records trace the Howell family to William Howell, gentleman, of Wedon, Buckinghamshire, England, who died in November, 1557. He was supposed to be a lineal descendant of Prince Hoel, of Wales. His grandson, Edward Howell, sold the grandfather's estate, and came to America in 1639. Major John Howell, the son of Edward, was born in 1625, and died in 1696. His tombstone, at Southampton on Long Island, bears the inscription "Tenax propositi" ("tenacious of purpose.")

Representing the eighth generation from William Howell, Gideon Howell, the great-great-grandson of Major John Howell, was born in 1728, and died in 1803. He married Sarah Gordon, lived in Morris County, N. J., and had a son, Daniel Gideon Howell, the next in line of succession, who was born in 1765 and died in 1790. Daniel married Eunice, a daughter of Captain James Keen, and in 1790 moved to North Bend, Ohio, with the Cleves Symmes party, Cleves Symmes being one of the founders of Cincinnati. Daniel Gideon Howell died in July, 1790, and was buried in the block house at North Bend, for fear of desecration of his remains by the Indians. A month later, his son, Daniel G., was born, the first white male child born in the Miami country, a fact inscribed on his tombstone at North Bend, after his death in 1866.

Daniel G. Howell represented the tenth generation, and married Jean Lyall, daughter of David Lyall, a Scotch sea-captain, and Catherine (Mungall) Lyall, whose father came from Edinburgh to teach law in Princeton University. Jean Lyall was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1801, and died in North Bend, Ohio, in 1880. Her son, Arthur Orr, the founder of the family in Champaign County, Ill., represents the eleventh generation from William, of Wedon, Buckinghamshire.

In early life, Arthur Orr Howell learned the tanner's trade. At Lisbon, Conn., in 1846, he married Lemira Hastings, a New England woman of culture and refinement, and in 1853 came to Champaign County, purchasing a quarter-section of land north of Urbana. In 1854 his wife returned to Ohio and died there, leaving a

son, Walter Stanton Howell. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Howell, together with John Rankin and James Wiley, invested in several hundred acres of land, the titles to some of the tracts being signed by Franklin Pierce and Abraham Lincoln. On February 26, 1856, Mr. Howell married Rebecca Weeks Barnes, who was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1818, and died in 1896.

Mrs. Howell was of New England parentage and English ancestry, and is recalled as a woman of noble and generous impulse. She left two daughters, Lemira Hastings and Carrie Barnes Howell.

In the spring of 1862, Mr. Howell enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventy-second Volunteer Infantry, and soon after was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He participated in the following engagements and battles: Paducah, Memphis, Holly Springs, Clarksville, Richmond, Champion Hill, Grand Gulf, Big Black, Raymond, the two charges at Vicksburg and the subsequent forty-seven days' siege of that place. On November 25, 1863, he was appointed Superintendent of the Freedmen's Camp at Natchez, Miss., which, at one time, contained 3,000 refugees. On March 23, 1864, he was made Captain of Company H, Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, and during the following summer participated in three engagements around Fort Marengo, Concordia Parish, La. He was mustered out August 4, 1865.

Returning to his farm in Champaign County, Mr. Howell subsequently operated a saw-mill. Later he engaged in the brick and tile manufacturing business, and was the first to demonstrate the fact that tile could be made of prairie clay, thus bringing the product within the reach of the farmers of Illinois.

In September, 1887, Mr. Howell married Mrs. Anna Wiswall, who survives, his death occurring January 8, 1900. Mrs. Howell was born near Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Pennington. Her father was a farmer by occupation, in religious views was a Methodist, and politically a Democrat. Mr. Howell was a stanch churchman, and one of the early members of the First Congregational Church in West Urbana, now Champaign.

JONATHAN C. HOWSER (deceased) was born near Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio, October 16, 1821. His grandfather, Abraham H., came from Germany to this country and

settled in Maryland, removing from there to Kentucky. His father, Christopher H., was reared in Kentucky and moved from there to Clermont County, Ohio, where he became a wealthy farmer, owning 1,000 acres of land. Mr. Howser was educated in the common schools and came to Illinois in 1856, settling in Champaign County. He returned to Ohio a year later, remaining there until 1860, and then came to Illinois, settling on a farm in St. Joseph Township which he developed into a fine estate. He was prominent among his contemporaries as a stock-raiser. He was a Republican in politics, and held the offices of Commissioner of Highways and School Director. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Howser married, in 1843, Margaret J. Dillman, who was born in Brown County, Ohio. She died at the homestead in St. Joseph Township, in 1891, and there Mr. Howser died in 1892. Their living children are Mrs. John H. Hudson and L. H., of Urbana; Robert C., of Indianola, Iowa; Mrs. J. D. Laughlin, of Zillah, Wash.; and Christopher L., of Urbana.

LEONIDAS H. HOWSER, a retired farmer, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 29, 1846, the eldest son of Jonathan C. and Margaret (Dillman) Howser. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Illinois and settled on a farm of 240 acres, which the elder Howser purchased in St. Joseph Township, Champaign County, in 1853. The son grew to manhood on this farm, and received his education in the public schools. Mr. Howser was trained to farming as a boy, and when he began business for himself he purchased a farm adjoining that of his father, and was successfully engaged in grain and stock-raising there until 1899, when he removed to Urbana. He was especially prominent among the farmers of this region for many years as a cattle and hog raiser and a breeder of Belgian draft horses.

Mr. Howser's original farm consisted of 200 acres, and to this he has since added 220 acres, making in all 420 acres of the finest farming land in a region noted for its splendid lands. Since he came to Urbana he has not been actively engaged in business other than looking after his own interests and exercising general supervision over his large farming opera-

tions. During his residence in the county both Mr. and Mrs. Howser were active members of the Christian Church in Philo Township. Upon coming to Urbana they united with the First Methodist Church of this city, and Mr. Howser is now one of the Stewards of this church.

In 1867 Mr. Howser married Miss Isabel Hudson, a daughter of John Hudson, of St. Joseph Township. Mrs. Howser died in 1874 leaving one son and one daughter. The son, William R. Howser, is a resident of Urbana; the daughter,



LEONIDAS H. HOWSER.

ter, now Mrs. E. R. Havard, lives in Holdrege, Neb. In 1880 Mr. Howser married as his second wife, Miss Emma C. Sampson, a daughter of Nelson Sampson, of Sidney Township, Champaign County. The only child born of this union is Miss Edith B., a student at the University of Illinois.

GEORGE W. HUBBARD was born in Durham, Conn., June 25, 1853, a son of Thomas S. and Jane (Woodruff) Hubbard. He was educated in the public schools of Urbana and at the University of Illinois, having been one of the first students enrolled at the now famous institution just named. After completing his education he became a clerk in his father's

hardware store and was admitted as a member of the firm of Hubbard & Sons in 1874. He succeeded the elder Hubbard as head of the firm at the latter's death, and for many years before that time had been the active manager of the business.

From 1885 to 1887 Mr. Hubbard was City Treasurer of Urbana, and from 1890 to 1895 was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1895 he was elected Mayor of the city and filled that position for two terms, thereafter inaugurating an era of progress in the city's administration, bringing all his influence to bear in favor of various public improvements. He was especially active, both as a public official and as a citizen, in securing the location of the Big Four railway shops at Urbana, thus bringing to this city the most important manufacturing enterprise in the county. Mr. Hubbard's political affiliations are with the Republican party and he has been prominent in its councils and active in the conducting of its campaigns.

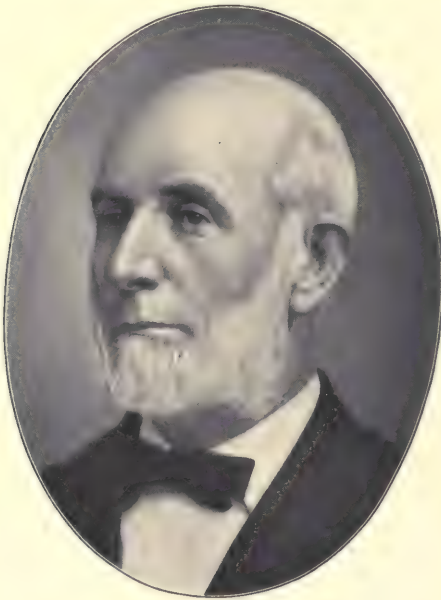
In 1874 Mr. Hubbard was married to Miss Edna P. Post, of Cromwell, Conn. Their living children are: G. Wallace, of Chicago; May W.; Mrs. Jennie Kamp; Julia, and Ernest T., of Urbana.

HARRY T. HUBBARD, a prominent merchant of Urbana, Ill., and the son of Thomas S. and Jane E. Hubbard, was born January 4, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Urbana and in the University of Illinois, graduating from the latter institution with the Class of '86, receiving the degree of B. A. He became associated with the firm of Hubbard & Sons in 1887, and still continues as one of its enterprising members. Mr. Hubbard was married, May 12, 1887, to Miss Margaret Riley, a daughter of Ninian A. Riley, and they have one son, Frank Wylls, who was born May 12, 1888.

In political affiliations Mr. Hubbard is a Republican. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Urbana Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Urbana Chapter, R. A. M., Urbana Council, R. & S. M., Urbana Commandery, K. T., and Mahommed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Peoria, Ill. He has thrice held the position of High Priest in Urbana Chapter, R. A. M., also Thrice Illustrious Master of Urbana Council, R. & S. M., and is at present commander of Urbana Commandery, Knights Templar.

THOMAS S. HUBBARD (deceased), pioneer merchant, was born in Cromwell, Conn., August 25, 1825, and was the descendant of an old New England family. He was fitted for college in the schools of his native town and then entered Yale College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the Class of 49, President Dwight, the head of the college for many years, being one of his classmates.

After leaving college Mr. Hubbard turned his attention to business pursuits and was engaged in the manufacture of Japanned tin-ware and



THOMAS S. HUBBARD.

general hardware business at Durham, Conn., until 1854, when he left that State to come to Illinois. He established his home in Urbana, where he at once became prominent as a man of affairs and a leader of enterprises calculated to build up and improve the town. He started the first bank in Champaign County at Urbana, and later was cashier of the Grand Prairie Bank, which had a branch in Champaign. He founded the hardware house now operated by his sons, under the name of Hubbard & Sons, and was at the head of this business until his death, which occurred May 28, 1902.

The firm of Hubbard & Sons is one of the

oldest business houses in Champaign County, and none has had a more honorable record or higher standing in the community. During the later years of his life Mr. Hubbard gave a share of his attention to real estate interests in Urbana, and laid out and inaugurated the improvement of "Hubbard's Addition," which promises to become one of the finest residence portions of the city. Hubbard Avenue, one of the streets in this subdivision, perpetuates his name also in this connection. He was a scholarly and accomplished man, as well as a successful man of affairs, and the educational, moral, and religious betterment of the community always appealed to him strongly. Movements in this behalf received his aid and encouragement under all circumstances. Mr. Hubbard was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Urbana, and before the church could maintain a regular pastor he was instrumental in filling the pulpit almost continually with ministers from Chicago and elsewhere. The visiting ministers were entertained at his home to such an extent that it became known among the pioneers as "The Preacher's Hotel." He was an elder of this church from the time it was founded until his death, and filled many other positions of trust and responsibility. In 1888 he was one of the representatives of the Bloomington Presbytery in the General Assembly, which met that year in Philadelphia. Before the war Mr. Hubbard was one of the strong anti-slavery men of Urbana, and became a member of the Republican party when it came into existence. He adhered to this political faith to the end of his life, but held no offices other than as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Urbana.

In 1849 Mr. Hubbard married Miss Jane E. Woodruff, a daughter of Dr. Wyllis Woodruff, who was a prominent physician of Meriden, Conn. Mrs. Hubbard survives her husband and lives at the old family homestead in Urbana. Their living children are: George W., Harry T., Mrs. Minnie Lindley, of Urbana, and Mrs. Insley, of Albuquerque, N. M.

EDWARD HUCKIN (deceased) was born in England, December 5, 1847, the son of Thomas and Eliza (Higgins) Huckin. Thomas Huckin was born at Bhampton, England, November 30, 1820, and on December 12, 1842, was married to Eliza Higgins, who was born June 23, 1821.

They came to America in 1855, and were the parents of six children, of whom Edward was the third. Edward Huckin, the immediate subject of this sketch, was first married to Miss Anna Colman in 1868, who died three months after her marriage. On September 31, 1872, he married Mary Jane Hayes, daughter of William and Mary (Bennett) Hayes, and two children were born of this union: Mary Jane (Mrs. William J. Hiller, of Ogden, Ill.) and Joseph H., who died at the age of seven months. Mrs. Huckin died in November, 1876, and on February 4, 1878, Mr. Huckin married his third wife, Caroline J. Hayes, born October 4, 1854, the daughter of Richard and Lizzie (Pierson) Hayes, and a cousin of his second wife, Mary J. Hayes. Of his third marriage there were six children, namely: Margaret A., born February 1, 1879, and is now a sales-lady in one of the leading drygoods stores in Champaign; Roxie P., born January 26, 1881, and is a teacher in the public schools; Eliza A., born February 14, 1883, died September 26, 1896; Franklin R., born July 31, 1885, and is now engaged in teaching; Edward Ray, born May 10, 1888; and Richard P., born January 15, 1891. (Edward Ray and Richard P. are in school). Mr. Huckin died March 22, 1893, aged forty-six years.

CHRISTOPHER HUDSON was born in Dearborn County, Ind., July 18, 1841, and in 1857 came to Champaign County, settling on a farm near Mayview. On August 6, 1862, he enlisted from Champaign County, as a private under Captain Joseph Park, Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (a three years' regiment), Colonel A. W. Mack commanding. The regiment was organized at Kankakee, Ill., mustered into the service August 22, 1862, and was immediately ordered to Columbus, Ky., arriving there on the 29th. There the regiment was supplied with arms and performed fatigue and picket duty until October 4. It was then ordered to Bolivar, Tenn., and assigned to the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, later to the Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the following engagements: Holly Springs, Miss.; Waterford, Miss.; embarked on steamer "Fort Wayne" at Memphis, Tenn., moved down the river and was fired upon by guerrillas from the opposite shore, several men being wounded and the vessel disabled; the siege of Vicksburg; the siege

of Jackson; the Yazoo City expedition, which included engagements at Benton, Vaughn, Deasonville, and Yazoo City; the siege of Mobile and capture of Spanish Fort. At Fort Blakeley, Ala., Mr. Hudson took part in the final charge and was the first to plant the colors on the enemy's works. He suffered from ill-health, and late in October, 1863, was granted a thirty days' furlough, which was extended to sixty days, at the end of which time he re-joined his regiment and served faithfully until he received his honorable discharge at Galveston,



CHRISTOPHER HUDSON.

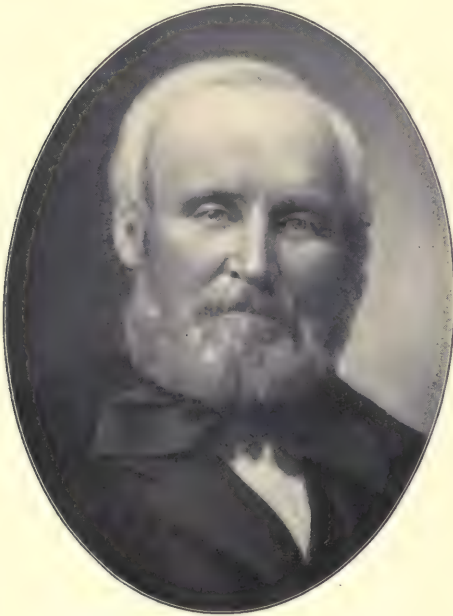
Texas, July 22, 1865, the document being delivered to him at Chicago, Ill., at the close of the war. He was with his command and took part in all its movements and battles, except while furloughed home for sixty days. He performed gallant service for the Government and the Nation, achieving a record to be proud of, both on the march and on fields of battle.

On April 18, 1875, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. (Ditto) Umbanhower, of Urbana, and to them were born the following named children: Joseph, Allen and Effie May (twins), John W., Cecil Franklin, Gracie May (deceased), and two sons who died in infancy unnamed. Mr. Hudson at one time filled the

office of School Director in Urbana, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. His death occurred March 24, 1904.

Besides his widow the deceased leaves a daughter, Effie May, who resides in Urbana, and two sons, Joseph, of Urbana, and John, who is in the United States army at Fort Miles, near San Francisco, Cal.

PHILIP HUMMEL was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, June 13, 1815. His father, Peter Hummel, was a native of Germany. His



PHILIP HUMMEL.

grandfather on the paternal side was Matthias Hummel, the maternal grandfather being Wendell Braun, both of whom were born in Germany. Philip Hummel was a pupil in the public schools of his native land, and worked with his father on a farm there until 1853, when he emigrated to America. He located in Kane County, Ill., where for two years, he worked as a laborer. He bought land in Kaneville, remaining there until 1859, when he purchased 120 acres in East Bend Township, of which he was one of the early settlers. He has always been politically prominent as a Republican. As a citizen he is public spirited and is ever will-

ing to do anything in his power to advance the interests of his community. He contributed \$1,000 towards securing a narrow-gauge railroad through Champaign County, and, with a few of his fellow citizens, erected a school house.

In 1843 Mr. Hummel was married to Miss Lizzie Kill, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of two children,—Philip and Mary,—the latter being the wife of F. Bush. Mrs. Hummel died in 1848. Mr. Hummel's second wife was Miss Kate Bloss, also a native of Germany, by whom he had two children, Henry and Dora. The second Mrs. Hummel died in 1872. The present wife of Mr. Hummel was formerly Mrs. Amelia Herzberg, who was born in Prussia, and is a daughter of Frederick Rusch. Her first husband was Herman Herzberg, who died in 1870. Two children were born of Mr. Hummel's third union—Frank and Hannah.

DR. CHARLES ALEXANDER HUNT was a native of Trenton, N. J., where he was born April 15, 1819, and where he continued to reside until he was thrown upon the world by the death of his father, at the tender age of thirteen years. Then in company with some of the older members of his father's family, he migrated to Ohio, where, through the aid of friends and a determination and perseverance that knew no such thing as fail, he succeeded in obtaining a fine English and classical education. When he became of age he entered the office of Dr. Gillett, of Springfield, Ohio. His medical studies were completed at the Ohio College of Medicine, Cincinnati, where he graduated with high honors, March 6, 1845. He did not cease study upon his graduation, through all his life being a close student and extensive reader.

In 1847 Dr. Hunt was married to Isabella Hopkins and removed to the Wabash valley, where he resided and practiced his profession both in Indiana and Illinois until he and his family removed to Urbana in 1855. Here he entered into the drug business, which, as a member of the firms of Hunt, Sim & Lindley, and later of Hunt & Sim, he continued until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. Although warmly attached to his profession, and ardently loving the scientific pursuits akin thereto, he in fact contracted a dislike for the details of medical practice. Abandoning the

profession for a time; he did not, however, abandon his studies and investigations connected with medicine and surgery, but was constantly engaged, when he had leisure to do so, in reading or writing upon topics pertaining thereto. He often published in the medical journals and local papers his theses showing great learning and original research. He also left among his papers many manuscripts written upon scientific and political topics. He was a Corresponding Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Natural Science.

The first guns fired upon Fort Sumter, in 1861, stirred within him a patriotic fervor which determined his future. As soon as his business could be closed and an opportunity for his services offered, he entered the military service of the Government as Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. Here, by his faithfulness to the sick under his charge and his knowledge of the healing art, he warmly attached to himself the officers and soldiers of the regiment. Always conscientious in the discharge of duty he neither knew nor desired to know any other way to faithfully stand at his post of duty here, let it lead where it might. The eventful siege of Vicksburg drew his regiment, and with it its Surgeon, to the post of danger. His hospital was located at Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, that point so renowned for its miasma and bad water, where he spent several months in constant personal care of the sick and wounded, during the summer of 1863. This continued until, worn out by disease, hardships and incessant professional labors, he started for his home and family, where he might recuperate his depleted system, or, if need be, die among friends; but the hope of again meeting the little ones at home and his faithful, loyal wife was never realized. Those in charge of the hospital boat which brought him north were compelled to leave him at the General Hospital at Mound City, on the 29th of July, in charge of Doctor Wardner, where he expired Sunday, August 2, 1863, only a few hours after the arrival of his wife, who, upon hearing of his illness, had hurried to his side. His neighbors at home were shocked by an unexpected dispatch from Mrs. Hunt announcing his death and the hour of her arrival with the remains. Sadly they met her at the north-bound train and bore the body of their esteemed friend to the home he so

much loved, and so much desired and expected to again visit.

His letters to his wife and friends, while in the service, breathed the most ardent attachment to home, family and friends, and often counted on the time when, duty fully done, he would turn his face homeward and again reunite family ties and engage in the privileges and duties of citizenship. But, alas! this was not to be; and he peacefully yielded up his life, as did so many others, that his country might be saved. Sorrowfully were his remains laid to rest by admiring and sorrowing friends amid surroundings so much loved by him in life.

His wife, Mrs. Isabella Hunt, after a widowhood of forty-two years, still survives him. His sons, Joseph E. and Cory A., both popular druggists, of Urbana, it will be remembered, died some years since in Urbana, greatly regretted. An only daughter, Sarah M., followed her father to the grave in 1865. One son, Lindley, alone survives.

Dr. Hunt was eminent in every sense. In the social circle, by his wit, his wisdom and his guileless attachment to his friends and associates, he warmed all hearts towards him. In the language of a prominent member of the medical staff, who was thrown much in his society, "He had no enemies and he deserved none." He was a leader in society, so far as taking the front in every movement for its elevation was concerned. In him the infant schools of the country had a faithful and very useful friend. The presence in the grounds of the Oregon Street School, Urbana, of so many fine shade-trees, is due to a movement started and fostered by Dr. Hunt, in the spring of 1860.

Dr. Hunt was an early friend of the slave and entered warmly into the movement for the formation of a party unfriendly to the extension of slavery. He served two terms as Mayor of Urbana. Upon political topics he wrote and published much, always in the most logical and convincing style. As a neighbor and a friend he was warm-hearted, obliging and sincere. We can do no better than to close with a quotation from an obituary notice published in a local paper of that day: "He was deeply learned in his profession, an elaborate and profound thinker and writer. In all those qualities which go to make up the good and honored citizen,

his life and character were rich; and in those qualities of heart and mind which endeared him strongly to his neighbors and friends, he abounded superlatively."

JEFFERSON HUSS.—The records of Champaign County show that in 1831, Mr. Huss entered lands in the Township of St. Joseph, about two miles north of what is now the village of Sidney. After building a home thereon and making some improvements, Mr. Huss yielded to his love for his childhood home, and in order to escape the rigors of the Illinois climate, returned to Kentucky, where he was born, and there spent several years. He then came back to Champaign County, and took up his permanent residence upon the lands which he entered, and which were among the earliest entries upon the Salt Fork.

In 1838, Mr. Huss was chosen as one of the three County Commissioners first elected by the people, his term of office being for three years. Again, in 1842, he was elected to the same office, and in which he served, in all, six years, greatly to the satisfaction of his constituency, then not very large.

Shortly after coming to this county Mr. Huss was married to Miss Street. He died in 1848, at the early age of forty-one years, at his home in the Salt Fork timber, leaving two sons, William W. and James R., both of whom now reside in Urbana. Some years after the death of Mr. Huss, his widow was married to F. W. Mattox, of Moultrie County, Ill. Mrs. Mattox died in 1863, at her home in Moultrie County. Soon thereafter her sons, having reached maturity, returned to Champaign County, and took possession of the land which their father had entered in 1831. This they have cultivated and improved for many years, until their farms are now among the most highly improved in the county.

Jefferson Huss and his two sons will long be remembered for their early labors in Champaign County, and for the prominent part taken by them in its local affairs.

GEORGE F. HYDE, postmaster and merchant, Rising Station, was born in Hensley Township, Champaign County, Ill., March 17, 1871; a son of Samuel A. and Catherine (Montgomery) Hyde, the former a native of Vigo County, Ind.,

and the latter of New Jersey. George F. Hyde's early education was acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course in the Quincy Business College. His youth was spent on a farm where he remained until 1898. In that year he moved to Rising Station, where he opened a store with a stock of merchandise valued at \$1,000, and he has since been successfully engaged in that line of business. In politics Mr. Hyde is a Republican, and in 1899 was appointed Postmaster of Rising Station, a position which he still holds. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1903 Mr. Hyde was married to Miss Mary Ada Mowry, who was born in Tazewell County, Ill., and educated in the public schools and the State University and Normal School.

SAMUEL A. HYDE was born in Vigo County, Ind., November 21, 1836, and received a common-school education. His paternal grandparents were Walter and Naomi (Popleton) Hyde, natives of Vermont. On the maternal side his grandparents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Nun) Franklin, who were born in New York. His parents, Samuel and Olive (Franklin) Hyde, were natives, respectively, of Vermont and New York. They were married in Vigo County, Ind., and resided there until 1844, when they moved to Vermilion County, Ill., and to Champaign in 1849, settling in Hensley township.

At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, Samuel A. Hyde enlisted as a private and served three years and three months. Since then he has been a resident of Hensley Township, and has assisted in changing that part of the county from a wilderness to one of the most attractive agricultural districts in the country. Mr. Hyde purchased the farm on which he now lives, consisting of eighty acres, in 1859, and later added to his original purchase, until now he owns 219 acres, on which he raises corn and stock. Politically he is a Republican, and in his religious views, a Methodist.

Mr. Hyde was united in marriage January 21, 1865, to Miss Catherine Montgomery, a native of New Jersey, who received a common-school education in that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Hyde were born twelve children. Of these, Oren, George, Charles, Harry, Rosa, and Wilber are still living. Five died in infancy, and Lizzie died at the age of twenty-four years.

JAMES K. ICE, druggist, Gifford, Ill., for the past eighteen years engaged in farming and stock-raising in Champaign County, is a native of Marion County, W. Va., where he was born April 8, 1844. On both sides of his family, Mr. Ice claimed pre-Revolutionary ancestry, and on the paternal side, longevity is a noticeable characteristic. His great-great-grandfather, Frederick Ice, who came from Prussia, Germany, long before the colonists began to rebel against English rule, brought with him a family, every member of which was killed by the Indians. This remote ancestor married, for his second wife, Mary Livingston, and he was 100 years old when Adam, the next in line of succession, was born. Frederick Ice lived to be 124 years old.

Adam Ice married Phoebe Bailes, and their son, Rawley, married Rachel Hayes. Oliver P. Ice, a son of Rawley, and the father of James K., was born in Marion County, W. Va., and married Sarah Ann Dent, a native of that county.

Sarah Ann Dent, the mother of James K., was the daughter of Dudley E. and Mahala (Berkshire) Dent, natives of Monongalia County, W. Va. Dudley E. Dent was the son of Captain John Dent, of Revolutionary fame, who, with other members of his company, in 1784, built a block-house camp at Morgantown, W. Va., where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Col. John Evans, the latter being colonel of Dent's regiment during the Revolution. Dudley E. Dent served in the War of 1812. Major James B. Dent, of Augusta, Ark., is the second cousin of James K. Ice. Sarah Ann (Dent) Ice died when her son, James K., was eight years old, and thereafter Oliver P. Ice married Martina Cunningham, who died June 29, 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years. Oliver P. Ice still lives, and is eighty-four years old.

James K. Ice received his mental training in the public schools of West Virginia, and accompanied his father and step-mother to Illinois in 1860, settling on a farm in Champaign County, which was his home for years. On September 20, 1863, he was married, in Urbana, Ill., to Nancy J. Butcher, who was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., July 11, 1846, a daughter of William J. and Marinda (Ullom) Butcher. Of this union thirteen children have been born, three of whom died in infancy. Wil-

liam H. died at the age of nine years and David W. and Oliver Sterling each at the age of nineteen years; Hortense is the wife of Rush Carley, of Piper City, Ill., Principal of City schools; Meldora, unmarried, an architect residing in Seattle, Wash., was the only woman graduate from the architectural department of the University of Illinois, in a class of 35, and was valedictorian of her class in 1897; Marinda, the wife of Earl Middleton, of Decatur, Ill., and is a graduate of the literary department of the University of Illinois, class of 1897; Laura Frances spent three years in the same institution, and is now a teacher in the public schools of Butte, Mont.; Nellie Gertrude, a graduate of the Conservatory of Music, of Chicago, class of 1903, is a teacher of music and harmony in Seattle, Wash.; Constance is a graduate of the high school at Decatur, Ill., and is living at home; and Noel Carlyle is a graduate of the high school at Clifford, Champaign County, Ill.

Mr. Ice and his family are members of the Christian Church, and he is politically a Democrat. No better proof of his high aims and loyalty to the best traditions of his family, and to society and the home, need be forthcoming, than the training which Mr. Ice has accorded his children, or the positions of trust and responsibility which their character and attainments enable them to fill. As a business man and farmer, his standing in the community is an enviable one, based upon ability, integrity, and perseverance.

WILLIAM J. ICKES was born in Adams County, Pa., May 31, 1839, the son of Jacob and Mary Ann (McLaughlin) Ickes. The father was a millwright by trade, and in the early 'forties moved with his family to Massillon, Ohio, where he owned and operated a mill for ten years. There the subject of this sketch obtained his mental training in the public schools. The family moved to Knoxville, Knox County, Ill., then to Peoria County, Ill., whence, in 1868, William J. Ickes came to Champaign County, his father and family following in 1869. Jacob Ickes bought 160 acres on Section 29, Crittenden Township, which he sold later, and purchased ninety-seven acres near Tolono; and on that farm, both parents resided until their death.

William J. Ickes remained with his parents until 1865, when he bought eighty acres of land

in Raymond Township. This he later sold, and purchased the 160 acre farm, on Section 22, Crittenden Township, upon which he now lives and follows general farming. Mr. Ickes enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry early in 1865, and served until the close of the war, his regiment being disbanded at Memphis, Tenn. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as School Director. Socially, he is a member of the G. A. R.

Mr. Ickes was married June 27, 1865, to Annie Holten, and they are the parents of the following named children: James; Jacob; Emma, wife of T. Burns; Nellie, who married James O'Neil; Charles; Frank; Daisy; Mary, who is a teacher in the public school; Harry, Susie and Frank. The two last named died in infancy.

AUGUSTUS IUNGERICH was born in Perry County, Pa., August 3, 1844, a son of Michael and Barbara Iungerich, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1866 at the age of eighty-seven years, the mother's death occurring in 1884. They were the parents of eight children, Augustus being the youngest.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and later was apprenticed to the cabinet-making and carpenter's trade. Although not of legal age at the outbreak of the Civil War, he offered his services and enlisted August 6, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, but on reaching Harrisburg was rejected on account of his youth. He soon after enlisted for nine months' service in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, re-enlisting in the spring of 1865, and serving until mustered out under general orders at the close of the war. Among the principal engagements in which he participated were the first battle of Fredericksburg, and the battle of Chancellorsville. He passed through all the battles uninjured, and at the close of hostilities, returned to Pennsylvania.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Iungerich moved to Champaign County, and for a time worked by the month on a farm, later renting land near Bondville. In 1883 he bought his present home-stead, consisting of 160 acres, located in Rantoul Township, Champaign County, in the north-east quarter of Section 22. For this land he

paid \$31.25 per acre, and has since refused \$160 per acre. It took twenty years of hard and incessant work to bring his property to its present condition, all the improvements on the place, including a commodious residence, with barns and other out-buildings, having been made by himself or under his instructions; for its size, the farm is equal to any in the township. He served as a member of the School Board for nine years. Socially he is a member of Seaver Post, No. 253, G. A. R., Rantoul.

Mr. Iungerich was married February 15, 1866, at Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa., to Elizabeth F., a daughter of John S. Young, and of this union four children have been born, namely: William, who is married and is engaged in sheep farming near Fort Morgan, Colo.; George, who is a farmer in Rantoul Township; Ella, wife of Harry Jarvis, of Pana, Ill., and Harry, who resides at home.

The father of Mrs. Iungerich was a Sergeant in the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War; was made a prisoner, and remained for nine months in Andersonville Prison. He was a carpenter by trade.

CHARLES R. IUNGERICH, Attorney, with offices over No. 10 Main Street, Champaign, was born in Perry County, Pa. His parents were Jacob and Elmira J. (Cox) Iungerich, both being natives of Pennsylvania where the father followed farming. Both parents were prominent members of the Lutheran Church. Jacob Iungerich died August 22, 1883, at the age of forty-eight years. His father, Michael Iungerich, was born near Amsterdam, Holland, but in the latter part of the eighteenth century he came to America on account of the freedom to be enjoyed in this country, and settled in Pennsylvania. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Tressler, died when over ninety years of age. They reared a large family, of whom but two are deceased. Mrs. Iungerich, the mother of the subject of this sketch, some three years after the death of Jacob Iungerich, intermarried with August Pfisterer in Indianapolis, Ind., and they are now honored residents of Harrisburg, Pa. Mrs. Pfisterer is now past sixty-seven years of age and a member of the Lutheran Church. Her parents were Col. William and Christina (Rider) Cox, who died at

the ages of eighty-four and eighty-three years, respectively. They reared a large family of whom all but one are yet living. Charles R. is one of five children, namely; Anna B., now intermarried with Dr. Lyman Hall of Des Moines, Iowa; Cary T., a prominent farmer near Champaign, Ill., who married Miss Minnie Shafer of Mahomet, Ill., and they have two children, Eva and Mazie; Olive May, who died during the diphtheria epidemic of 1891 at the age of twelve years; and an unnamed infant who died in infancy.

Charles R. Iungerich was educated at the University of Illinois. He finished his law course in the office of Capt. Thomas J. Smith, of Champaign, was admitted to the bar October 4, 1899, thereafter remaining with Capt. Smith for about one year. In the summer of 1900 he opened an office of his own and has there since followed his profession in which he has been very successful, having been engaged in many of the important cases that have come before the courts of his own county as well as adjoining counties. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a communicant of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Iungerich is a staunch Republican and has always taken an active part in politics both in the councils of the party and on the stump.

Mr. Iungerich was married in 1898 to Miss Ada B. Hays, a native of Iowa and a daughter of William and Amanda C. (Earle) Hays, and to Mr. and Mrs. Iungerich have been born two children, Viola and Hazel Eldora. Mrs. Iungerich is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM HENRY JACKSON, retired farmer, Urbana, and early resident of Champaign County, is a native of Portsmouth City, Scioto County, Ohio, where he was born October 21, 1852. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Styles) Jackson, were born in Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and the latter died in 1867. John Jackson was born in 1801, and died at the age of eighty-one years. In youth he learned the carpenter's trade in Portsmouth, Ohio, and came with his family to Champaign County in 1854, when his son, William Henry, was two years old. After farming for a few years he moved to Urbana and worked at his trade, becoming, in time, a builder and contractor of note. He had few of the advantages

enjoyed by the builders of today, all work being accomplished by hand, and requiring far more skill and patience. He was one of the builders of the old Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination he and his wife belonged. During the Civil War (in 1863), he was employed by the Government in Tennessee. First a Whig, and later a Republican, he transmitted his principles to his three sons, William Henry, James A. and Thomas E.

In early boyhood, William Henry Jackson attended the old Silver school, still standing in Urbana Township. At the age of nine years he began working by the month, receiving four dollars per month and board for his services. He was thrifty and economical, and when fifteen years old (March 4, 1884), he bought eighty acres of land on Section 34, Urbana Township. At a later period he purchased eighty acres more, all of which he devoted to general farming. In the spring of 1892 he retired from farming and located at No. 107 N. Central street, Urbana, where he built a residence which since has been his home.

On December 6, 1882, Mr. Jackson married Catherine Frances Carpenter, who was born in New York City, a daughter of Nelson D. and Catherine Frances (Ranner) Carpenter. The Carpenter family claims kinship with the royal family of Germany, and the mother of Mrs. Jackson was born at Meintz, near Frankfort, Germany.

FRANK H. JAHR, contractor, was born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1863, the son of August and Matilda (Heyland) Jahr, natives of Germany. He came to Illinois when but six years old, his parents locating in Mahomet, Champaign County, where he received his education in the public schools. Having served his apprenticeship to the carpenter trade in Mahomet, he later moved to Decatur, where he engaged in contracting and building. He came to Urbana in 1894, and since that time has carried on a successful contracting business. He erected the Morrissey Building in Champaign; the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and County Jail Building, of Urbana. Besides these, he has erected other prominent buildings in various parts of the State.

Mr. Jahr was married in 1896 to Josephine F. Brown, a native of Illinois. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order.

EDMUND JANES JAMES, LL. D., educator, President of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 21, 1855, the son of Rev. Colin Dew James, and grandson, on the maternal side, of Samuel Stites. (See Vol. I. of this work—"Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois"—pp. 83, 301 and 508.) Dr. James received his higher education in the Illinois State Normal School, Normal, Ill.; Northwestern and Harvard Universities, and the University of Halle, Germany, being graduated from the latter institution in 1877, with the degrees



EDMUND JANES JAMES, LL. D.

of A. M. and Ph. D. After completing his studies in the University of Halle, he occupied successively the positions of Principal of the High School at Evanston, Ill., (1878-79); Professor of Latin and Greek, and Principal of the Model School, Normal University, Ill., (1879-82); Professor of Finance and Public Administration, Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, (1883-95), during part of the time being Professor of Political and Social Science in the same institution, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty and Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy—which was the first attempt to or-

ganize a college course in the line of commerce and industry in the country—in the meantime officiating as editor of "The Political Economy and Public Law Series," issued by the University. In 1896, he became Professor of Public Administration and Director of the University Extension Division of the University of Chicago, which he retained for six years, when, on February 1, 1902, he was inaugurated as the President of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. In 1904, President Draper of the University of Illinois having tendered his resignation, there came an urgent appeal to Dr. James to accept the position as his successor, which he finally consented to do; and for the past year he has discharged the duties of this office under circumstances which promise a new and successful career for the institution.

President James has been prominently identified with many economic associations, including the American Academy of Political and Social Science with headquarters in Philadelphia, of which he was one of the founders and served as President for many years. He has also spent much time abroad in the study of questions connected with political economy and municipal government, and has been a voluminous writer on these themes. The honorary degrees conferred upon him include those of A. M. and Ph. D. by the University of Halle, Germany, and LL.D. by Cornell and Wesleyan Universities. He served as President of the American Society for the Extension of Universal Teaching from 1891 to 1895; has been Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library since 1897; Fellow of the Royal Statist Society, Dublin, since 1897, and a member of the Society d'Economie Politique, Paris.

On August 22, 1879, Dr. James was married at Halle, Germany, to Anna Margarethe Lange, daughter of Rev. Wilhelm Roderich Lange, and granddaughter of the famous Professor Gerlach, of the noted University at that place. (For further details of President James' career as student, author and educator, see "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois"—Vol. I. of this work—pages 302 and 303.)

FRANCIS G. JAQUES, attorney-at-law (deceased), was born in New York City January 5, 1839, and received his education at Madison

(now Colgate) University, Hamilton, N. Y. He began reading law in the East, but in 1858, came to Illinois, and finished his law studies under the preceptorship of Col. W. N. Coler, one of the noted pioneer lawyers of Urbana. After his admission to the bar Mr. Jaques formed a partnership with Col. Coler, which continued until the latter entered the Union army during the Civil War. At the end of the war he practiced his profession in partnership with J. C. Sheldon, for several years, the firm being well known throughout this part of Illinois. In later years he practiced alone, and for more than twenty-five years occupied a position among the leaders of the bar of Champaign County. For some years prior to his death, which occurred November 14, 1896, the private business interests of Mr. Jaques occupied the larger share of his time and attention. With his father-in-law, William Park, he was the owner and operator of the Urbana & Champaign Street Railway for many years. He also had land interests in Champaign County. He was for a long time an active member of the Masonic order, and also of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Jaques was married, in 1860, to Miss Eliza J. Park, a daughter of William Park, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere in these volumes. Mrs. Jaques survives her husband, and still lives in Urbana. Their living children are: William P., of Galveston, Tex.; Minnie, of Urbana, and Robert L., of LaFayette, Ind.

. WILLIAM H. JAKUES.—Mr. Jaques is a native of Munson, Geauga County, Ohio, where he was born February 8, 1820, when that region was sparsely settled. His father's name was Henry Jaques, and his mother's, Elizabeth (Porter) Jaques, the former, born in New York, and the latter, in Connecticut. His lineage is traced through a long line of New England ancestry. The early education of Mr. Jaques was obtained in the common schools of Ohio, where he was taught by Platte R. Spencer, well known in Northern Ohio as a pioneer teacher, especially in penmanship. About the year 1852, Mr. Jaques became a citizen of Urbana, Ill., and was the first exclusive dealer in stoves and hardware to locate in Champaign County. From that date to the present, except during the Civil War, Mr. Jaques has continuously followed this

line of business at Urbana, Champaign and at Tolono, and is now one of the oldest business men of the county.

In 1846 Mr. Jaques was married to Eliza P. Dunham, a native of the State of New York, who died about 1852, leaving one son, John Henry, who is now a well-known business man of Tolono. Mr. Jaques was married a second time in 1857, his second wife being Sarah A. Whipple, who was also a native of the State of New York. She died in Urbana a year or two thereafter, leaving one child, since deceased.

In early life, Mr. Jaques served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade in Painesville, Ohio, and worked at his trade in Ohio until 1845, when he came to Illinois. He was located for a number of years at Joliet, where he worked as a tinner until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California, like many other young men of that period, in quest of gold. Two years later he returned to Illinois, when his residence in Champaign County commenced.

In August, 1862, Mr. Jaques became a soldier in Company K, One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry, in which capacity he served until near the end of the war, when he was discharged for disability, incurred in the line of service. In 1866 he took up his residence at Tolono, where he has resided continuously ever since, being now practically retired. Mr. Jaques has been a lifelong member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has been very active.

LEVI JESTER (deceased), formerly engaged in farming in the vicinity of Champaign, Ill., was born in Delaware, in September, 1834, and received his mental training in the public schools. He came to Illinois with his family when he was two years old, applied himself to farming at an early age, and continued in the pursuit of agriculture during the remainder of his life, except during the Civil War, when he was a soldier in the Union ranks.

On November 21, 1861, Mr. Jester enlisted at Tuscola, Ill., in Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. S. Logan and Col. G. Mitchell. His regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Thirteenth Army Corps, and participated in the battles of Merriweather, Shelby, Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles at Little Rock and Union City. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. For four weeks he was in

the hospital at Cairo and for two weeks at Fort Smith, Ark. On January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same company, and after serving faithfully through the struggle, was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., October 15, 1865.

Politically, Mr. Jester was a Democrat, was a member of the G. A. R. and fraternally associated with the Masonic order; was also at one time, a member of the I. O. O. F. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Jester was twice married. His first wife was Marine Moyer, of Arcola, Ill., a daughter of Philip and Margaret (Derrough) Moyer, whom he wedded on September 10, 1867, and who died in 1873. They had three children, viz.: Fannie, Emma, and one who died in infancy. The father of the first Mrs. Jester was a soldier in the Mexican War. In 1874 Mr. Jester married Margaret Augusta Everett, a daughter of James and Mary (Dilley) Everett. Four children were born to them, namely: Edward, who died at the age of four years; Olive L., deceased; LeRoy and Mary. Mr. Jester died January 13, 1904, and his widow still resides in West Champaign, opposite the park.

James Jester and Hester (Price) Jester came to Champaign County in 1882, and located on the premises now occupied by them.

DR. CHARLES B. JOHNSON was born on a farm near the village of Pocahontas, Bond County, Ill., October 8, 1843. At an early age he was placed at farm work and in this way was occupied the greater part of the warm months, while during the winter season he attended the district schools of his native county wherein his preliminary education was obtained. Finally, when only eighteen years of age, he taught one of these schools during the winter term. Meanwhile the Civil War had broken out, and before he had reached his nineteenth birthday, young Johnson on the 9th day of August, 1862, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, serving continuously till the war ended three years later. During about half his period of service he was in the ranks and the remainder of the time he was connected with his regimental hospital in the capacity of Hospital Steward, and while thus employed began his medical studies.

Returning home at the end of the war he attended his first course of lectures in the Medical Department of Michigan University at

Ann Arbor, during the winter of 1866-67, subsequently graduating at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Dr. Johnson first located for the practice of medicine at Chatham, Sangamon County, Ill., but in 1871 removed to Crittenden Township, Champaign County, where for three years he was engaged in active practice while located at a farmhouse. From 1874 to 1879 he practiced at Tolono, Champaign County, and in 1879 came to Champaign City, where he has long been prominent in his profession, and an influential factor in promoting its advancement along all lines.

Dr. Johnson has taken an active part in building up the Champaign County Medical Society, and affiliates with other leading medical societies. Since 1897 he has been a member of the Illinois State Board of Health, and was President of the Board during the years 1899, 1900 and 1901. He has always been a Republican in politics and has taken part in its councils from time to time.

On January 1, 1874, Dr. Johnson was married to Miss Maria L. Lewis of Chatham, Ill., and to them have been born six children, namely: Lewis Williams, Charles Sunderland, James Edward, Fred Valentine, Alice Sarah and George Thompson, all of whom received their education at the University of Illinois.

HENRY JOHNSON, business man and farmer of Flatville, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Germany, October 15, 1854, receiving his education and early training in his native land and in Adams County, Ill. His parents, John W. Johnson and wife, were both born in Germany, as were also his grandparents on both the paternal and maternal sides. The family emigration to America took place in 1868, and the father, settling in Adams County, Ill., there farmed until his death in 1898, at the age of seventy-five, his wife having pre-deceased him in 1875, at the age of sixty-seven. Besides Henry, who was second in order of birth in this family, there were two other sons, Seibert and H. Christian. Henry Johnson entered into active business and farming life in Champaign County several years ago, and enjoyed an enviable reputation for thrift and sagacity, his judgment and counsel being eagerly sought in all matters pertaining to the financial welfare of the county. He is a Republican in politics, and for seven years has served as As-

essor of Stanton Township. In religion he is identified with the German Evangelical Church at Flatville. February 19, 1877, Mr. Johnson married Anna Elers, who was born in Germany in 1857, and who is the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased.

LEWIS JONES (deceased) was born in Fayette County, Ohio, July 3, 1816, came to Illinois in 1841 and engaged in stock-farming on a timber farm north of Sidney in Champaign County. About 1847 he sold his timber farm and entered prairie land in Section 32, St. Joseph, to which he removed April 1, 1849. Here he lived until his death, December 25, 1859. Mr. Jones was elected one of the Associate Justices of the County Court, at the election in November, 1857, and died in office.

MARGARET (McCLUGHEN) TRUAX-JONES, of Burr Oak Grove, Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in the township where she now resides, in 1840. She is the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Baily) McClughen. Samuel McClughen and wife were the parents of six children, namely: John, who enlisted in the Union Army, and was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg; Sarah (Mrs. Eugene P. Frederick); Nancy (Mrs. James Fitzgerald), of Urbana, Ill.; Frances, who died at the age of eighteen years; Lucinda, widow of Abram Gale, and Margaret, the subject of this sketch.

On September 16, 1858, Margaret McClughen was married to James Truax, and to them six children were born, namely: Samuel, born August 28, 1859, and died at the age of eighteen years; Sadie (Mrs. Richard P. Hayes, of Ogden, Ill.), born July 28, 1861; Nancy (Mrs. Lorenzo Carr, of Bowling Green, Mo.), born July 30, 1863; Hester and Orpha, both of whom died in infancy, and John, born February 13, 1871, who is at home, and his mother's principal support.

James Truax was born in Hancock, Md., in May, 1836, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Roberts) Truax. In childhood he removed with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and then came to Burr Oak Grove, Champaign County, where he was engaged in teaching. He died August 26, 1873, his death being the result of an accident caused by a run-away team. On December 5, 1882, Mrs. Truax was married to Isaac Jones.

J. McCLELLAN KAUFMAN was born July

19, 1865, at Windfall, Tipton County, Ind., and received his early mental training in the public schools of Indianapolis. He is a son of Simon and Fannie (Ottenheimer) Kaufman, natives of Germany; his father died in 1896, at the age of 67 years, and his mother still lives at Indianapolis.

Mr. Kaufman received a meager schooling at Indianapolis, and at the age of eleven years, became a cash-boy for L. S. Ayers & Co., dry-goods merchants of that city. He held that position for three years, and then was employed in his father's crockery store, where he remained until 1881. In that year he came to Champaign and joined his brother, Aaron Kaufman, who had started in the clothing business in 1879. Later he became a partner in the firm of Ottenheimer & Co., whose store was located at No. 18 Main street.

Mr. Kaufman remained with his brother until 1887, when he purchased the latter's interest in the business, Aaron going to Decatur, Ill. The firm of Ottenheimer & Co. was continued until the fall of 1899, when Mr. Kaufman became sole proprietor of the business. At that time the store was one story in height, eighty feet long, and in it were employed three clerks. Now it occupies 188 feet in length, has three floors and a basement, and the business occupies the attention of eleven clerks, a book-keeper, and a tailor. A shoe department and a tailoring department have been added, which is on the second floor, and a trunk department is conducted in the basement,—all of which show the enterprise of Mr. Kaufman, and the success of his management.

In 1896, Mr. Kaufman was married to Miss Hattie Freudenstein, of Clinton, Ill., who is a daughter of Louis and Hannah (Freedman) Freudenstein, natives of Germany, but who now reside at Clinton. One child, Stanley Louis, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman in 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman are members of the Jewish Church organization, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M.; the I. O. O. F.; the K. of P.; the Elks; the B'nai Brith, and is an active golf clubman. He was President of the Champaign and Urbana Hebrew congregation, which was organized one year ago, and also Director of the Champaign Retail Merchants' Association.

In 1899 Mr. Kaufman built a handsome residence at 704 West University Street, where he

now resides. He was formerly a Democrat, but the advent of W. J. Bryan upon the political horizon was more than his sound business judgment could stand, and he made the change to sound money and sound politics, voting for William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

ICHABOD E. KETCHUM (deceased).—One of the successful farmers of Rantoul Township, Champaign County, Ill., honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, and much respected in the community in which he lived for twenty-seven years, was the gentleman whose name



ICHABOD E. KETCHUM.

heads this sketch. Born in Crawford County, Ohio, January 10, 1838, he was a son of Eddy and Harriet (Smith) Ketchum, farmers. The entire family moved to Marshall County, Ill., and there, engaged in farming, the old folks spent the declining years of their lives, with the exception of a short time passed among friends. The father, who was of French origin, died in Ford County, Ill.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm and received his mental training in the public schools of Marshall County. He was married January 5, 1862, at Monmouth, Ill., to Orrille, a daughter of Elihu and Polly

(Ketchum) Doud, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Ketchum was Isaac Doud, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Ketchum and her daughter, Ivy Dell, are members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum were born seven children, of whom four survive, namely: Halle A., Ivy Dell, George Clyde and Philip Rex. Those deceased are Ernest, Sidney, and Gail.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum moved to Kewanee, Henry County, Ill., where they resided until March 1, 1877. Having purchased, during the preceding year, the present home place of 100 acres, in Champaign County, Mr. Ketchum settled there in 1877, and since then, another quarter-section has been added to the estate, which is now owned by the two eldest sons, Halle A. and George. In religion, Mr. Ketchum was a staunch adherent of the Primitive Baptist Church. He served as a member of the School Board of his district. His death occurred May 16, 1904. The Ketchum family is characterized by cultivation, refinement, and hospitality. The boys have all received a college training, and Miss Ivy Dell is a talented musician, having studied that art for two years in Wesleyan College, Bloomington, and later in the Conservatory of Music, in Boston, Mass. She devotes part of her time to teaching.

CHARLES O. KILE, lumber merchant, Ivesdale, Ill., was born in 1871, at Argenta, Ill., where he received a good common-school education. He was reared on the home farm and remained with his parents until he reached his majority, when, for the following six and a half years, he was engaged in general merchandising. In 1902 he entered the lumber business at Ivesdale, where he opened a yard and now handles all kinds of lumber for building. He also has yards at Bement and Bethany, Ill., and is interested in farm property.

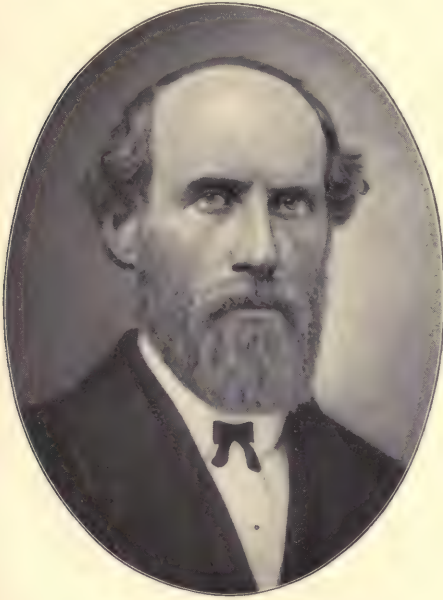
Socially, Mr. Kile is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. He was married in 1898 to Luetta Wilkinson, a native of Argenta, Ill., and to them have been born two children—Milton E. and Lucille.

SAMUEL W. KINCAID, physician and surgeon, was born in West Union, Adams County,

Ohio, July 15, 1823, the son of Judge John Kincaid, for many years eminent as a jurist in the "Buckeye State." His brother, Hon. W. P. Kincaid, was a member of Congress from that State, at one time was prominently mentioned as a candidate for gubernatorial honors. The family is descended from the "Lairds of Kincaid" of Sterlingshire, Scotland, whose history began back of the twelfth century. The first Kincaid in America, probably, settled in Virginia in 1707. This was Captain John Kincaid, who was born in North of Ireland. His wife,

West Urbana—and entered upon a long and eminently creditable career as a physician. After his retirement from active practice, he returned to Adams County, Ohio, and passed away near the scenes of his boyhood.

As one of the early medical practitioners in Champaign, Dr. Kincaid is remembered by those of his contemporaries who are still living, as an accomplished physician, a public-spirited citizen, and a genial gentleman of the old school. He was an early member of the American Medical Association, and of the Illinois



SAMUEL W. KINCAID.



MARY A. C. KINCAID.

who was Margaret Lockhart before her marriage, was born in Scotland. Their son, Captain James Kincaid, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife was a niece of James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Kincaid received his academic education in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and then matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio, in that city, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1853. Shortly after taking his doctor's degree, he came to Illinois, and during the first two years of his residence in this State, practiced his profession at Tolono, Champaign County. In 1855, he established his home in Champaign—then called

State Medical Society, and one of the founders of the Champaign County Medical Society. He was a charter member also of Vesper Lodge, No. 231, the first lodge of Odd-Fellows organized in Champaign.

Dr. Kincaid was married in Ohio, in August, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Carley, a daughter of Mark Carley, whose interesting and eventful career has been sketched elsewhere in these volumes, and who is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, one of whom, Mary Chilton, was the first white woman to set foot on Plymouth Rock. Mrs. Kincaid was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in the same neighborhood in which General U. S. Grant was born, and as a child, attended the same school as did the

children of the Grant family. She grew up in Ohio, but many years of her life have been passed in Champaign, where she still resides. Since her husband's death, she has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Mattie Kincaid Weston. She has also found much pleasure and profit in the study of the occult sciences, and her home has been a center of cultivated thought and research in this field of investigation. Her only surviving child is Mrs. Weston, also a student of the occult sciences, who is thoroughly in harmony with her mother in taste and thought. From childhood up, Mrs. Kincaid's tastes were artistic, and in early life, she executed some rare designs in wood carving. One of these, which evidences remarkable skill as a wood worker, is a facsimile of a famous piece of wood-carving in Hampton Court Palace, London, England. Mrs. Kincaid graduated from the Chautauqua Circle at Lake Chautauqua, when the late President Garfield and other distinguished personages were in attendance there, and her studies since have covered a wide range in art and literature. She and her daughter have been collectors of curios and historical relics for many years, and have in their possession a veritable museum of quaint, interesting and beautiful things.

Mrs. Kincaid and her daughter, Mrs. Weston, are members of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, D. C., and of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames. They are entitled to membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, which they are intending to join. They have continued their research along ancestral lines, to England, using the Winslow coat-of-arms as used by Governor Winslow, of Massachusetts. They have considered the Winslow arms of sufficient importance to have them reproduced in heraldic colors upon canvass, surrounded by an ebony frame of a special antique pattern, much used for arms a hundred and fifty to two hundred years ago.

Mrs. Weston's musical advantages, both vocal and instrumental, have been of quite a marked character. One of her vocal teachers was Signor Elidoro de Campi, the noted operatic instructor, at one time at the head of the National Conservatory of Music of New York City. A sufficient guarantee of the correctness of his training is the fact that his pupils are received

by the renowned maestro, Saniovanni of the Milan Conservatory (Italy) without further technical studies.

Charles Weston, Mrs. Weston's husband, graduated from the University of Illinois with the Class of '76, acting as its president. In later life, he was elected to the office of Auditor of State of Nebraska.

HARRY KING, a dealer in coal and feed, at No. 413 North Neil Street, Champaign, Ill., was born in Suffolk County, England, May 14, 1845, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Borham) King.

The parents were natives of England, and both died there. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but followed the occupation of farming for fifteen years before he retired. He died in 1900, at the age of eighty-two years, his wife's death having occurred in 1896, when she was about seventy-eight years old. Both were members of the Established Church.

Harry King is the eldest of three children; the others being Bessie (Mrs. J. L. Clover), who resides in England, and Walter, a clerk in the American Car & Foundry Company, in St. Louis, Mo. The subject of this sketch received his education in St. John's College, England. Later he taught in two private schools in England, and also prepared students for Rugby College. In 1866 he came to the United States, and secured a position as steward in the Erie Hotel, at Dunkirk, N. Y., where he remained for six months, then moving to Xenia, Ill., where he engaged in house painting. He next went to Rantoul, Ill., continuing in the same trade, and then removed to Gibson City, where he was engaged in the grain business for three or four years. From there he went to Farmer City, where he married. Later he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and from there, in 1886, to Champaign, where he has since remained.

In 1886, Mr. King entered the employ of Fred P. Rush & Co., and remained with them for fifteen years. Their old elevator was torn down in 1889. On August 7, 1900, he engaged in his present business, dealing exclusively in coal and feed, and has been very successful.

In politics Mr. King is a Republican, and socially he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs; has also been a member of the Encampment and of the Patriarchs Militant, and has served five times as representative in the Grand

Lodge of Illinois. In religion he is a Presbyterian, his wife being a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. King was first married July 4, 1878, to Elvira Jane Gibson, a native of Illinois, and daughter of John and Mary Gibson, both of whom are deceased. Two children were born of this union—Charles W., who assists his father in business, and Henry H., who died when two years old. Mrs. King, who was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, died January 31, 1888, aged thirty-three years. On December 23, 1891, Mr. King took, as his second wife, Mary Lavina Weidlein, a native of Henry County, Ill., and a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Weidlein, who reside in Geneseo, Ill. Of this union five children have been born, namely: Jessie May, Nellie Hazel, Laura Ivy, Florence Myrtle and Henry Weidlein.

WESLEY EDWARD KING, attorney, with offices at 13 Main Street, Champaign, Ill., was born in Kinmundy, Marion County, Ill., May 4, 1876. His parents were William Lovejoy and Harriet S. (Forshee) King, the former of whom was born and reared at Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio., and whose father and mother were respectively of German and Scotch extraction. Wesley Edward King's father followed the occupation of a farmer and merchant in Kinmundy until 1892, when he retired from active life and moved to Champaign, dying there August 22, 1900, at the age of sixty-two years. He was one of six brothers who enlisted in the Union Army in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers in April, 1861. Of the six brothers there is one survivor. They all passed safely through the war, with the exception of one who was severely wounded in battle. The five who have since died had their lives shortened by the hardships and exposure incident to army life. None was taken prisoner. William L. served as a cavalryman four years and three months. After the close of the war he settled in Marion County, Ill., and there married Harriet Salada Forshee, daughter of Colonel Thomas Wesley Forshee, M. D., who served as staff officer under General Rosecrans, and who, as a captain, was the first drill-master at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, having previously served as a cavalryman in the Mexican War. He married Har-

riet Hoar, a first cousin of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. The subject's mother was born in Indiana and reared in Yellow Springs and Urbana, Ohio. She is fifty-five years of age. The death of Colonel Forshee occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. King, in Champaign, Ill., February 11, 1903, when seventy-eight years old. The father of our subject at his death left a widow and five children, namely: His widow, Harriet S. King; and children—Sarah A., who married L. C. Rohrbough; Charles W.; Wesley E.; Louis B., and Ethyl M.

Wesley E. King attended the common and high schools at Kinmundy, and then entered the University of Illinois. In the meantime having spent a year in the West, in 1897 he was graduated from the University with the degree of A. B. After leaving college he engaged in newspaper work, being connected with the "Daily Express," at Defiance, Ohio, as assistant editor, until April, 1898, when he resigned to recruit a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, O. N. G., by Governor Bushnell. He was mustered into the United States service at Camp Bushnell, Ohio., July 2, 1898, and served as Battalion Adjutant and Assistant Quartermaster at Chickamauga, Ga., and Knoxville, Tenn. He was then sent to Washington, later to New York, and subsequently to Havana, Cuba, where he served as Acting Regimental Adjutant under Lieutenant Colonel Bulger at Cienfuegos, Cuba. Returning to Defiance, Ohio, in May, 1899, he continued to do newspaper work for awhile, and then entered the law office of Captain T. J. Smith, at Champaign, in September, 1899. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1902, receiving the degree of B. L. in the law department of the University of Illinois in June, 1902. On June 15, 1902, he began the practice of law in Champaign, where he has since continued successfully to follow his profession.

Mr. King was married September 11, 1902, to Wilhelmina Marie Groweg, at Defiance, Ohio. She is a daughter of Adolph and Wilhelmina (Wattenberg) Groweg, both of whom were born and reared in Baden, Germany, and now reside in Defiance, Ohio. Mr. King is affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, is a member of Alpha Tau Omega Greek Fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyter-

ian Church, Champaign, residing at No. 17 Davidson Place.

JOHN C. KIRKPATRICK (deceased) was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 5, 1825, a son of James and Jane (Porter) Kirkpatrick, and a grandson of Benjamin Kirkpatrick, who was one of the earliest settlers in that State. James Kirkpatrick moved from Ohio to Indiana in 1843, and for many years was a large farmer and stock-raiser. The latter years of his life were passed in Champaign County, Ill., and he died in St. Joseph Township in 1872.



JOHN C. KIRKPATRICK.

John Kirkpatrick was trained to farming in his boyhood, and as a young man became interested with his father, who was then extensively engaged in buying and shipping cattle. In the winter of 1849 he purchased a large number of cattle which had been raised on the prairies of Western Illinois and Missouri, and following a custom which prevailed in those days, brought them to the rich corn-growing region of Champaign County to feed and fit them for the eastern market. These cattle were fed on the farm of the noted pioneer, Col. M. W. Busey, and while looking after

these interests, Mr. Kirkpatrick met Miss Mary C. Busey, a daughter of Colonel Busey, who became his wife in October, 1849. During the following year they made their home in Indiana, but in the autumn of 1850 returned to Illinois and established their home on a 160-acre farm on which part of the city of Champaign has since been located. He built the first frame house in Champaign, shortly before the advent of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was one of the founders of the city. In all he laid out 100 acres in city lots, and sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company the land on which the original town site was laid out. He was one of the remarkably successful agriculturists of this portion of Illinois in early days, being not only one of the largest landowners in this region, but one who was noted for the high state of cultivation of his farms and the superior quality of his cattle, horses, and other live stock.

During the earlier part of his life in Illinois Mr. Kirkpatrick resided in Champaign, afterwards living for twenty years on one of his farms in St. Joseph Township, and then returning to Champaign. Still later his home was in Urbana, where he died January 17, 1899. He was identified for a time with the merchandizing interests of Urbana, but throughout his life his chief work was in the development of the agricultural welfare of this portion of the State, to which he largely contributed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were among the founders of the First Methodist Church of Urbana, in which he was a member and official to the end of his life. Mrs. Kirkpatrick's membership in the church at the present time has covered a period of fifty-two years. All of their children, eight in number, were baptized in this church, as were also several orphan children who had been reared and educated by them.

The following are the living children of this couple: Marion F., of Frankfort, Ind.; Albert J., living near Sellers, Champaign County; Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, of St. Joseph Township, Champaign County; Mrs. Hattie Barrickcow, of Frankfort, Ind.; Samuel A., of Urbana; Jesse, of St. Joseph, Champaign County; and Mrs. Fannie Dunseth, of Urbana. Another son, Dr. Charles S., died in Penfield, Ill., in 1890. His widow now resides in Urbana, and his son, John C., is being educated at the University

of Illinois, preparatory to following the profession formerly practiced by his father.

CHARLES O. KLEISS, merchant, Pesotum, Ill., was born in 1869, in Indiana, the son of George and Dora (Acker) Kleiss, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, France (now Germany). When he was three years old his parents moved to Crittenden Township, Champaign County, Ill., where his early mental training was obtained in the public schools. He remained at home until he reached his twenty-third year, and then went to Quaker Ridge, Douglas County, Ill., where he resided for three years, and then returned to Crittenden Township, where he spent the following three years in farming. At the end of that period he went to Pesotum, and was engaged in the implement business for two years, when he sold out and entered the livery business, in which he continued for one year. Disposing of this, he purchased from Gardner & Davis their lumber and implement concern, which he later sold to Julius Heinz. He then opened a grocery and meat market, which he has since successfully conducted, and is also extensively engaged in buying and selling Texas and North Dakota land.

In politics Mr. Kleiss is a Democrat and in religious opinion an adherent of the Catholic faith. In 1892 he was married to Rosa Behl, who was born in Woodford County, Ill., and received her schooling at Lourds, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Kleiss have been born the following named children: Clara, Bertha, Gertrude, Herman, Francis and Henry.

WILLIAM KLEISS, grain dealer, Pesotum, Ill., was born in 1855, in Morris, Ripley County, Ind., where he received a common school education. His parents were George and Dora (Acker) Kleiss, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, France. In 1870, Mr. Kleiss moved with his parents from Indiana to Pesotum Township, Champaign County, Ill., where they settled on a farm near the town of Pesotum, and there remained for twenty-nine years. He then moved to Pesotum, where he engaged in the grain business, the firm name being Condon & Kleiss. Selling out his interest in the firm on March 1, 1905, together with his son-in-law, he purchased the elevator owned by J. E. Davis, and

now conducts the grain business under the firm name of Kleiss & Ludwig.

In politics, Mr. Kleiss is a Republican, and socially, belongs to the Yeomen of America. In Church membership he is a Catholic.

Mr. Kleiss was married in 1876 to Margaretta Behl, who was born in Germany, but received her mental training in Woodford County, Ill. Four children resulted from this union, namely: Margaretta Ludwig, Rosa Hettinger, Christina and Julia. Mrs. Kleiss died September 26, 1904.

EVERETT M. KNOWLTON, merchant, Urbana, Ill., was born in Stratton, Windham County, Vt., May 5, 1852. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the Leland and Gray Seminary at Townshend, Vt. He was subsequently employed for a time in the noted Estey organ factory, at Brattleboro, Vt. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1877 and established his home in Urbana, entering the employ of E. H. Cushman & Co., druggists. In 1885 he purchased this business, and two years later his brother-in-law, George M. Bennett, became associated with him in its conduct and management, as an equal partner. Since then the firm of Knowlton & Bennett has been among the leading ones in Champaign and is now (1904) one of the oldest business houses in the city.

Mr. Knowlton is a Baptist churchman, and for twenty years has been treasurer of the First Baptist Church of Urbana. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Urbana Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar; Urbana Chapter No. 80, Royal Arch Masons; Urbana Council of Royal and Select Masters, and Urbana Lodge No. 157, of Master Masons. He was married in 1890 to Miss Hattie Bennett, a daughter of the pioneer, Aaron Bennett, mentioned elsewhere in these volumes. Their children are Miriam and Beth.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN KONKEY was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native city. In 1878 he came to America, and in 1890 located in Champaign, Ill., where he engaged in the cement contracting business, building cement walks and pavements, abutments for bridges, engine foundations, and everything in

the line of cement construction. He has purchased machinery for building a factory, to be located in Champaign or Urbana, Ill., and will erect cement houses and buildings of all descriptions.

Mr. Konkey is a member of the Royal Arcanum, which he joined in Champaign, in 1904. The subject of this sketch is the father of three children,—Hans Christian, Ellen Amelia and William Joarchin,—all of whom reside at home. The two boys are working with their father, the eldest holding the position of foreman in the factory.

SAMUEL KOOGLER, who now resides at No. 719 West University Avenue, Champaign, Ill., in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age, was born February 14, 1826, in Greene County, Ohio, which at that time was mostly unsettled and afforded scanty facilities for schooling. He was a pupil in a log school house with puncheon floors, slab benches and greased paper windows. His early training well fitted him for pioneer life in Champaign County, where he settled in the year 1852. On his arrival here he shared in the hardships incident to the primitive condition of the country. For the first four years, Mr. Koogler rented land but about the year 1856, availing himself of the offers made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, he purchased land in Section 8, Scott Township, to which he subsequently added other tracts near by. Here he lived and worked out his fortune until about the year 1891, when he came to Champaign, where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Koogler has been married three times: the first time, to Miss Lucy Van Lilberg, who died in 1868 at their home in Scott Township, leaving three children,—Ellen, Belle and Lizzie.

The subject of this sketch has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both in Scott Township, and also in connection with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Champaign. He has been an active member and a liberal contributor to all the work of the church. For several years, he represented his township on the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County, and was considered a very useful and influential member. In politics, Mr. Koogler has always been connected with the Republican party.

JOSEPH KUHN was born on the Rhine, in Germany, April 19, 1837, and underwent his schooling in his native town. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Schriesheim) Kuhn, who were also natives of Germany. The father succumbed to heat prostration at the age of forty-five years, the mother surviving until she was eighty-five years of age. Isaac Kuhn followed the vocation of a farmer and stock dealer. The grandfather, A. Kuhn, lived to the ripe old age of ninety-three years, while the grandmother died at ninety-two years of age.

When Joseph Kuhn was still a young man he visited the large cities of Germany, and on witnessing the abuse of recruits in the German army, he resolved never to submit to such tyranny. Therefore, at the age of nineteen years, he emigrated to America, landing in Mississippi, where he had a sister living. There he worked for his brother-in-law from 1857 to 1862, and during the latter year, was drafted into the Confederate army, with which he served about thirteen months. He then took "French leave" and, reaching a Federal outpost, he took the oath of allegiance, and was shortly afterwards sent to New Orleans.

In 1863, Mr. Kuhn went to Lafayette, Ind., where he worked for a year and a half, and in the latter part of 1864, came to Champaign County. Here, in 1865, he opened a store on University Avenue, where the Walls Lumber Company is now situated. Two years later, he bought the building in which he is at present located, and has since carried on a retail business in gentlemen's clothing at No. 45 Main Street. He has fitted up another building, next door, which has doubled the capacity of his store, and has also purchased a third building, which he has remodeled, to make room for his rapidly increasing trade.

Mr. Kuhn was married, in 1865, to Miss Lena Loeb, of Cincinnati, who was also born on the Rhine, in Germany. Seven children have been born to them, as follows: Isaac, who is in partnership with his father, and relieves the latter of much of the business responsibility; Arthur, who is in business in Alabama; Sarah (Mrs. Morris Kaufman), who resides in North Dakota; Lida (Mrs. Charles G. Wolf), who lives in Ohio; Rudolph, a traveling salesman; Rosette (Mrs. A. Victor), of Marion, Ind., and Leopold, a resident of Portland, Oregon.

In politics Mr. Kuhn advocates the principles of the Democratic party. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Mutual Aid, and the Society of P. B. L., for orphans. In religion he is a consistent member of the Jewish Church.

ANDREW J. LAMB (deceased) was born April 18, 1833, near Syracuse, N. Y., the son of Dudley and Lucy (Lull) Lamb, both natives of New York State. His father served with distinction in the Revolutionary Army, and died in 1834. The mother's death occurred in 1846. Andrew J., having received a meager education, was thrown on his own resources after the



ANDREW J. LAMB.

death of his parents. Taking up the industry of farming he followed that vocation until his marriage at Oswego, N. Y., on September 18, 1859, to Amanda J. Gillette, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia (Slawson) Gillette, and two children were born to them. Florence, the older child, married a Mr. Smith, and her husband having died, in July, 1899, she married Isaiah Chamberlin, a butcher, and they became the parents of two children, Fred and Neva. George, the only son of the subject of this sketch, resides in Chicago.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Lamb moved to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., where he followed farming and bridge building, being employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, from 1870 to 1883. On April 11, 1883, he came to Champaign County and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Brown Township, which he conducted very successfully until November, 1900, when he retired and moved to Fisher, Ill., where he resided until his death, which occurred May 29, 1903. He is interred in Willow Brook Cemetery, at Fisher, Ill. In politics Mr. Lamb was a Republican, and was Commissioner of Highways for twelve years. Socially he was a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M.

ERNEST H. LANGE, a well-known resident of Champaign, Ill., who is successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery business, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 2, 1858. He is a son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Lange, his father being a native of Hanover, Germany, and a farmer by occupation, who located in the edge of Hensley Township, Champaign County, in 1864. He first bought forty acres of land, to which he made additions, and carried on farming until he moved to St. Louis, where he died at the age of 67 years.

Ernest H. Lange was deprived of the advantages of the public schools by an attack of sickness which lasted two years, and left him too much enfeebled to apply himself to study. In early manhood he came to Champaign, and conducted a cornsheller and threshing-machine. In 1889 he entered the employ of W. W. Walls, and had charge of that gentleman's lumber trade for three years. He then started in the grocery line at No. 114 North First Street, where he remained about four years. In 1898 he purchased a lot and erected the building in which he now carries on the wholesale grocery and commission business.

In September, 1882, Mr. Lange was married to Annie Minning, of Cleveland, Ohio. The children resulting from this union are: Martin, Hugo, Alma, Bennie G. and Mamie Lange. Religiously the family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. Lange is a Republican.

The subject of this sketch is a man of superior business capacity, gives close attention to

the affairs of his concern, and has acquired a good patronage.

BARNEY LAYTON, owner and proprietor of the Monarch Saloon & Billiard Hall, at 67 Market Street, Champaign, Ill., is a native of Greencastle, Ind., where he was born in 1853. His education was received in the public schools. He lived in Urbana from 1890 until 1904, but previous to the former date lived at Sullivan, Ill. Since 1904 he has lived in Champaign. He is interested also in the breeding, purchase and sale of high-grade horses. Mr. Layton is one of the old-time Odd-Fellows of this State, having joined the order at Lovington, Ill., as early as 1876, and is also identified with the Order of the Eagles. August 1, 1877, he was united in marriage to Ella Hamilton, of Lovington, Ill., and of this union there are two daughters: Maude Belle, now Mrs. Blue; and Jessie. Mr. Layton's residence is at 205 East White Street, Champaign.

THOMAS R. LEAL, educator and School Superintendent, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., July 4, 1829, and received his education at Hobart Seminary, Harpersfield, N. Y. Following the lead of his uncle, Thomas A. McLaurie, he came to Champaign County in the autumn of 1852. From that time until the year 1857 he was engaged in teaching in Piatt, Coles and Champaign counties. At the November election of the latter year he was elected to the office of School Commissioner (now called County Superintendent of Schools) of Champaign County, in which office he served until 1873. He was the first educator by profession to be chosen to that office. Shortly before that date the free school system had been adopted in Illinois, and it devolved upon him to set in motion the new and untried system in this county.

The work could not have fallen into better hands. With great enthusiasm and love for his task, he set about it with little upon which to build, aside from the abundant supply of young minds awaiting the work of the teacher. When this work was commenced by him he found but forty-three school-houses in the county; when he left the office there were two hundred and fourteen. He dealt wisely and kindly with all adverse influences and always conquered preju-

dice, everywhere encountered, by the use of patience and reason. He may well be called the "Father of Champaign County's school system," now so conspicuous an object to the observer. Many citizens and teachers of the present day refer to the encouraging words of Superintendent Leal, as the initial of careers that have become useful to the public in this and in other States.

During his official life, both as Superintendent of Schools and as Drainage Commissioner for Champaign County—which office he held by appointment of the County Board,—large sums



THOMAS R. LEAL.

of public money each year passed through his hands. His accounts, now a part of the county's recorded history, show the care and rigid honesty with which this part of his duty was performed.

Mr. Leal was conspicuous in the work of securing for this county the location of the State University, and from the time of the first recitation within its walls to the date of his death, he was the friend of the institution and all its officials. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC LE FEVRE, retired farmer, Urbana, Ill., and ex-member of the Board of Supervisors

of Champaign County, was born September 8, 1852, in Cumberland County, Pa., and was reared and educated in Clinton County, Ind. Mr. Le Fevre settled on a farm in Platt County, Ill., in 1861, and in 1866 purchased a farm in Stanton Township, Champaign County, where he conducted general farming and stock-raising. In 1890 he retired from active life in Urbana, and since has made that town his home. Mr. Le Fevre is a Republican in politics, and served two years on the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County. In 1861 he married Ann Peck, of Platt County, Ill., who, like himself, is a member of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL G. LEHMAN, ex-postmaster, Sidney, Champaign County, Ill., and extensive cattle dealer, was born in the State of Maryland, March 24, 1855, the son of William and Rebecca (Haak) Lehman. His parents were married in Pennsylvania and seven children were born to them, as follows: Frank W., Henry M. (deceased), Daniel D., David I., Cyrus P., Amanda R. and Samuel G. Mrs. Lehman died in 1866, and nine years later, Mr. Lehman married Isabelle Xerve, by whom he had five children, namely: Emma, Elizabeth, John (deceased), Minnie and Edward L. The father moved with his family to Indiana, in 1867, and two years later took up his residence in Sidney, Ill. He was a millwright and carpenter by trade, and many of the stores and best residences in Sidney and the surrounding country were erected by him. In the later years of his life he was proprietor of the Sidney Hotel, which has since been destroyed by fire. He died in 1899, and is survived by his wife, who occupies a pleasant home in Sidney.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farming, and in youth obtained his mental training in the public schools. He has been engaged in the cattle business, in connection with farming, for the past fifteen years, and owns forty acres of land, besides a comfortable home and valuable real estate in the village. Politically he is a Republican, and was appointed postmaster of Sidney in 1882, and during the Cleveland administration, was deputy postmaster. Later, he was again appointed postmaster, serving, in all, thirteen years. For two years, he was supervisor, and has been constable, assessor, school director, treasurer

and trustee of the village of Sidney, for twelve years. He has served as president of the Village Board for the past three years, being the present incumbent in that office.

Mr. Lehman belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee, and of which his wife is also a member. Socially, he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and the I. O. O. F. On August 1, 1882, he was married to Inez, a daughter of Joel and Josephine Jakeway, early settlers of Champaign County, and they have one son, Ruel F., who is a graduate of the Sidney high school.

AUGUST LEITZ was born in 1864, in Germany, where he was educated. He came to the United States in 1882, and located in Pesotum Township, Champaign County, Ill., and in 1893 purchased a farm of 120 acres, on which he still resides. His parents were John and Henrietta (Wagner) Leitz, both natives of Germany. In religion Mr. Leitz is affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was united in marriage, in 1891, to Grace Schlorff, who was born and educated in Urbana, Ill. They are the parents of three children, namely: Lulu, Ida and Floyd.

MRS. MARY CATHERINE (PRICE) LEMEN was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., December 13, 1830, the eldest daughter of Rev. John F. and Eliza Jane (Laley) Price. The father was a native of Carroll County, Md., where he was born in 1800, and the mother born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va., in 1808. Mr. Price was first a Methodist Episcopal, and later a Methodist Protestant, minister. During his latter years he was employed in the postoffice at Washington City, until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-six years old. His father was a native of Wales. Mrs. Price was a cousin of Commodore Barney, who served in the Revolutionary War. Her father, Michael Laley, came to America from Germany in his youth, and later, married Miss Catherine Fitten, who was born in Lancaster, Pa. She was also of German parentage.

The early mental training of Mrs. Lemen was obtained in a private school at Harper's Ferry. When but eight years of age, she united with the Methodist Church, in which she has continued to be an earnest Christian worker. On January 29, 1852, she was united in marriage

to Joseph R. Lemen, at Harper's Ferry. They resided in that city three years and then moved to Pittsburg, where Mr. Lemen held a position as overseer of forging in the Allegheny Arsenal. In October, 1866, they removed to Champaign, and there Mr. Lemen entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the employ of which he remained until 1900, when he was retired with a pension. In 1902, the couple celebrated their golden wedding in Champaign. Mr. Lemen was born in Berkeley County, Va., January 13, 1823.

Shortly after coming to Champaign, Mrs.



MRS. MARY CATHERINE (PRICE) LEMEN.

Lemen began active work in the Dorcas Society, and continued this labor of love until her death, which occurred August 10, 1904. As a charity worker she stood side by side with the late Mrs. Lawhead, having been Secretary of the Dorcas Society during most of the period when Mrs. Lawhead was President. Her home was the headquarters of the society's work, and frequently, when funds were lacking, she opened her own purse to supply the needs of applicants, sometimes at great personal cost and self-sacrifice. Mrs. Lemen was one of those noble women whom God sends to lighten the

heart, cheer the mind, and enrich the life and character of all with whom they come in contact. Forgetting self, she labored in her desire to be a help to others until her life was replete with noble deeds.

JOHN B. LESTER.—Champaign County people will recognize in this name a prominent farmer, of the northwestern part of the county. Mr. Lester is descended from a long line of ancestors in the State of New York. His birth occurred in Switzerland County, Ind., on February 2, 1836. His father, Benjamin Lester, was a well-known early settler in Champaign County, having come here from Indiana in 1853. The family settled upon land in what is now the town of Newcomb, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, getting his early mental training in the schools of the county, as they then were.

In 1862 Mr. Lester volunteered as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was soon promoted to a lieutenantcy. Within a year he became captain of his company, in which capacity he served until the muster-out of the regiment in 1865. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment was a fighting force from first to last, and Captain Lester was always at his post of duty, participating in its many hard-fought battles, campaigns and marches.

On October 12, 1865, Captain Lester was married to Elizabeth Trotter, a member of a prominent family of his township. He at once settled down upon his farm where he became successful, and has added to his holdings until he is now the owner of over 300 acres of land in Champaign County.

In 1896 Captain Lester retired from active farming, and has since then lived a retired life at the Village of Fisher. During several terms he represented the town of Newcomb upon the Board of Supervisors, where he was prominent and influential. He is a member of the Grand Army Post of his town, and also of the Masonic Lodge.

JAMES WOLF LINDLEY (deceased) was born in Fredericktown, Knox County, Ohio, January 31, 1823, and died at his home, No. 811 West Main Street, Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., January 26, 1899. His early life

was spent in Ohio, engaged in farming in the summer and teaching school in the winter.

In 1855 Mr. Lindley was married to Miss Sarah Ann Watson, of Lexington, Richland County, Ohio, and in 1862, with his small family, he moved to Champaign County, Ill., where he owned 300 acres of prairie land. He first located on forty acres of improved land near the timber; but sold this the next year and removed to his prairie farm, six miles south of Urbana, where he had a larger field for farming operations. Here, by industry and close application, he developed what is now one of the finest farms in Champaign County. He also acquired a large orange grove at De Land, Fla., where he spent most of his winters, until his death.

Mr. Lindley was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was noted for his broad religious views. The "Outlook" was his favorite magazine, which he had taken for twenty years. He was not an office-seeker, and although solicited many times to become a candidate, he invariably refused.

ANDREW J. LINDSTRUM, Superintendent of Champaign County Poor Farm, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, April 10, 1868, the son of Axel and Caroline (Amrot) Lindstrum. He attended the public schools of his native city until he was fourteen years old, at which age he came to America. He located in Gibson City, Ill., where he completed his education in the public and high schools. Later he followed farming in Champaign County, one mile east of Urbana, and continued in this employment for three years, when he removed to Anderson, Ind. There he served as an apprentice in the plumbing trade, in the employ of a Mr. Stonebricker. Subsequently, he worked for Jones and Fleming for sometime, and then returned to Urbana, where he was engaged in the plumbing business until he was elected Superintendent of the poor farm, in March, 1896. This office he has held continuously ever since.

Mr. Lindstrum is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the Urbana Lodge in 1896. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he has always voted the straight Republican ticket. Religiously, he is a member of the Unitarian Church. On April 15, 1884, Mr. Lindstrum was

united in marriage to Miss Christine Bangtson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Faer Bangtson.

CLARENCE A. LLOYDE, electrical engineer and organist of the First Baptist Church, Champaign, Ill., was born in Bureau County, Ill., in 1866, the son of David H. Lloyd. After graduating from the Champaign high school, Mr. Lloyd pursued a course in mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois, from which he was duly graduated in 1887. In Chicago, Ill., he entered the employ of the United States Electric Light Company, and later was employed as expert electrician for the Thompson-Houston Company, for two years. For a like period, he was superintendent for the Cicero Water, Gas & Electric Light Company, and for a year, was general manager of the Western Light & Power Company. He then became Assistant Superintendent of Installation in the department of machinery at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in 1893. At the close of the fair he came to Champaign, where, with S. D. Gresham, he formed the Twin City Electric Company. This company, equipped for all manner of electrical construction, has wired many of the main buildings at the University, the Public Library building, and the majority of the Champaign churches. Since the dissolution of the company in 1899, Mr. Lloyd has conducted the business alone.

In April, 1890, Mr. Lloyd married Ida May Kellogg, of Fort Wayne, Ind., a daughter of John and Margaret Kellogg, natives of New York State and Canada, respectively. Two children are the offspring of this union, namely: Robert Kellogg, aged fourteen years, and Mildred Lygia, an infant. Mrs. Lloyd was born in Valparaiso, Ind., May 17, 1867, and is one of the noted musicians of Champaign. In early youth she evidenced the marked ability in this direction, which, under different conditions, brought fame to her second cousin, Clara Louise Kellogg. She was a pupil in the schools at Fort Wayne, and afterward entered the American School of Opera in New York City, where she studied for one year. She also took a year's course of study at the Peter Scilla Academy of Music, in Boston and at the Ziegfeld College of Music in Chicago. During the sojourn of her husband in Chicago, Mrs. Lloyd was leading soloist for some of the large churches there, and upon locating in

Champaign, she at once stepped into a leading place in musical circles. She has been identified, as soloist, with the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches during the entire time of her residence in Champaign, and she is now soloist of the First Baptist Church. Her voice is of sufficient compass and strength to render her a leader in oratorio work, in which capacity she has been heard in various parts of the State, and more especially in the Choral Society and at the University.

Mr. Lloydde has a strong liking for good music, and is proficient on the pipe organ, having been organist at the First Baptist Church ever since the installation of the new organ, in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Lloydde are members of this church, and the former is Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Lloydde is well known fraternally, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Independent Order of Foresters. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

DAVID HAYDEN LLOYDE, an old-time resi-

Eliza (Luther) Lloydde, of whom the former was born August 23, 1810, in Springfield, Mass., and the latter in Munson, Mass., June 6, 1810. The paternal grandparents, William and Jerusha Lloydde, were natives respectively of England, and the State of Massachusetts. The maternal grandparents, John and Mary Seaver, were both natives of Massachusetts. John and Elizabeth (Druey) Lloydde, the great-grandparents, were natives of Wales.

Capt. David Lloydde, the father, came to Illinois in 1838. At the time of the Civil War he organized Company K, Ninety-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which he led to the field. He was killed at Champion Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. He held various public offices in early days. He designed and constructed several public buildings in Princeton, Ill., and also taught in the public schools. The mother, Eliza Lloydde, died at Attica, Kans., in July, 1903, at the age of ninety-three years.

Five children were born to Mr. and David Lloydde: David H., Jennie (Mrs. Lees), James H., Lucy A. and George O.

The subject of this sketch received his edu-



D. H. LLOYDE AND SONS, FRANK H., CLARENCE A., CLIFFORD L.

dent of Champaign, Champaign County, Ill., who has been successively a contractor and builder and a stock and grain farmer, and is now a merchant, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 11, 1835. He is a son of David and

cation at La Moille and Jacksonville, Ill., and at Judson College, Mt. Palatine, Ill. In Bureau County, Ill., he was a contractor and builder. He was also a stock and grain grower from an early period until 1874, when he moved

to Champaign, Ill., and engaged in the book, music and stationery business, with E. V. Peterson, under the firm name of Peterson & Lloyde. In 1884, he bought the Peterson interest and the firm became D. H. Lloyde & Son. On October 1, 1904, F. H. Lloyde, the son, retired from the business and went to California. The store is located in the Lloyde Building, a three-story structure at No. 7 Main Street. Mr. Lloyde is a very competent man in this line, and by careful attention has built up a large business, employing about ten sales-people and controlling several outside agencies. The experience of Mr. Lloyde covers the pioneer days of Illinois. He first came to Champaign in order to educate his sons, and has done his full share in developing the city. He has composed the words and music of many pieces for Sunday School use, and from 1870 to 1874, conducted musical institutes and conventions in Illinois and elsewhere. He has prospered in his undertakings, and besides his holdings here, owns residence property in Chicago and land in Nebraska.

On February 25, 1857, Mr. Lloyde was married to Ellen Persis Angier, daughter of Aaron and Eliza (Luther) Angier. Mr. Angier was a Baptist minister from Vermont, who preached several years at La Moille, Ill. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyde: Frank Hayden, Clarence Angier and Clifford Luther, all of whom were educated at the University of Illinois, and are all musicians. The two latter sons are assistants in the management of the business. All the sons are married; the grandchildren are Robert K., Helene C., Catherine E., and Mildred L.

Mr. Lloyde is a member of the First Baptist Church, in which he has officiated as deacon, Sunday School Superintendent and chorister. Politically, he was first a Free-Soiler, next a Republican and is now a Prohibitionist. Fraternally, he belonged to the Temple of Honor and Union League early in life.

MICHAEL LOFTUS was born in Ireland October 4, 1847, and was educated in the public schools of his native land. His paternal grandparents were James and Mary (Manion) Loftus, and his maternal grandparents Michael and Mary (Noon) Costello. All of these ancestors were natives of the Emerald Isle. The parents of the subject of this sketch were

Malachy and Mary (Costello) Loftus. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to the United States and subsequently located in Champaign County, Ill., where he has since followed the industry of farming. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a communicant of the Catholic Church. Socially he is affiliated with the Order of the A. O. H., and the Court of Honor at Ivesdale. In January, 1871, he was married to Sarah McNamee, who was born in New York, and was there educated in the public schools. The following children have been born of this union: John, Malachy, Charles, Michael, Mary Carolina and Matilda.

ERNST LORENZ, druggist, of Dewey, Champaign County, Ill., was born March 7, 1844, in Saxony, Germany, and is a son of Gottlieb and Dora (Deary) Lorenz, natives of Saxony. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to the United States when he was six years of age, and located in Kentucky, where he received his mental training, and resided until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Infantry. In this regiment he served for three years and four months, and then joined the Seventy-first Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war.

In 1865 Mr. Lorenz came to Champaign County, where he was engaged in farming until 1871. He then moved to East Bend Township, and there started a general store. He was the first to build in Dewey, where he started in business, and now owns the only drug store in the town. In politics, Mr. Lorenz is a Republican, and has served as constable; as Justice of the Peace, for thirty years; and Assessor, for twenty-six years. He was elected Sheriff of Champaign County in 1898, serving four years, and was elected Supervisor in 1904. He was the first postmaster in Dewey, and held that office for twenty-one years; was also express agent for nineteen years.

In religious views Mr. Lorenz is a Lutheran, fraternally, belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R. He was married in July, 1866, to Catherine Bowman, a native of Darke County, Ohio, where she obtained her education. To Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz have been born the following named children: Ida (Mrs. Chatm), Emma (Mrs. Schrader), Dora (Mrs. Wart), Minnie

(Mrs. Glenn), Ernst and Annie. Mrs. Lorenz died in March, 1902.

JOHN M. LOVE was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 11, 1843, son of Samuel and Deborah (Mitchell) Love, the former being a native of Ireland, whence he came to America in 1819, the latter's birthplace being in the State of Maryland. The family removed to Champaign County in 1852 and there the father entered a section of land on Section 19, Sidney Township, during the time when Franklin Pierce was President. He continued farming until his death, February 17, 1872, being survived by his wife until February 28, 1893. The elder Mr. Love was extensively engaged in cattle-raising and feeding for the market. In politics he was a very outspoken Abolitionist. To him and his wife were born five children, namely: John M., James M., Elizabeth, Joseph K. and S. S.

The subject of this sketch spent all his life on a farm and meanwhile was educated in the public schools of Urbana, remaining with his father until the latter's death. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-first Illinois Infantry, a three months' regiment, which served out its period of enlistment chiefly on guard duty in Illinois and Kentucky.

Mr. Love is now interested in the grain business, being connected with Sidney Grain Company, besides which he owns 320 acres of land, on which are all the latest improvements. He has been School Trustee for twenty years, has held the office of trustee in the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married November 15, 1882, to Mary Adams, daughter of F. F. and Nancy (Dean) Adams, both of whom were old settlers, and to them four children have been born, of whom three survive: Clara, Howard and Clifford.

SAMUEL W. LOVE, President of The Farmers' Savings and Loan Bank, of Urbana, was born in Russell County, Va., October 21, 1859, and in March, 1873, came to Illinois with his parents, who settled first in Pike County, and in September, 1874, came to Champaign County, where they established their home on a farm near Tolono. The son grew up on the farm, receiving his education in the public schools and at the Normal School at Valpa-

raiso, Ind. For several years after leaving school he was engaged in teaching in Champaign County. In 1885 he went to Kansas and later to Colorado, where, in company with P. Byrnes, of Champaign County, he purchased the "Bessemer Indicator," a weekly newspaper at Pueblo, Colo. He was one of the editors and publishers of this paper until 1892, when he sold his interest to his partner and returned to Illinois. For two years thereafter he was associated with his brother, John L., in the mercantile business at Villa Grove, Douglas County, Ill., and then came to Urbana. In company with T. M. Morgan he founded



SAMUEL W. LOVE.

the "Weekly Courier," in Urbana, in 1894. At the expiration of a year he became sole proprietor of the paper and, in 1897, established the "Daily Courier," which developed into one of the leading newspapers in this part of the State, both in influence and circulation.

In 1901 Mr. Love sold his newspaper property and since then has been largely engaged in real estate transactions. His operations in land have covered a wide area of territory, especially in Minnesota and other parts of the Northwest, and he possesses some fine farming lands in the Gopher State. During his

career as newspaper manager and publisher he took an active interest in politics as a Democrat, making the "Weekly Courier" the leading Democratic paper of Central Illinois. August 18, 1904, The Farmers' Savings and Loan Bank, of Urbana, was organized, with Samuel W. Love as President; G. E. Hiner, Vice-President; and Burke Webber, Cashier; Frank Henson, Dr. E. S. Smith, G. E. Hiner and W. F. Woods, Directors. The bank has a capital stock of \$100,000, with a savings department paying interest on time deposits. There are twelve stockholders, all substantial business men of unquestioned financial standing. Mr. Love's fraternal associations are with the Masonic Order, and he is also a Methodist in religious belief.

On October 18, 1898, Mr. Love was married to Miss Kittie B. Henson, youngest daughter of S. S. Henson, of Villa Grove, Ill.

MORRIS LOWENSTERN was born near Gottingen, in the province of Hanover, Germany, July 15, 1836. He grew to manhood in Germany and was trained to merchandising as a boy, receiving a practical education in the German schools. When twenty-one years of age he came to the United States, landing in New York City May 2, 1857. He remained in New York but a short time, leaving there in the fall of 1858. At that time he came west, first to Chicago, later going to St. Louis and then to New Orleans, where he remained until the spring of 1859. He then came up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, finally reaching Louisville, Ky., where he was employed in various capacities until the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted in the famous Louisville Legion for service in the Union Army. Sickness compelled him to leave the army after a time and later he was employed as clerk in a general store in Glasgow, Ky.

In 1863 he established himself in business at Stanford, Ky., and remained there until 1864, when he came to Illinois and made his home in Urbana. Here he founded the dry-goods house of which he has since been the head, and which is now one of the oldest mercantile houses in Champaign County, as well as one of those standing highest in the business world. Since 1865, forty years ago, he has occupied the same store-rooms. During all the years of his residence and business

activity here, he has been in the front rank of those who helped to build up the city. He was one of the men who gave of his time and money to secure the location of the State University at Urbana, and who aided in bringing to the city the Illinois, Bloomington & Western (now the Big Four) Railway and other enterprises which have done so much to build up the city. In 1888 he built the Columbian Hotel, which has since been the leading hostelry of Urbana.

Mr. Lowenstern is one of the oldest members of the Masonic Order in Urbana and, in 1877, was one of the organizers of the Jewish Charitable Order of B'nai Brith in the "twin cities," and has been Secretary of the local branch since that date.

In 1864, he married Miss Caroline Jericho, of Louisville, Ky. Their children are Monroe, Mrs. Amanda Alsfelder, Mrs. Jennie Burt, and Mrs. Belle Levinsohn, all of Urbana. The son is junior member of the firm of M. Lowenstern & Son, having been associated with his father as a partner since he was twenty-one years of age.

MICHAEL MAHER was born in Boone County, Ind., in 1864, the son of Roger and Mary (Guy) Maher, natives of Ireland and England, respectively. The subject of this sketch was engaged in mining in Vermilion County, Ind., until he was twenty-five years of age. He was also Sheriff of that county for two years, when he later took up mining again. In 1902, he came to Champaign and entered into the bottling business with Thomas J. Gallivan, the firm managing also a branch agency in Champaign and vicinity for the Schlitz Brewing Company.

In 1886 Mr. Maher was united in marriage to Elizabeth Ogden, a native of Pennsylvania, and of this union the following named children were born: Lillian E., Nellie, Mary, Marguerite, Esther, Emma, Walter, Claude and Frank.

DAVID MANSFIELD, a well-known farmer of Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, November 11, 1844, the son of Jacob and Christina (Stewart) Mansfield, natives of Pennsylvania and Vermont, respectively. Jacob Mansfield,

who was a farmer by occupation, moved to Greene County, Iowa, where he died in 1882, at the age of ninety-nine years and ten months. Politically he was first a Whig and then a Republican.

In boyhood David Mansfield attended the subscription schools, while living in Ohio, and, since reaching manhood, has followed farming. In 1857, he came to Richland County, Ill., whence he moved to Urbana in the fall of 1861. In 1869 he bought twenty acres of land where his house now stands, and to this has made additions, until he now owns forty-four acres.

Mr. Mansfield was first married in Indiana, in 1844, and his first wife died in 1851. In 1863, he married Mary King, a native of Tennessee. This union resulted in eight children, namely: Burt, of Greene County, Iowa; Frank, who lives in Indiana; Eva (Mrs. Edward Clements), also a resident of Indiana; Edie (Mrs. Keryal), lives in Champaign County; Sentence (Mrs. Frank Clements), lives in Indiana; Jessie (Mrs. Frank Cox), of Champaign County; and Mark and Grady, who are still under the parental roof.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Mansfield is a Democrat, and has served his township as School Director and Road Commissioner.

GEORGE W. MARKLEY, superintendent of bridge construction on the Peoria & Eastern Railroad, a branch of the "Big Four" system, was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1849, and was educated in the public schools of his native State. On June 15, 1871, he moved to Crawfordsville, Ind., and became identified with bridge and general construction, and in June, 1904, moved from Indiana to Urbana, Ill., where he has since been employed. The department of bridge construction employs about fifty men, and has a lumber yard adjoining, covering 240 by 40 feet. Besides bridge building, water stations, fences, interlocking plants and cattle guards are constructed, and hand cars repaired.

In October, 1882, Mr. Markley married Lucy A. Bond, of Crawfordsville, Ind. He is a Mason of high standing, having taken the 32d degree; is also a member of the B. P. O. E.

and a charter member of the 'Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur.

DR. CHARLES W. MARTINIE, a leading physician of Champaign County, Ill., was born in Henry County, Ky., November 7, 1847, a son of David and Mary J. Martinie, who were natives of Kentucky, and of German extraction. The father followed farming until 1850, when he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Port Royal, Ky., in which he continued until 1863. He was then engaged in farming for a while, but subsequently went into the grocery business. At the age of sixty-three years, he removed to Western Kentucky where he lived a retired life, enjoying the income derived from his landed possessions. He was born February 12, 1824, and died January 14, 1893. The death of his wife occurred in 1857. Five children were born to this couple, namely: Charles W.; Alice I.; John, who died in infancy; O. S., who is practicing medicine in Fithian, Ill.; and Ethelbert E. Alice I. married J. W. Churchill, and died near Long View, Champaign County, leaving three children,—Mamie, Charles and Clarence. Ethelbert E., studied medicine, graduating from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and for three years practiced in Vermilion County, Ill. He died at Long View, Champaign County, March 15, 1887.

The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood on the farm, obtaining such mental training as was afforded by a few months spent each year in the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he took up the study of medicine in the Battle Ground College, near LaFayette, Ind., where he remained for three years. He then entered the office of his uncle, Dr. C. E. Triplette, at Morocco, Ind., where he remained for another period of two years, diligently applying himself to the study of medicine. This course of reading under his uncle's supervision was followed by his attendance, during the winter of 1869-70, at the medical lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago. With this preparation for his life-work he went to Palermo, Ill., on June 20, 1870, and began the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1873, having accumulated some means, and desiring to qualify himself more thoroughly for the successful practice of his profession, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there entered the Miami Medical College, from which he was

graduated in the spring of 1874. He then returned to Palermo, remaining until 1892, when he removed to Lincoln, Ill., continuing in practice there until 1896, when he came to Urbana, where he has since followed his profession.

On July 2, 1871, Dr. Martinie was married to Mary M., a daughter of Samuel and Christina Marshall, and a native of Washington County, Pa. Her parents were born in the Keystone State of Scotch-Irish extraction, and had three children: Mary M.; George, who died in boyhood; and Abner, now in Wyoming. The father died when Mary was three years old, the death of the mother occurring in 1882, at the age of sixty-one years. To Dr. and Mrs. Martinie two children have been born, namely: Nettie May, who died in 1873, at the age of one year, and Charles A., twenty-six years old, who was married June 8, 1904, to Grace E. Judd, of Mt. Vernon, Ill. Dr. Martinie takes no active part in politics, preferring to devote his time and energies to his profession. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lincoln Lodge, No. 204. He and his wife are consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Besides his pleasant home in Urbana, which contains a private library made up of the works of the best authors, he owns 1,500 acres of rich and well cultivated land in Illinois.

DR. J. S. MASON, a well-known physician of Rantoul, Ill., was born in Newark, Ohio, in 1868. He received his education in the common schools, later taking special courses of study in Danville and Rossville, Ill. He came to this State with his parents when still in his youth, later taught school for five years, in the meantime studying medicine under the tuition of Dr. C. L. Van Dorn, of Urbana, who at that time resided at Hope, Ill. He entered the Northwestern University Medical School and was graduated with the class of '94. Dr. Mason began the practice of medicine at Penfield, Ill., in June, 1894, where he remained until January 6, 1900, when he removed to Rantoul where he has since practiced his profession. He was married in 1897 to Lena Warner, of Morrison, Ill. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Champaign Medical Society (of which he is Secretary and Treasurer), the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

MILTON W. MATHEWS (deceased), lawyer, legislator and editor, was born in Marshall, Ill., March 1, 1846, the son of John R. and Mary (McNeil) Mathews, both of whom were born in Ohio. He was reared partly in Illinois and partly in Wayne County, Ind., receiving his education in the public schools and at Dublin Academy near Richmond, Ind. Later he came to Champaign and engaged in teaching, at the same time studying law. In 1867 he located in Urbana and completed his law studies under the preceptorship of G. W. Gere, being admitted to the bar in August of that year. After practicing his profession for two years



MILTON W. MATHEWS.

in partnership with Mr. Gere, he then continued alone, gaining distinction as a member of the Central Illinois bar. For nine years he was Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court, and for eight years thereafter State's Attorney of Champaign County, making a creditable record as public prosecutor.

In 1888 Mr. Mathews was elected a member of the State Senate, and soon was accorded a prominent position in that body. During the session of 1891 he was chosen President pro-tem of the Senate, and was no less distinguished as a tactful and sagacious presiding officer than

he was for his vigor and eloquence in argument on the floor of the Senate. He exercised a large influence in shaping legislation during his membership in the General Assembly, and that influence was invariably wielded for the general good of the public. Governor Fifer appointed him a member of his military staff, upon which he served with the rank of colonel.

As an editor Colonel Mathews was as widely known as he was as a lawyer and legislator. He purchased the "Champaign County Herald" in 1879, and continued as the owner of that paper until his death, which occurred May, 10, 1892. He was vigorous and forceful as an editorial writer, fearless in his advocacy of what he believed to be right and in denunciation of wrong. He was twice President of the Illinois State Press Association, and for many years was a recognized leader in the Republican party. In many conventions and campaigns he was an important factor in shaping his party's policies and platform utterances. He was frequently mentioned as a gubernatorial candidate and his fitness for that office was unquestionable. For many years he was a conspicuous figure in fraternal circles, affiliating with the orders of the Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was especially prominent as one of the Modern Woodmen during the formative period of that order, and helped to make it one of the leading fraternal and benefit orders of the county. He was identified with the banking interests of Urbana for some years as a director of the First National Bank, and was also one of the organizers of the Building and Loan Association of Urbana.

In 1869 Colonel Mathews married Miss Julia R. Foote, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of William J. Foote. Mrs. Mathews survives her husband, with her two children, Mrs. Mae Nicolaus, of New York City, and Clyde Milton, of Urbana, who is following in the footsteps of his father professionally.

JAMES MATHEWSON (deceased) was born September 28, 1844, in Butler County, Ohio, the son of Brown and Marie Mathewson. In 1845 the family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was educated. He came west and located in Compromise Township, Champaign County, in 1866, and there followed farming during the rest of his life.

Mr. Mathewson enlisted in 1862 in the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Cavalry, and served one year. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson. Mr. Mathewson died February 26, 1897, after which his widow moved to Rantoul, where she still resides.

GEORGE ALEXANDER MAY was born in Michigan, January 27, 1850, received his education at Michigan Agricultural College, and is now a prominent electrician of Champaign. For eight years he taught school in Michigan, and then moved to Nebraska, where he engaged in the construction and building business for a few years. He served as Deputy County Clerk of Harlan County four years, and held the position of principal of the high school for two years. He then went to Franklin, and there occupied the position of Professor of Mathematics for two years. In partnership with O. A. Fletcher, he organized the Farmers' Bank, of which he was cashier. Subsequently, this bank was merged into the First National Bank, and Mr. May acted as cashier of that institution about two years. The bank has a capital of \$50,000.

Mr. May, having sold his banking interests, in partnership with C. O. Smith, bought a large stock of lumber and agricultural implements, but afterwards, on account of too much credit business, he closed out. He then acted as manager for M. D. Welsh, at Hastings, Neb., in the wholesale implement business, of which he had charge until it was sold out. In 1890, Mr. May accepted a traveling position in connection with another implement concern, with headquarters at Champaign, and was on the road for six years. Later, he was in the employ of the Twin City Electric Company, as foreman, remaining with that company until January 1, 1904. He then engaged in the electrical business for himself, and is now located in quarters under the postoffice in Champaign. He handles all varieties of electrical appliances, and does all kinds of electrical repairing.

Mr. May is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and has been first Noble Grand of two different Lodges in Nebraska. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he has passed all of the chairs, and has been First Deputy.

Politically, he is a Republican, and served

as the first Mayor of Alma, Harlan County, Neb., holding that office for two years. He was also the first President of the Village Board, of Franklin, Neb., and was Assistant Deputy Marshal of Nebraska for one year. He was mentioned as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Champaign, in 1904.

On October 20, 1868, Mr. May was married to Lydia J. Cummings, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Ford) Cummings. They have three children, namely: Claude W., an architect and builder, in Nebraska; Herman C., a kindergarten teacher in Champaign, and Floy, a stenographer at Brown's Business College.

The subject of this sketch is a son of William M. and Mary (Honeywell) May. His father was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., and his mother was born in Vermont. The father was a descendant of Henry May, of Puritan stock, who came to America in 1630.

FRANCIS M. McARTY was born in Piatt County, Ill., in 1867, and acquired his education in the public and State Normal schools. He is a son of Charles W. and Mary J. (Bear) McArty, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, and the latter, of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were William H. and Anna (Smith) McArty, the latter a native of Ohio. Francis M. spent his youth on a farm. In 1897 he went to Arizona and enlisted in the "Rough Rider" Regiment under Theodore Roosevelt, on May 1, 1898. He served through the Spanish-American War in Cuba, at the close of which he came to Champaign County and settled at Rising Station, Hensley Township, where he had charge of a large grain elevator, holding the position of manager. Later he moved to Champaign and resides there at the present time. He still retains his interest in a farm in Piatt County. He is a Republican in politics, and socially he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1893 Mr. McArty married Miss Nellie M. Jones, of Macon County, Ill., who died in 1896, leaving one son, Francis M., Jr. In 1904 he was united in marriage to Miss Grace Hollenbeck, a native of DeWitt County, Ill., where she was educated in the public schools.

JAMES T. McCLESKY was born February 14, 1854, in Lawrence County, Ala., and there attended the common schools. At the age of

fourteen years he was apprenticed to the cooper's trade, at which he worked for three years. On February 21, 1871, he enlisted in the regular army, and was sent to St. Francis Barracks. Two and a half years later, his company was stationed at Fort Lapiwa, Idaho, where he remained for three years, during which time he participated in numerous battles with the Nez Perces Indians. His next station was Fort Walla Walla, Wash., where he remained for ten months, going from there to Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he served for two years.

Mr. McClesky was discharged February 22, 1886, and re-enlisted in the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, at Fort Assinniboine, Mont., where he was stationed for eight years. Later, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he suffered a severe attack of sickness, in consequence of which he was discharged July 21, 1895, when he became an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home, at Washington, D. C. After staying there a year he went to Nashville, Tenn., and three years later (on December 22, 1898,) removed to Fisher, Ill., where he bought a house and lot, and now resides with his brother John.

Since 1893, Mr. McClesky has drawn a monthly pension of \$50. He was in command of the detachment that subdued Sitting Bull, in Montana, South Dakota and North Dakota. He was discharged from the regular army as Sergeant of Company G, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

SAMUEL McCLUGHEN (deceased) was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 5, 1810, the son of James and Margaret McClughen, who were natives of Ohio. Samuel came to Illinois in 1835, having made the journey from Adams County, Ohio, with ax and gun and what clothing he wore. He was accompanied by H. McClughen and John Bailey, who came with an ox-team. He bought land at \$1.25 per acre, for which he paid by splitting rails at 25 cents a hundred. On April 25, 1837, Mr McClughen was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of John Bailey, who was born near Dayton, Ohio, August 31, 1815. Her parents came to Illinois when she was sixteen years of age, and settled at Burr Oak Grove, being one of the first white families to locate there. Mr. and Mrs. McClughen are the parents of the following

children: Barbara, who died in infancy; Margaret; Sarah; John, who was killed in battle February 1, 1865; Nancy; Frances, who became the wife of Robert Gake and died October 13, 1901; and Lucinda.

TIMOTHY THOMAS McCORMICK was born in Stanton Township, Champaign County, in 1877. His parents were Timothy and Nancy (McGill) McCormick, natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1838, and in early boyhood emigrated to America, living in Chicago until he was nine years old, when he came to Champaign County and worked on a farm, driving oxen and breaking the soil of a then very new country. About 1864 he bought a farm in Stanton Township, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He had worked his way up the ladder to success, but through endorsing notes for others, he lost nearly all that he possessed. He at once set to work to retrieve his fortune, and when he died, in January, 1901, he left an estate worth \$40,000 to his wife and children.

Mrs. McCormick still lives on the home farm in Urbana Township. The children born to this couple were: Isaac, who was killed in a railroad accident, December 21, 1901; James Richard, who resides with his brother Timothy; Ida (Mrs. John Beusyl), who resides near Sidney, Ill.; John, who died in January, 1896; Charles, who is living on the home farm; Timothy T.; and Louis and Fred, who also live on the homestead. The father was a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Urbana Christian Church.

Timothy T. McCormick attended the district schools of Champaign County, and after the death of his father, took charge of the home farm of 114 acres, situated on Section 3, Urbana Township, which he has since successfully conducted.

Mr. McCormick was married in 1900, to Ella, a daughter of William Ault, who was born in Edmondsville, Ohio. They have two children, Frank and Timothy. In politics Mr. McCormick is a Democrat.

JOHN M. McCULLAM, general merchant of Ogden, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Ogden Township, Champaign County, in 1851, Ogden being at that time a part of Homer

Township. The name of McCullam belongs to the pioneer class of this section, the family having been established in Champaign County by the paternal grandfather of John M., by name Matthew McCullam, who settled at Salt Fork in 1831, shortly after his arrival from Scotland. His devotion to his adopted land was tested the following year, when he left his farm and shouldered a musket in the Black Hawk War. Through his marriage with Elizabeth Strong three children were born to him: Cyrus, William and Jane. Cyrus married Tabitha Stayton, daughter of Joseph Stayton, one of the earliest settlers of Salt Fork; and Jane became the wife of John Hoss, also of Salt Fork. William married Mary J. Reddin, of Fountain County, Ind., but died in 1877, and in after years his wife married Daniel Mapes, of St. Joseph, Ill. Mr. Mapes and his wife are still living.

Reared to farming in his youth, John M. McCullam received a fair education in the public schools, later turning his attention to merchandising in a small way in Ogden, his enterprise, thrift and integrity bringing him a steady increase in business. His grocery and hardware business has assumed large proportions, and latterly his efforts have been seconded by his two stalwart and capable sons. The first wife of Mr. McCullam was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Potter) Richards. His second wife, whom he married in 1878, was Ruth, daughter of David and Mary (Freeman) Meed, the latter a daughter of James Freeman. Mrs. McCullam, who died in 1895, at the age of thirty-seven, left three children: William D., James and Mary. In 1898 Mr. McCullam married Allie Jones, a native of Kentucky, and two children have been born to them, Hazel Marie and Cyrus. Mr. McCullam is highly esteemed in both the civic and business world of his adopted town, besides exerting an influence in the Christian church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES SKILES McCULLOUGH, State Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1845. In 1854 his father removed with his family to Champaign County, Ill., settling on a farm near Urbana, where the son grew up, receiving his primary education in the public schools. In 1862,

at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted as a soldier in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and for the next three years served in the Departments of the Mississippi and the Gulf, participating in some of the most memorable battles and campaigns of that region, including the campaign against Vicksburg. While taking part in the assault on Fort Blakeley, near Mobile, Ala., on April 9, 1865, Mr. McCullough received a severe wound, his left arm being torn to pieces by a grapeshot, compelling its amputation near the shoulder. This occurred on the day of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox, and was followed three days later by the fall of Mobile, of which the capture of Fort Blakeley was simply the forerunner, constituting one of the important events in the closing days of the Civil War. The Seventy-sixth, after doing service for a time in Texas, was mustered out at Galveston on July 22, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, August 11th following.

After returning home and partially recovering from the effects of his wound, Mr. McCullough spent a year in school at Urbana, and later was a student for two years in the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Ill. In 1868, he entered the office of the County Clerk of Champaign County as Deputy, a position which he continued to fill for a period of five years, when in 1873, he was elected County Clerk, serving by successive re-elections a period of nearly twenty-four years. In 1896 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for the office of State Auditor, and at the election in November following, was successful over his Democratic opponent by the unprecedented plurality of 138,000. Being honored with a renomination in 1900, he was again elected by a large majority. In 1904 he was again the nominee of his party for the same office, receiving at the succeeding election a plurality over his Democratic opponent of 291,233 votes, and a majority over all of 183,527. Mr. McCullough enjoys the distinction of being the only man who has been elected to the office of State Auditor for a third term in the history of the State, while his majority at the time of his last election surpassed all precedents. The only incumbent to hold the office for a longer period than Mr. McCullough, when he shall have completed his third term (twelve years), was Elijah C. Berry, the first State Auditor

who received the office by appointment of the Governor, retaining it for less than thirteen years, while Thomas H. Campbell, first by appointment by the Governor, and then by election by the Legislature, held the position less than eleven years. Since then no other Auditor has been in office more than eight years or two terms. Besides the ordinary duties of Auditor, Mr. McCullough under State laws is ex-officio member of the State Board of Equalization and Secretary of the State Commission of Claims, also having supervision of State Banks and Building and Loan Associations organized under the State laws.

Self-poised and of quiet, unobtrusive manners, Mr. McCullough commands respect by the efficiency and integrity with which he has uniformly discharged the duties of his office. He was married in 1869 to Miss Celinda Harvey, of Urbana, Ill., and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

JOHN McCULLOUGH was born in December, 1862, in Champaign County, and acquired his education in the common schools. His parents were Alexander W. and Elizabeth (Seylar) McCullough, the first of whom was born in Franklin County, Pa., February 19, 1810, of Scotch-Irish extraction, the mother's birth occurring July 9, 1824. Alexander's grandfather, John McCullough, was captured by Indians in Delaware, when eight years old, and held a prisoner for more than eight years. Alexander McCullough was an early settler in Champaign County, coming here in April, 1854. He purchased eighty acres on Section 29, Urbana Township, where he resided until his death in 1888. There were eight children in his family, as follows: James S.; Adelia, Mrs. Nelson Raney, of Sumner County, Kans.; Anna E., now Mrs. John Bond, of Tolono, Ill.; F. F., who lives in California; Margaret, Mrs. Samuel Burwash, Ayers Township; Benjamin, also in California; Albert and John. The family were members of the Methodist Church.

Politically, Mr. McCullough was first a Jacksonian Democrat, then an old-time Whig, and finally a Republican. John McCullough remained with his father until the latter's death. Two years later, January 22, 1890, he was married to Anna Clark, daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Edelsizer) Clark, who came to Illinois from Ohio, when Anna was two years old,

settling in Philo Township. Her mother died early in life and the father's death occurred in January, 1900. They were farmers and members of the Christian Church. Six children have been born of this union: James Clark, Helen, Mary Elizabeth, Fred B., Margaret and Joseph. Since his marriage Mr. McCullough has resided on the old homestead and managed the farm.

MARTIN J. McDERMOTT was born in Ford County, Ill., October 5, 1870, the son of John and Catherine (Christy) McDermott. His early youth was spent on the home place and his education was acquired in the district schools and at Valparaiso, Ind. In 1892 he engaged in farming for himself in Ford County, and in 1899 bought 120 acres of land on Section 33, in Philo Township, Champaign County, where he conducts "mixed" farming. In 1903, in partnership with his brother Peter, he built a new elevator at Black Station, Sidney Township, where, under the firm name of McDermott Brothers, he is engaged in the grain and coal business, of which he is the active manager. The elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bushels and business is steadily increasing. Mr. McDermott was married January 6, 1896, to Mary A., daughter of Bartholomew Barry, of Philo, Ill., and they have four children, namely: Mary C., Agnes T., Margaret C. and John A. In politics Mr. McDermott is a Democrat and in religion is a consistent member of the Catholic Church. Socially he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

E. R. McELROY, a successful farmer residing on Section 10, Sidney Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born at Morristown, Belmont County, Ohio, December 16, 1841, the son of John and Margaret (King) McElroy. His parents followed farming, and came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1862. In 1861 E. R. McElroy enlisted, at Marietta, Ohio, in Company E, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years in the Civil War. He was honorably discharged September 4, 1864, but continued to serve with his regiment for some time longer. While in service he was wounded five times, once at Chickamauga, twice at Missionary Ridge, Ga., and once each at Kerriton and Cedar Creek, Va. He participated in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and

many other important engagements, and was promoted to the rank of Corporal. In partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. McElroy bought seventy-four acres of land, and at present owns eighty acres. In addition to this, he farms forty acres more. His farm is highly improved, and has all modern conveniences.

In politics, Mr. McElroy is an active Republican, and has held the office of Pathmaster. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

On October 3, 1866, Mr. McElroy was married to Miss Jane Bloxam, a daughter of Richard and Louisa (Van Brunt) Bloxam, and three children have been born to them; Lola Montez, who died at the age of six months; Fanny May, who died when twenty-two months old; and Serena Bell, who is the wife of Albert Palmer, of Danville, Illinois.

The mother of Mr. McElroy died in Ohio in 1852, and the death of his father occurred in Kansas, in 1893.

G. F. McGEE, an early settler of Champaign County, and a well-to-do farmer, was born in Sheridan County, Mo., April 25, 1826, the son of James C. and Rebecca (Kennedy) McGee, natives of Tennessee and Ohio, respectively. They were the parents of a large family, four of whom are now living, the oldest of these being the subject of this sketch. Brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ill., in 1827. G. F. McGee was reared on a farm, and, in boyhood, attended a subscription school. In 1853, he located on Section 1, Philo Township, Champaign County, where he purchased land to the extent of 800 acres. He now has a finely improved farm of 320 acres, besides which he owns land in other parts of Illinois, also 160 acres in Colorado, and a section in Gray County, Kan.

In politics Mr. McGee is a Republican, and has served as School Director for many years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order. In October, 1846, he married Amanda Francis, who bore him one child. Both mother and child died. On October 23, 1853, Mr. McGee was united in marriage to Elizabeth Smoot, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of ten children. Of these the following are now living: William F.; J. H.; Walter S.; N. R.; E. D.; C. H.; Mary, the wife of Andy Longbrake; and Ida, who married Charles

Penny. All of these children were born in Philo Township.

THOMAS WILLIAM McHUGH, Justice of the Peace, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, May 21, 1838, and was educated in the public schools of Adams County, Ind. His parents were William and Catherine (Stansberry) McHugh. At the age of seven he was obliged to leave school on account of an accident, and when fifteen years old he fell from a horse, injuring his spine, as a result of which he lost the use of both legs, and for over fifty-one years has been unable to walk. He began the study of law in the office of William D. Somers, late of Urbana, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1865. For a few years previous to that time he taught school in Indiana, Missouri and Illinois, in the meantime devoting his attention to law. In the spring of 1868 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held that office continuously ever since, having been re-elected in April, 1905. He was also Township Collector for thirteen years, and was elected City Attorney, holding that position for one term.

On April 4, 1867, Mr. McHugh was married to Lydia McKinney, daughter of John and Betsy (Hogel) McKinney, and two children have been born of this union, namely: George B., born June 15, 1868, was educated at Illinois College, admitted to the bar and is now a resident of Houston, Tex.; Edith, born April 23, 1870, in Urbana, and is the wife of Oloff Atkinson, a brick manufacturer of Rock Island, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have two children: Lillian Fay, born in September, 1904, and Marian Lydia, born November 24, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh are members of the Universalist Church of Urbana. John Whitaker, an ancestor on the maternal side of the family, was a soldier in the British service and fought in the war of the American Revolution.

WILLIAM McINNES was born in 1828, at Dunblane, Scotland. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Stirling) McInnes, natives of that country. They were successful farmers there and emigrated to Canada, settling near Hamilton, Ontario, where the father died in 1849, at the age of fifty-six years. The mother's death occurred two years later, at the same age as that of her husband. Both were faith-

ful members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

After the death of his parents, William McInnes moved further west, settling near London, Canada, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1862, he came to Illinois and settled in Scott Township, Champaign County, where he lived until 1888, when he came to Urbana Township. Here he purchased a farm on Section 27, which he sold two years later to H. M. Sewall. He then purchased his present home farm comprising 140 acres, and located on Sections 1 and 2 of the same township. His residence is one of the finest in the vicinity.

In politics Mr. McInnes votes the Democratic ticket, and has served as Justice of the Peace for ten or twelve years. He is a good citizen and an enterprising farmer.

In 1856 Mr. McInnes was united in marriage to Miss Ann Shannon, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Ellen and William, both of whom reside at home. Mrs. McInnes died in 1866. In 1869, Mr. McInnes married Mrs. Renner, and two children were born of this union, one of whom is deceased. The survivor, Oliver A., married Miss Hannah Hadfield, and four children were born to them, namely: Lillis, Stirling, Jesse and John. Oliver A., resides on the home farm and assists his father. Mr. McInnes' second wife died in 1888.

DANIEL P. McINTYRE, banker and County Treasurer of Champaign County, was born near London, Province of Ontario, Canada, June 3, 1858. When he was six years of age, his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Douglas County in 1864. He was reared in that county, attending the public school and finishing his education at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Ill. After leaving school he was engaged in teaching for several years, at the same time giving attention to farming pursuits. In 1886 he embarked in the mercantile business at Newman, Ill., and was thus engaged two years. From that time until 1892 he was interested in farming and in the grain trade in Edgar County, Ill., his home being at Brocton during this time. In 1892 he became a resident of Broadlands, Champaign County, where he founded the Bank of Broadlands, a private banking house of which he has since been the head. He is still identified with the agricultural

interests of the State as a land-owner in Edgar County, giving practical directions to the conduct of a large farm. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County, serving in that capacity four years, during which period the present court house was erected. In 1902 he was elected County Treasurer, an evidence of his popularity in his home township being the fact that he received all but ten of the votes cast in the township at that election.

Affiliating with the Republican party, he has taken an active interest in the advancement of its principles and policies. For several years



DANIEL P. MCINTYRE.

he has been a member of the Hamilton Club, Chicago's most famous Republican organization. He is a 32d degree Mason and is well known to members of the Order throughout the State. Since 1900 he has been Master of the subordinate lodge of Masons at Broadlands. He is also a member of the Order of Elks.

Mr. McIntyre was married in 1887 to Miss Nettie Cooley, a daughter of John A. Cooley, a prominent pioneer farmer of Douglas County.

REV. GEORGE MCKINLEY (deceased) was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 18, 1814, the son of Thomas and Alice McKinley.

He was reared on a farm and was trained to that calling while obtaining his education in the public schools of Ohio. He was received into the Presbyterian Church when he was nineteen years of age, and began his preparation for the ministry by a course of study in the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio. Later he studied under the private tutorship of Rev. Andrew Woodrow and Dr. R. G. Wilson, at Chillicothe, Ohio. He finished his studies at the New Albany Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the New Albany Presbytery.

Mr. McKinley began his ministry in 1846, and for eleven years, was pastor of the church at Petersburg, Ill. In 1857 he went to Middletown, Ill., and in 1858, was called to Champaign. He served this church until 1870, when failing health caused him to retire from the ministry. After a season of travel he established his home on his farm, seven miles southwest of Urbana, where he lived several years, organizing the Prairie View church, and serving as its pastor five years. During the later period of his life he resided in Champaign, dying there May 21, 1887.

Mr. McKinley married Hannah S. Finley, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Robert Finley, a noted Presbyterian divine of New Jersey. She died in 1892. Their surviving children are Thomas, of Pomona, Cal., and Mrs. Mattis and W. B. McKinley, of Champaign.

JAMES B. MCKINLEY was born near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, February 10, 1821, the son of Thomas McKinley, who was a native of County Derry, Ireland, being a descendant of the famous Scottish clan McKinley. The elder McKinley came to the United States in early manhood and established his home in Pennsylvania, where he married Alice Barkley, also a native of Ireland. They removed to Ross County, Ohio, and were among the pioneer settlers of that region, where they passed their lives upon a farm.

James B. McKinley was reared on the farm of his parents, acquiring his education in the public schools, and at the South Haven Academy, Ohio. His earliest business experience was obtained in a dry-goods store at Chillicothe, Ohio, and later he came to Illinois, where he taught school in the neighborhood of Hennepin. While teaching he began reading

law, and later finished his law studies at Petersburg, Ill., where Abraham Lincoln was at that time well known. He practiced at Clinton for several years, and during his earlier life frequently met, and was associated with, Lincoln, Davis, and other noted members of the State bar. He was for some years a partner of the late Judge Lawrence Weldon, who was afterwards a member of the United States Court of Claims in Washington.

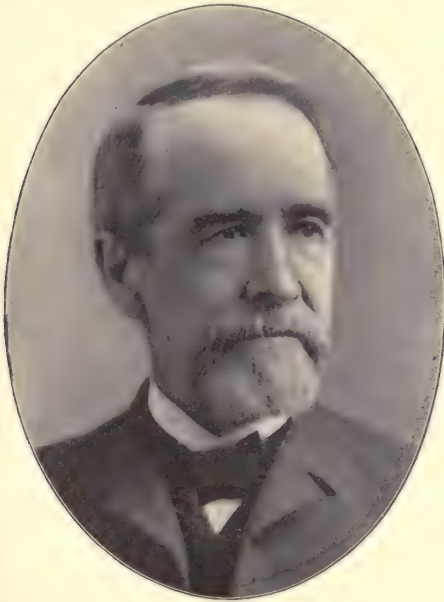
Mr. McKinley located in Champaign in 1857, and was there engaged in general practice until 1860. In the meantime he had become

a Director. He was at one time Mayor of Champaign, but, with this exception, preferred to give his time to private interests rather than to hold public office. As a man of affairs he was exceptionally able, not only as a financier, but for his remarkable executive ability. A natural strength of character made him a power in the community, and at different times, notably in the establishment of the State University and the advancement of that institution, he did much for the general good of this portion of the State during the formative period of its existence. After his death it was said of him by one who knew him well,—“Quiet and dignified, he was a conspicuous figure in any walk of life, private as well as public.”

The greater part of Mr. McKinley's life was spent in a new county, and he always kept himself in advance of the times. No one was ever able justly to speak ill of him, which is only another way of saying that he enjoyed the universal respect of all with whom he came in contact. He left behind him what all men prize and which not all men retain,—a clean record and an unsullied name. He died October 23, 1903, at his home in Champaign. The surviving members of his family, in 1904, are Mrs. McKinley; Mrs. Belle (McKinley) Harris and Mrs. Harry (McKinley) Scudder, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Agnes (McKinley) Miller, of Chicago; and Mrs. Jane (McKinley) Tolman, of Peoria.

Mrs. McKinley, who was a Miss Jane Sandford, before her marriage, was born in Falkstone, England, in 1829, and came to the United States in early childhood, growing to womanhood in Central New York. She came to Racine, Wisconsin, in 1855, and married Mr. McKinley in 1860. She has taken an active part in educational and other public matters in Champaign, and was one of the first ladies in Illinois to be elected a member of the Public School Board, having served as a member of the Champaign Board of Education. Mrs. McKinley has been associated with the Art Club of Champaign for more than twenty years, and has contributed to the development of artistic tastes in the city.

WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, banker and Member of Congress, was born in Petersburg, Ill., September 5, 1856, the son of Rev. George



JAMES B. MCKINLEY.

interested in loaning money on Illinois farms in connection with Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the well known philanthropist of Chicago, being pioneers in the systematic conduct of this line of business. This was the foundation of the brokerage business, which assumed such large proportions, and to which Mr. McKinley devoted himself during the remainder of his business career. He later became associated with W. B. McKinley, and the concern is still conducted under the latter's management.

Mr. McKinley was one of the founders of the Champaign National Bank, of which, for some years, he was First Vice President and

McKinley, was educated at the University of Illinois, and after leaving college, was employed as clerk in various drug stores in Champaign and Springfield, Ill., for two or three years. In 1875 he was installed as clerk in the brokerage and banking house of his uncle, James B. McKinley, in Champaign. In 1877 he was admitted to the partnership in the house, and in time became the active member of the firm. This business has since been conducted by Mr. McKinley, in conjunction with other enterprises. In 1885 Mr. McKinley built the Champaign and Urbana water works and electric lighting systems, and in 1890, he constructed the Champaign & Urbana Electric Railway.

Between that time and 1900 he built or reconstructed electric roads in Springfield and Defiance, Ohio; Bay City, Mich., and Joliet, LaSalle, Galesburg, Quincy, Danville, and Decatur, Illinois. He also reorganized and consolidated the gas and electric light companies in the above named places. Since then he has given his attention largely to the building up of interurban systems in Illinois and Indiana, having constructed and put into operation, in all, about 3,000 miles of interurban lines, including a number of lines in the central portion of the State.

Since 1902, Mr. McKinley has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, and has been one of the chief benefactors of the Julia F. Burnham Hospital, of Champaign. In November, 1904, Mr. McKinley was elected, by a large majority, Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District as successor to Hon. Vespasian Warner.

LEWIS A. McLEAN, journalist and real-estate operator, Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Grafton, Ill., May 4, 1843, the son of Dr. John H. and Mary (Anderson) McLean. He received his mental training in the public schools of Urbana, where his parents located in 1853, and in the high school in New Orleans, La. From 1862 to 1869, he was Deputy Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Champaign County, and during the next eight years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Urbana. He then became associate editor of the "Champaign County Gazette," at Champaign, and held that position until 1882, when he resigned it to become associate

editor of the "Urbana Herald." After the death of Senator M. W. Mathews, who had previously been the editor and proprietor of that paper, Mr. McLean became editor and manager of the paper, occupying this position until the summer of 1901, when he severed his connection in order to engage in the real estate, loan and insurance business in Urbana. By reason of having a large acquaintance, and having kept in close touch with the general business interests of the county, he has been unusually successful in this line of work.

Valuable service has been rendered by Mr. McLean to the people of Champaign County as Secretary of the Old Settlers' Association of the county, and in collecting and publishing, some years since, 200 portraits and biographies of the pioneer residents. For many years he has also been one of the leading Sunday-school workers of Champaign County, and for more than twenty years has served as an official of the Sunday School Union. Since 1863, Mr. McLean has been a member of the Baptist Church. He has been active in advancing the interests of the church in various ways and in preserving its history.

Politically, Mr. McLean is an earnest Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1864. Since then he has served at different times on campaign committees, and participated in the conduct of many campaigns. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1864. He has served as Eminent Commander of the Urbana Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, and held other official positions in this connection.

Mr. McLean was married in 1864 to Jennie Russell, a daughter of Dr. Elias Russell, for many years a prominent physician of Des Moines, Iowa. Their children are: Mrs. Nettie Lumley, wife of Dr. C. E. Lumley, of Chicago; Albert M. McLean, of Urbana; and Claire F. McLean, also of Chicago.

ANGUS JOHN McLENNAN was born March 12, 1863, at Montreal, Canada, where he received his education. His parents were Alexander and Jane (McCrone) McLennan, both natives of Scotland, the former born June 17, 1818, and the latter on May 24, 1820. They were the parents of fourteen children, Angus being the second youngest. The father emigrated to Canada with his parents when twelve

years of age, and followed the industry of farming all his life, dying at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife survives him and now, at the age of eighty-four years, resides with her son. Angus John remained with his father until the latter's death, then bought a small farm in Canada, but later sold it and came to Champaign County, Ill., where in 1896, he purchased from the University of Illinois, 160 acres of land on Section 21, paying \$80 per acre for it. This proved an excellent investment; although the place was devoid of buildings, it had been thoroughly drained at the State's expense. He erected here a substantial dwelling house and barn, and the farm is now well worth \$200 per acre. He has added to his first purchase, and now owns in all 320 acres, on which corn and oats are his staple product.

Mr. McLennan comes of a long-lived and rugged Scotch family. In politics he supports the Republican party, and in religion, the family affiliates with the Presbyterian Church.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. McLennan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McLennan, who, although of the same name, was not related to him. Of the four children born to them, only one survives—William. Mrs. McLennan died November 15, 1896. On July 19, 1898, he married Miss Cora Ealy, of Indiana, a daughter of William M. and Louisa Frances (Presnal) Ealy, and to them have been born four children: Helen, John, Roy and Fred, all of whom reside at home.

NORMAN MCLEOD was born in Crittenden Township, Champaign County, Ill., February 4, 1867, the son of Norman and Mary A. (Blagg), the former of Scotch ancestry, but born in Gallia County, Ohio, where also occurred the birth of his wife. The maternal grandfather, who was a native of North Carolina, went to Ohio at an early day, the family moving to Champaign County, Ill., in 1863. Before coming to Illinois, the father of the subject of this sketch bought land in Douglas County just south of Pesotum Township, which he sold without improving. In 1869 he bought a farm in Crittenden Township, and located there in 1871. He died July 7, 1890, aged fifty-six years. The death of his wife occurred September 3, 1898, at the age of sixty-two years. Both are buried in Lynn Grove Cemetery.

Norman McLeod, Jr., subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, receiving his mental training in the public schools, and remaining at home until the death of his parents. There were twelve children in the family, six of whom are now living, Norman being the sixth in order of birth. The home farm, consisting of 228 acres, now belongs to him and his brother. In partnership with his brother, Robert Burns McLeod, he owns 400 acres in Jackson County, Ill.

Politically Mr. McLeod is a Democrat, and served as Supervisor of Crittenden Township from 1897 to 1903. Socially he is a member of the Masonic order.

JESSE MEHARRY, pioneer farmer and stock-raiser, now living in Tolono, Ill., was born near Wingate, Montgomery County, Ind., October 9, 1835. His maternal great-great-grandfather, John Francis, was born in England and moved to County Cavan, Ireland, in 1690, and married Jane McGregor, of Scotland. His great-great-grandfather, John Francis, was born in Ireland and married Mary Sharp. His great-grandfather, John Francis, was born in Ireland and married Margaret Cranson, of Scotland. His grandmother, Jane Francis, their daughter, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, September 23, 1771.

Mr. Meharry's paternal great-great-grandfather, Alexander Meharry, of Scotland (after 1641), married Elizabeth McWherter near Bainbridge, County Downs, Northern Ireland, and they had two sons and two daughters. One of their sons, Hugh Meharry, married Jane Ray, and they had three sons and two daughters. The grandfather, Alexander Meharry, was born August 5, 1763, in County Cavan, Ireland, and married Jane Francis, May 7, 1794. They emigrated to the United States of America in June, 1794, and settled in Adams County, Ohio, in April, 1798. They had seven sons and one daughter.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Thomas Meharry, was born in Adams County, Ohio, April 27, 1799. In December, 1827, he married Emily ^{unity} Patton, who was of combined English and Welsh descent, and born in Brown County, Ohio, August 16, 1802. Soon after their marriage the young people removed to Indiana and settled near Wingate, Montgomery

County, which continued to be their home during the remainder of their lives.

Jesse Meharry was raised on his father's farm in Indiana, obtaining his elementary education in the public schools, after which he attended De Pauw University for two years. When he was twenty-six years old, he engaged in the livestock business, which he continued to follow until the year 1865. In the spring of the latter year he removed to Illinois, making the journey with team and wagon, and located in Philo Township, Champaign County, on a tract of land, 640 acres of which was in its natural or unbroken state. There he occupied himself in bringing his farm into a high state of cultivation, and in feeding and raising live-stock. In 1893 Mr. Meharry removed to Tolono, Ill., where he has since resided. He still owns 1,940 acres of land in Champaign and McLean Counties, and devotes his attention principally to the management of his estate.

In political sentiment Mr. Meharry is a Republican, and has served his fellow-citizens as Township Supervisor for eleven years. He has also been the Tolono member of the Republican County Central Committee for nine years, and was one of the directors of the Tolono schools for nine years, and during that time was to a large extent instrumental in securing the formation of a new school district (No. 59), nearly twice the size of the old district of the same number. In religious belief he is a Methodist.

On February 27, 1873, Mr. Meharry was married at New Lenox, Will County, Ill., to Miss Addie A. Francis, the daughter of Abraham and Mary A. J. (Davison) Francis, and of this union the following named children have been born: Jesse Erle, born December 31, 1876; George Francis, born June 12, 1880; Edwin Thomas, born November 30, 1881; and Paul Francis, born March 23, 1888—all of whom reside at Tolono.

J. B. MENELEY was born near Penfield, Vermilion County, Ill., November 10, 1865, the son of Lucas S. and Mary R. (Everston) Meneley, both natives of Franklin County, Ohio. The father, who was a millwright, carpenter and general contractor, moved to Vermilion County in 1851. Of the children born to him and his wife eight survive, the subject of this

sketch being the sixth in the order of birth. The father worked as a millwright for many years after coming to Illinois, taking up his residence in Rantoul, where he retired from active life in 1868. He died November 2, 1889, aged sixty-eight years. The death of his wife occurred at Los Angeles, Cal., November 12, 1904, at the age of seventy-two years.

J. B. Meneley was educated in the public and high schools of Rantoul and, during his youth, was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. For fourteen years he engaged in the business of builder and contractor in Rantoul, in the meantime for more than six years being a member of the firm of the Rantoul Brick & Tile Works. He closed out his contracting business in the summer of 1904 and turned his entire attention to his livery barn, which he had owned for four years previous, and which he has since successfully conducted.

On November 7, 1889, Mr. Meneley was married to Eliza J., daughter of John A. Wright, a prosperous farmer and old settler of Champaign County. To Mr. and Mrs. Meneley have been born seven children: Cora, Florence, Pearl, John Russel, Leo, Clyde and Marie. In politics Mr. Meneley is a Republican, was a member of the Village Board when the water plant was re-constructed, and is now one of the village Trustees. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the Knights of Pythias, being the Grand Lodge representative of the latter 1904-1905. In religion he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN GODFREY MENGEL was born in Prussia, Germany, December 22, 1849, the son of Christoph and Sophia Maria (Baughman) Mengel. His parents died in Prussia. John C. Mengel attended the public schools of his native country until his confirmation at the age of fourteen years. Coming to America, where he arrived February 16, 1869, he worked for one year on a farm, and then served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade in the employ of S. Peabody. He continued at this trade for about seven years, and then accepted a position as fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, which he held for three years. In 1879 he began tending bar, and was thus employed until 1891. Later he engaged in business for himself until October 1, 1901, when he retired.

Mr. Mengel has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1882. He is a member of the German Congregational church, and was a member of the committee which had charge of the erection of the present church edifice, his name being engraved on the corner-stone. He is an active worker in the church. In politics, he is a Republican, and was appointed Park Commissioner under Mayor Swigart.

On November 5, 1875, Mr. Mengel was married to Miss Augusta Riegel, daughter of William and Henrietta Stugel, and they have three children: Frederick W., Edward C. and John G. Mr. and Mrs. Mengel have one of the finest residences on the east side of Champaign.

VERMILION J. MERIDITH, auctioneer, farmer, and constable, was born November 25, 1852, in Bath County, Ky., where he received his early mental instruction in the common schools. His parents were Thomas E. and Elzina (Anderson) Meridith, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Indiana. At the age of fifteen years, the subject of this sketch came to Logan County, Ill., and worked on a farm for two years. Then he moved to Champaign County, and spent one season in Sadorous, whence, in 1866 he moved to Ivesdale, and engaged in farming in that vicinity. He has been an auctioneer since 1884, and, in 1888, was elected Constable, which office he has since continued to hold. He organized the Meridith Collection Agency in 1888, and was in the implement business for two years. In 1890 he purchased some town property in Ivesdale, and resided in Champaign for two years after his marriage.

In politics Mr. Meridith supports the Democratic party. On March 2, 1886, he was united in marriage to Ellie Toothman, who was born in Greenburg, Ind., where she attended the public schools. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Robert, born October 30, 1888; George, who was born December 5, 1889, and died February 21, 1890; and Margaret, whose birth occurred on January 29, 1903.

RUTHERFORD THOMAS MILES was born July 29, 1873, the son of Thomas S. and Harriet (Crow) Miles, the former, a native of West Virginia, and the latter, of Edgar County, Ill. They were the parents of three children, Rutherford being the second in order of birth. He received his education at the University of Illinois, Urbana, from which he was graduated on October 10, 1901. Subsequently, he bought the grain elevator of George Pearce, at Fisher, Ill., and since that time he has been handling corn and all kinds of grain. He has served as councilman in Fisher since the spring of 1903, and socially, is a member of the M. W. A., K. of P., and A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Miles was married November 6, 1901, to Miss Elizabeth E. Powell, who was born in McLean County, Ill., daughter of A. J. and Agnes (Richie) Powell, the former being a native of Maryland, and the latter, of Scotland. Their family comprised seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have one child, Agnes Harriet, who was born May 8, 1904.



ANDREW J. MILLER.

OSCAR EUGENE MILLER, real estate and land agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, residing at No. 210 East Green Street, Champaign, Ill., was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, January 2, 1856. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Miller) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father followed farming and was, for many years, a teacher in the public schools of Iowa. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company G, Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served under General Sturges, but in June, 1864, at the age of forty-five years, was killed in the Sturges raid near Guntown, Miss., while acting as color-bearer of his regiment. His commission as Captain was at headquarters, ready for him on his return from the raid. His wife was reared on a farm, and died in 1883 at the age of fifty-three years. She and her husband were both members of the Methodist Church, and were the parents of four children, all of whom are living.

Oscar Eugene, the second child of the family and the subject of his sketch, received his education in the common schools of Iowa, at the completion of which he started out in business for himself. He left Iowa in 1891, went to Chicago and engaged in the real estate business. From there he moved to Toledo, Ohio, and continued in the same business there for a short time only. Removing from there he came to Champaign, he there opened an office and conducted a general real estate business until 1895, when he secured the position of Land Agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, being the first regular agent appointed to handle the Yazoo Valley Lands. when he first started out in this work, the company owned over 500,000 acres in the Yazoo Valley, Miss. At the time of this writing (1905) all of this land has been disposed of. Mr. Miller was the first to assume charge of the sale of these lands and he has made an unbounded success of the enterprise. He was married September 1, 1878, to Florence H. Huffstatter, and of this union two daughters have been born, namely: Lulu May (Mrs. Benjamin Burke), who resides in Champaign, Ill., and Nellie G., a student in the University of Illinois. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM A. MILLER was born in 1853, in

Piatt County, Ill., where he received a good common school education. Afterwards he taught school for six years, and later still, clerked in a clothing store. In 1892 he was appointed postmaster at Monticello, Ill., and in the same year became interested in the banking business, with J. N. Dighton. They organized a private bank at Ivesdale, which, in 1902, became incorporated with the National Bank of Ivesdale, with the following officers: President, James L. Alldman; Vice-President, H. J. Robinson; Cashier, W. A. Miller; Assistant Cashier, James Stout. The Directors are J. N. Dighton, J. L. Alldman, J. G. Chambers, H. J. Robinson and C. S. Cole.

Fraternally, Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. He was united in marriage to Ella Norris, a native of Piatt County, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Mabel E., Harry J. and Mary.

HENRY F. MOONEY was born in La Salle County, Ill., January 1, 1872, the son of Daniel and Johanna (Sullivan) Mooney. The father and his family moved to Champaign County in 1876, where he bought a quarter-section of land on Section 13, Crittenden Township, on which the subject of this sketch now resides. The farm is well improved, and has on it a commodious residence, with barns, and other outbuildings, orchards, etc. Here the father resided until his death, which occurred October 10, 1890, his wife surviving him until 1896. Both are buried in the St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery, located a short distance from the old home. They were the parents of twelve children, Henry F. being the youngest.

Henry F. Mooney was reared to farming life, and attended the district schools of Champaign County. Besides the old homestead, he owns eighty acres of adjoining land, and here he follows general farming, and raises a large number of horses, cattle, hogs, etc. The farm has all the latest improvements, which were made by its present owner. In the spring of 1904, he erected the elevator at Bongard, a station on the "Frisco" railroad, one and a half miles east of his residence, and he is now engaged in buying and selling grain. The elevator has a capacity of 22,000 bushels.

Mr. Mooney is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the offices of School Director and Postmaster. In religion he is an ardent adher-

ent of the Catholic Church, and socially, a member of the Catholic Knights of Columbus. On October 22, 1895, Mr. Mooney was married to Emma Wegging, a daughter of John and Maggie (Raukoshack) Wegging, and six children have been born to them, namely: Cecil Isabel; Celestine Mary; Henry, who died in infancy; Mary, whose death occurred at the age of fourteen months; and two others, who died unnamed.

WILLIAM E. MORGAN (deceased) was born in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1813, and grew up in that State. He was a prosperous merchant and planter of Kentucky, until 1862, when he removed to Illinois, and established his home in Champaign County. Prior to the war he was also interested in an oil development near Parkersburg, W. Va. After coming to Illinois he was engaged in farming enterprises for a time, and then removed to the City of Champaign, where he died in the autumn of 1900. Mr. Morgan married Ann Bruce, also a native of Kentucky, who died in the summer of 1900. Mrs. Morgan was of Scotch ancestry, and of the distinguished Bruce lineage. Their living children are: Mrs. Amelia (Morgan) Richards, of Urbana, Ill.; Mrs. Lucinda (Morgan) Green, wife of Rev. F. W. Green, a missionary in Mexico; Garrard S. Morgan, of Boston; Henry Bruce Morgan, of Peoria, Ill.; Woodson Morgan, of Peoria; Millard W. Morgan, of Chicago; William Morgan, of Boston; James Morgan, manager of the "Boston Globe;" and two daughters (deceased), namely: Elizabeth (Morgan) Knight and Anna Morgan.

WILLIAM MORSE was born in Mahomet, Ill., in 1870, and after completing his school course, engaged in drainage and tile contracting. He was also interested in dealing in horses, and in 1903, took charge of Mr. Nereitein's breeding stable. His parents were William and Lou (Smith) Morse, both natives of Illinois, the former, born in Mahomet, Champaign County, where he was engaged in stock-raising.

On March 25, 1900, Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Ollie Wood, of Kansas.

JOSEPH W. MUELLER, well-known and thrifty farmer, residing in Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Affnadingen, Germany, March 19, 1845, the son of Benjamin and Josepha (Seelinger) Mueller, both of

whom were born in Baden, Germany, the father in Ehrenstetten, and the mother in Merdingen. The grandfather, Alois Mueller, was a native of Ehrenstetten, and the grandfather on the mother's side was a native of Baden. Benjamin Mueller came to the United States in 1853 and first located in Erie, Pa. Thence the family removed, in 1867, to Champaign County, Ill., where they settled permanently, having lived ever since in the same voting precinct in Urbana Township. Benjamin Mueller's first wife died in Germany, February 18, 1855. In 1858, he married Elizabeth Dishinger, who died in 1896. He died in 1888.

Joseph W. Mueller received his schooling in his native town, in Germany, and came with his father and the rest of the family to Champaign County, when he was twenty-two years old. He first assisted on his father's farm, and has since been successfully engaged in farming for himself. He is a thorough farmer and an honest, straightforward man.

On September 12, 1889, Mr. Mueller was married to Josephine Brown, who was born in Salem, N. J., and attended school in Champaign. They have one son, William M. Politically the subject of this sketch acts in association with the Democratic party. Religiously he is a member of the Catholic Church.

JAMES MULLADY was born in Sangamon County, Ill., and received his early mental instruction in the public schools of Champaign County, where he located about the year 1882, and followed farming in Ludlow Township for fifteen years. He then engaged in the implement business in Rantoul, and for four years was a traveling salesman. Subsequently he went into the retail liquor trade in Urbana, Ill., and also dealt in real estate.

In politics Mr. Mullady is a Democrat, and was chairman of the Rantoul Township Democratic Committee for eight years. In social affiliation he is identified with the A. O. H. In 1901, Mr. Mullady was married to Nellie Hauerperger, a native of Champaign County, and they are the parents of two children,—Francis and Mary. The parents of the subject of this sketch are Patrick and Marguerite (McDerritt) Mullady, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter, of Pennsylvania.

JOHN WALLACE MULLIKEN was born in Steuben County, N. Y., March 9, 1849, the son

of Albert and Susan (Cook) Mulliken, both of whom were natives of Steuben County, N. Y., the mother's birthplace being Canisteo. His parents came to Champaign when he was six years old and here the subject of this sketch attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age. He then worked on a farm for two months; but later retired from agricultural pursuits and in 1863 engaged in the furniture manufacturing business with a Mr. Walker. He continued as an employe until March, 1877, when he was admitted to partnership, the firm name being changed to Walker & Mulliken, by which name it is still known.

Mr. Mulliken has been a member of the Independent Order of Foresters since about 1871, was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery of the Masonic Fraternity. Politically he supports the Republican party.

The marriage of Mr. Mulliken took place September 10, 1876, when he was united to Miss Josephine M. Danforth, a daughter of David and Phoebe (Gleason) Danforth. Two children have been born to them: Albert, and Phoebe. The son is now engaged in the practice of law at Champaign, Ill. The daughter was married in September, 1904, to Ellsworth P. Starey, and they reside at Seattle, Wash.

REV. WILLIAM MUNHALL.—For many years, both before and during the war period, as the editor and publisher of a local paper, as shown at length in a previous chapter, and at one time, for a period of four years, holding the office of Treasurer and Assessor for Champaign County, Mr. Munhall was as well known as any man of the county. Added to this, for many years in Ohio, before coming to Illinois, he was a popular and useful pastor in the Protestant Methodist Church, and, after taking up his residence in Illinois, was equally popular as an occasional substitute in local churches, particularly as a regular supply for some months in the Congregational Church at Champaign. The marriage records for a long time attest his popularity as an officiating clergyman at many happy events in that time.

Mr. Munhall was born at Harrisburg, Pa., on May 30, 1816. Before reaching his majority he united with the church and soon thereafter was admitted to its active ministry. His serv-

ice in this relation must have extended over a period of twenty years before coming to Illinois. Here, there being then no organization of his church, he united with the local Methodist Episcopal Church, and filled its pulpit upon many occasions, always attracting by his logic and eloquence good congregations. He had a remarkable command of language, and with a good memory of the standard poetry, his discourses were embellished with beautiful and apt quotations from the English classics, both of poetry and prose. His ability and efficiency in the pulpit was far above that of the average clergyman, and all the pulpits of both towns were open to, and frequently occupied, by him.

Mr. Munhall was married in 1839, at Brownsville, Pa., to Dorothy F. Jackson, who survived him at their home in Urbana for several years. He died while temporarily with a sister in Cleveland, Ohio, March 9, 1864, but his remains repose in the family lot at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Urbana.

William H. Munhall of Champaign, and S. C. Munhall of Watseka, both well known to the people of Champaign County, are sons of Rev. Mr. Munhall.

WILLIAM HENRY MUNHALL, a well-known resident of Champaign, Champaign County, Illinois, who is engaged in the printing and publishing business, was born July 26, 1850, at Brownsville, Ohio. He is a son of Rev. William Munhall, a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and Dorothy F. (Jackson) Munhall, who was born in England. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Munhall, born in Ireland, who married a native of Pennsylvania, and his maternal grandfather was James Jackson, born in England, who married an English lady.

Mr. Munhall's parents moved from Cambridge, Ohio, to Urbana, Ill., in October, 1854. The father died in Cleveland, Ohio, in March, 1864, and the mother passed away at Urbana, Ill., in January, 1881. At the latter place, and in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Munhall received his early mental training, after which he learned the printer's trade. He came to Champaign in 1865, and was employed as a dry-goods clerk for five years. In 1870 he entered the Gazette printing office, where he remained for twenty-eight years, at the expiration of this long service establishing the Munhall Printing

House, with which he is still connected and in which his capacity and energy have won success.

On November 22, 1874, Mr. Munhall was married to Margaret W. Hulbert, who was born in Sherburne, N. Y., and received her girlhood mental training in Champaign, Ill. Eight children have blessed their home, namely: Grace Mae, Dorothy, Charles Scott, William, Ada, Hazel, Maurice and Mildred.

Politically, the subject of this sketch upholds the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

WILBERT W. MUNSELL, M. D., practicing physician, Urbana, Ill., was born at Naples, Ontario County, N. Y., April 3, 1878, the son of William Watkins and Florence Lydia (Soule) Munsell, the former born at Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., and the latter at Savannah, in the same county and State. His father, William W. Munsell, originally a publisher in New York, is now engaged in the publishing business in Chicago, as the head of the Munsell Publishing Company. On the paternal side the family is of combined English and Welsh ancestry, and on the maternal side of English descent. Quakers in religious belief, of strong anti-slavery principles, and in social habits they were sturdy abstainers from the use of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Munsell's mother died at Naples, N. Y., May 19, 1830, and July 12, 1882, his father married Ida May Hamilton, a daughter of B. W. Hamilton, D. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., and to her he is largely indebted for studious training and those inspirations which resulted in the choice of one of the learned professions as his life work.

Wilbert W. received his early education in the public schools, later taking a course at Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., and in 1897 graduated from the Evanston Township High School at Evanston, Ill. During the same year of his graduation at Evanston, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1901, being one of eight out of a class of about 70 who were honored by special mention. After graduation, as the result of a competitive examination, he was awarded a position as an interne at the Hahnemann Hospital, but having a period

of three months on his hands before his hospital service began, he went to East Bloomfield, N. Y., where he engaged in practice, meanwhile taking an examination before the State Medical Board and receiving a license to practice from the Regents of the University of the State of New York. In September, 1901, he assumed the position assigned him in the hospital, which he retained until September, 1902, when he removed to Urbana, and there entered into practice which he has successfully prosecuted continuously to the present time. The professional organizations with which he is identified include the local (city and county), State and National Medical Associations.

Dr. Munsell was married at Philo, Champaign County, September 23, 1903, to Emma Adeline Doolittle of Chatsworth, Ill., who was born November 7, 1875, and they have one daughter, Mary Margaret, born July 8, 1904. In religious associations and belief Dr. Munsell is a Methodist, and in his political views a Republican. From his ancestors he inherits those sturdy principles which tend to the up-building of a high standard of moral and business integrity, the effect of which is seen in the earnestness and efficiency with which he is devoting his life to his chosen profession.

JUDSON NICHOLS, banker and merchant, was born in Champaign County, Ill., in 1859, and received his education in the public schools. His father, H. S. Nichols, was a native of Connecticut, came to Illinois in 1856, and in 1866 engaged in the general mercantile business, in which he continued until his death. In 1888 he organized a private bank at Sadorus, and this institution is still successfully conducted by the subject of this sketch. Besides the banking business, Mr. Nichols is interested in the grain business, being the owner of an elevator having a capacity of 50,000 bushels. In 1890 Mr. Nichols was married to Emma Ford, a native of Illinois, and of this union five children have been born, namely: Hezekiah, Judson, Mary, Stanley and Sturgis.

JAMES G. OLDHAM, real estate and loan operator, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, near Washington Court House, October 2, 1847, a son of John G. and Anna (Warner) Oldham, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of

Ohio; both descendants of old Quaker stock. The elder Oldham, who was a large land owner and stock raiser in Ohio, died there in 1852. His widow survived her husband thirty-three years, her death occurring near Urbana, Ill., in 1885. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Levi W., deceased; Mrs. Jane Downs; Mrs. Margaret Cockayne, deceased; John E., deceased; Mrs. Massey Williams; Simon W.; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Lukens; Abner W.; Joseph W. and James G.

Edward Oldham, father of John G., was a native of Virginia, and married Miss Jane

farm three miles east of Urbana. He laid the foundation of his successful career as a farmer and stock-raiser, on rented lands, operating in this way for eleven years. In 1875 he purchased a farm in Urbana Township, which he conducted until 1882. In the meantime, and as early as 1871, he engaged in the live-stock trade, and became widely known throughout his region as a buyer and shipper. He continued to be identified with this trade to a great extent until 1887, and was especially prominent as an owner and breeder of imported and standard-bred horses. He is the owner of the famous Kentucky standard-bred trotter, "Sonticus" (by Belmont '64), which has a record of 2:17.

Mr. Oldham is still identified with agricultural interests. In 1883 he came to Urbana, which has since been his home. Immediately after coming here, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, and at once became a leader in improving the city. He has not only subdivided, and as an agent brought about the improvements of various additions to the city, but has, himself, erected many buildings. At present (1905), he is the owner of more than a dozen dwellings. He has been a large operator in farm lands, and his transactions in recent years have extended far beyond Illinois, covering nearly all the Western, Northwestern and Southwestern States, and several Southern States.

While acting with the Republican party and taking a good citizen's part in public affairs, at times participating actively in the conduct of the political campaigns, he has persistently refused to hold office of any kind, concentrating his energies on the enterprises which have given him a commanding position among business men in this portion of Illinois. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been active in building up the First Methodist Church of Urbana, with which he has been officially identified as trustee.

On March 9, 1871, Mr. Oldham married Miss Belle L. McDonald, a daughter of John and Maria (Roe) McDonald, who were born in Indiana. Their only children are Mrs. Ora (Oldham) Craig, of Champaign, and Miss Ada Pearl Oldham.

HUGH O'NEIL, President of Village Board, Homer, Champaign County, Ill., was born in



JAMES G. OLDHAM.

Gardner, whose family were of English descent. Mrs. Anna Oldham was a daughter of Levi Warner, a Quaker, whose grandparents emigrated from England to Ohio at an early period, and engaged in farming.

James G. Oldham was trained to agricultural pursuits. He at first worked on a farm for seven dollars a month, but before the end of the year the amount was increased to \$15, and the following year, to \$17. He educated himself in the public schools, and was engaged as a teacher at the age of seventeen years, near Pendleton, Ind. He came from Madison County, Ind., to Illinois in 1864, and began farming on his own account, having rented a

Providence, R. I., October 12, 1849. His parents were Francis and Isabella O'Neil, the former a native of Rhode Island, and a tailor by trade. Francis O'Neil moved to New York City in 1855, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. His wife was born in one of the New England States, and was of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather, Harry O'Neil, was born in Ireland.

Hugh O'Neil, with his two younger brothers, John and Francis, were left orphans in 1859, and were placed in charge of the New York Juvenile Home, where they remained for two years, in New York City, and at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. They were eventually sent to Illinois, and Hugh O'Neil came to Champaign, Ill., October 9, 1861, and was indentured to George Clark, a farmer of Homer Township. He remained with Mr. Clark for six years, and then went to Homer, where he resided with Dr. W. A. Conkey until 1871. He then began farming on his own account in Homer Township, and continued thus employed until 1890. In that year he returned to Homer and opened a meat market, which he has since conducted. He occupies a pleasant home on South Main Street, equipped with all modern improvements.

In politics Mr. O'Neil is a Republican, and has been a member of the School Board, both in the country and the village, for many years. He was a member of the Village Board of Trustees for ten years. In 1901, he was elected President of the Board, and on the expiration of his term, was reelected. In his social relations he is identified with the I. O. O. F., the M. W. A., and the Royal Arch Masons; is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, with which order he has been affiliated for fourteen years, having filled all the official positions, including that of Grand Chancellor. Mr. O'Neil's youngest brother, Francis, was a bugler in General Custer's command, and lost his life in the massacre of June 25, 1876. His other brother, John, is a prosperous business man residing at Plainville, Kans.

On September 7, 1871, Mr. O'Neil was married to Miss Alice Yeazel, a daughter of James Yeazel, a prominent farmer and an early settler of Champaign County. Eight children have been born to them, namely: Grace, the wife of Jesse C. Ewen; Charles H.; Frank P.; Maria M., widow of H. Sullivan; Willis Clinton, who

died at the age of eleven years; William H.; H. Ralph, and Mary.

GUSTAVUS A. OSTRAND was born on the University farm June 30, 1875, and received his education in the common schools. His parents, John and Christina (Anderson) Ostrand, were natives of Orebro, Sweden, the former's birth having occurred on August 27, 1843, and the latter on May 24, 1839. They emigrated to the United States May 20, 1870, locating in Illinois, where Mr. Ostrand was first employed by John G. Clark, and later worked for four years on the University farm, and since, has been engaged for a number of years in the drayage business. To him and his wife were born four children, namely: John C.; Anna; Gustavus A.; and Sophia, who is now Mrs. Louis Sabin. John C. was born July 11, 1870, in Champaign County, where he attended school and learned the baker's trade. He owns a one-third interest in the Ostrand Bakery. Socially he is a member of the order of Redmen of America. In 1891 he married Miss Hattie Frye, a native of Champaign County, and they have two children,—Grace and Pansy.

Gustavus A. Ostrand, after finishing his schooling, was engaged for a time in the grocery business, in which he continued until June 8, 1903, when he started a bakery. Having, however, no practical knowledge of the business, he gave a third interest to his brother John C., and his cousin Martin G. Ostrand, who were both experienced bakers. The bakery, which is located at No. 112 North First Street, has a daily output of from 800 to 1,500 loaves of bread. He has built up an excellent trade, his cream bread being considered the best made in the twin cities.

Politically, he is a Republican, and in religion, he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Ostrand was married November 23, 1898, to Miss Daisy J. Overman, a daughter of Ansell Overman, of Champaign. She is a native of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Ostrand two children have been born, namely: Madeline, aged five years, and Ansell, who is three years old.

DAVID E. PARK, retired manufacturer, was born near Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, Oc-

tober 11, 1834, and when five years old, came with his parents to Urbana, Ill., where he grew up in the midst of pioneer environments. He attended the schools of Urbana, Ill., and was afterwards engaged with his father in the milling business at Sidney, Ill., until about the year 1887. Then he devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising near Sidney until 1899, when he returned to Urbana, which he has since made his home. The old Park homestead, which he now occupies, was built by his father, William Park, in 1857, and was the second brick residence erected in Urbana. During recent years Mr. Park has not been actively engaged in business, but has given his attention entirely to his property interests. He cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has been a member of the Republican party ever since.

Mr. Park married Miss Mary S. Mansfield, a daughter of John Mansfield, of Sidney, Ill., who was born at Warsaw, Ind. Their only child is William M. Park, a mechanical engineer, of Urbana. Mr. Park has been a member of the Masonic order for many years, being affiliated with Urbana Lodge, No. 157.

WILLIAM PARK (deceased), pioneer manufacturer, Urbana, Ill., was born on a farm in York County, Pa., December 19, 1812, and lived in that State until he was nineteen years of age, when he came west to Greene County, Ohio. He obtained a public school education in his native State, and afterwards learned the miller's and wheelwright's trades, at which he worked in Greene County, Ohio, until 1849, when he moved to Urbana, Ill., then a village of about 100 people. He built the first flouring mill and the first sawmill in Urbana, which he operated until about the beginning of the Civil War. In the early days, some of the patrons of this mill came a distance of thirty miles, to have their grinding done.

After the war, Mr. Park owned and operated a large flouring mill at Sidney, Ill., although he continued to reside in Urbana until his death, which occurred December 12, 1889. With Judge Archibald Campbell and a capitalist from Rome, N. Y., named Randall, he built the Urbana & Champaign Street Railway, connecting the two cities. This was the first street railway operated in the State, outside of Chicago. Later, with his son-in-law, Francis G.

Jaques, he bought a controlling interest in the line, and they operated it until it was purchased and absorbed by the present system in 1899. Besides his grain-milling interests, Mr. Park was identified, at different times, with woolen mills and an iron foundry, and was engaged in the manufacture of reapers and mowers in Urbana. While he never applied himself to farming, he was an extensive land-owner throughout Champaign County. Mr. Park was one of the founders of the Universalist Church in Urbana, and one of those who did most to build up and support that organization. Although he never took an active interest in politics, he was one of the early members of the Republican party, and was always identified with it.

The subject of this sketch was married, in Ohio, to Miss Margaret Haines, who was born near Xenia, in that State, in 1814. Mrs. Park died in Urbana, in 1898. Their only children were David E. Park and Mrs. Eliza Park Jaques, both of whom are still residents of Urbana.

MILTON S. PARKS, real-estate operator, Urbana, Ill., was born near Columbus, Ohio, December 31, 1851, the son of Andrew and Sarah (Eyre) Parks. His parents moved to Vermillion County, Ill., in 1852, living on a farm until 1860, when they removed to the nearby village of Georgetown. Here occurred the death of the elder Parks in 1882. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Georgetown and there had his first business experience as clerk in a dry-goods store. From 1876 to 1887 he was Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Champaign County, and this brought him to Urbana, where he has since been prominent as a citizen, churchman and man of affairs. From 1887 to 1889 he was manager of the abstract office of Frank Wilcox in Urbana. In 1889 he established a real-estate loan and insurance agency, which has since grown to large proportions, and caused him to be known as one of the leading representatives of those interests in Central Illinois. He has dealt largely in Champaign and Urbana property, and besides having materially aided in building up these two cities, he has also operated extensively in farm land in Illinois and other States. He was one of the first Illinoisans to direct attention to the fine agricultural

lands of Mississippi, and evidenced his faith in the future of this enterprise by purchasing over 3,000 acres, which have proved a splendid investment. He is also a large owner of farm lands in Illinois. He was one of the chief organizers of the Home Loan Association of Urbana, of which he was the first Secretary, and has since been a Director of that institution, which has been of inestimable benefit to home builders and has reflected the highest credit on its founders and managers. Mr. Parks also aided in founding a similar association at Clarksdale, Miss., which has greatly promoted the development of that country.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Parks has been active in various campaigns, serving as Chairman of the City Central Committee of Urbana, and by rendering other services to his party. As a member of the city Board of Education he shared in the advancement of the public service, and in that field of work he has been active, generous, and helpful. For twenty years prior to 1903 he was a member of the official Board of the First Methodist Church of Urbana, and was a leader among those who planned and completed the handsome edifice belonging to that denomination. Parks Chapel, a historical sketch of which will be found in this connection, was named in his honor, he having been one of the founders of the Society and its chief benefactor.

In 1883 Mr. Parks married Almeda V. Lindley, daughter of Dr. Mahlon Lindley, of Urbana. Like her husband, Mrs. Parks has been a leader in church work and other movements designed to promote culture, education and public welfare. She has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Cunningham Deaconess Home and Orphanage since its foundation, and for several years has been Treasurer of the local Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was also one of the founders of the mission known as the Third Methodist Episcopal Church, located in the eastern part of Urbana, and has given to this society, free of charge, the use of the church building in which its services are held, contributing largely also to the improvement of the building and the maintenance of the society. Mr. Parks has been a member of the Board of Trustees of this church since its organization. The children are Paul L., Ralph M., and Frank A. Parks.

GEORGE C. PARRETT was born in Ohio, in 1849, the son of H. A. and Germania (Clouser) Parrett, the latter also being a native of Ohio. The parents came to Mahomet in 1852, when our subject was but an infant, and there the father bought 200 acres of land which he continued to cultivate during the remainder of his life. George C. received a common-school education in Mahomet, and began farming on his own account in 1875, in the same year moving to his present farm, which he conducts in partnership with Mr. Thomas, who later became his father-in-law. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Mollie Thomas, a native of Mahomet, Ill., and of this union one child, Roy, has been born.

GEORGE VALENTINE PARSONS was born in 1868, on his father's farm in Section 26, Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ill., and received his mental training in the public schools. He is the only surviving member of a family of nine children born to Thomas Parsons, who was a native of Oxfordshire, England, born October 12, 1819. He attended the public schools in his native place and in 1840 emigrated to America, first locating at Baltimore, Md., where, for fourteen years, he was employed in one of the leading hotels. His parents were Nathaniel and Sophia (Burt) Parsons, natives of Oxfordshire, England, where they were engaged in farming and fruit-growing.

In February, 1848, Thomas Parsons was united in marriage to Miss Generous Whelittle, a daughter of Valentine and Catherine (Fritz) Whelittle. Her father was born February 14, 1787, in Germany, and emigrated to America. He located in Champaign County, in 1856, where he engaged in farming. For many years he watered the streets of Baltimore, and later, went into the milk business. He died in October, 1855. He was the father of the following named children: John Nathaniel, who died in 1880; Thomas Charles, who died in 1881; Mary Ann, who died in 1894; Josephine; William, who died in 1884; Fanny Sophia, who died in 1885; one, who died in infancy; and George Valentine, who now lives on the old homestead and cares for his aged mother. The father came to Champaign County in 1856, and bought forty acres of railroad land. The county was at that time unsettled, neighbors

were few and far between, ague was prevalent, and Mr. Parsons endured many hardships. He added eighty acres to his first purchase, built a comfortable home, and had the farm well improved before his death, which occurred July 27, 1896. His wife survives him at the age of 76 years. In politics, he was a Democrat. For a time he was a member of the Church of England, but died in the Catholic faith.

From an early age, George V. Parsons assisted his father on the farm. He now owns forty acres of highly cultivated land. In his political belief he is a Democrat. Mr. Parsons was married in 1898 to Catherine Dougherty, a daughter of Patsy and Mary Dougherty, of Philo, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are the parents of two children,—Thomas Edward and Marie H. In religious belief the family adhere to the Catholic faith.

CHARLES ARTHUR PERCIVAL was born in Cass County, Ill., November 11, 1851, a son of Simon Perkins and Charlotte (Beals) Percival, the former a native of Virginia, the latter born in Ohio; both are deceased. Mr. Percival came to Champaign County with his parents when one year old, and received his education in the public schools of Urbana and Champaign Townships. He was brought up on a farm, and followed that line of industry through life, and now owns sixty-three acres, on which stands the fine homestead, besides which he possesses 160 acres in Philo Township. In politics he supports the Republican party, and April 5, 1904, was elected Road Commissioner, which office he now holds.

On May 12, 1886, Mr. Percival was united in marriage to Miss Ellithorp, a daughter of E. W. and Mary (Schofield) Ellithorp, and four children have been born to them: Arthur, Harry, Charles and Fred.

ISAAC S. PETERS was born in St. Joseph Township, July 18, 1853, and received his education in the district schools. He is a son of Robert and Mary E. (Swearingen) Peters, the former a native of Rush County, Ind., where he was born January 8, 1827, the son of William, who was the son of David Peters, the birthplace of the latter being Pennsylvania. He lived to be ninety-six years of age. Robert died February 13, 1894. His wife, Mary E., was the daughter of Henry and Ann (Robert-

son) Swearingen, her birth taking place March 31, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peters were the parents of ten children, namely: Sarah C., Isaac S., John H., Susan J., Eliza A., William A., Mary E., Franklin, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Thomas J., died when three years old; Robert G., died aged two years, and Altu May, who died at the age of one year.

Isaac S. is a Republican in politics, and has served his community several terms as Assessor and Collector. He is connected with the St. Joseph Bank and also has banking interests in Champaign. Socially he is affiliated with



ISAAC S. PETERS.

the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Peters was married March 12, 1882, to Miss Mary F. McCollum, the daughter of Cyrus and Tabitha (Slayton) McCollum, of St. Joseph Township, the former of whom was killed during the Civil War in 1864. The mother was born in Kentucky, April 5, 1828, and died in November, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. McCollum had five children, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Peters are the parents of five children, namely: Chloe D., born January 20, 1885; Mae F., born July 29, 1886; Maud

L., born August 29, 1888; Everett Robert, born January 21, 1894; and Marie, born June 5, 1896. Mae F. is now Assistant Cashier in the St. Joseph Bank. Mr. Peters is the owner of a fine farm just south of the corporate limits of St. Joseph, upon which he lives and where he is raising fine horses, cattle and hogs, besides farming extensively.

HENRY PFEFFER was born in Indiana, in 1867, the son of William and Mary (Yokum) Pfeffer, both natives of Indiana. The family came to Illinois in 1870, and settled in Colfax Township, Champaign County. The subject of this sketch received a good public school education in Champaign County, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age. He then moved onto a farm in Scott Township and resided there until January, 1904. In that year, he purchased a farm of 160 acres, situated in Pesotum Township, on which he still lives.

In 1896, the subject of this sketch married Lena Wilhelm, who was born and schooled in Champaign County. To them have been born the following five children: Rose, Willie, Albert, Mary, and Joseph. In religious belief, Mr. Pfeffer is a Catholic.

CHARLES ALFRED PHARES, farmer, Ogden Township (postoffice, St. Joseph), Champaign County, Ill., was born in Hamilton, Ohio, August 29, 1854, the son of William Sargent and Laura (Meachum) Phares. William Sargent Phares was born October 31, 1815, the son of John S. and Eliza (Sanders) Phares, and married Laura Meachum, who was born August 16, 1824, and died January 4, 1892. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Josephine E., Mary M., Emma O., John W., Charles A., Harvy C., and Laura. William S. Phares was an accountant by profession, and for many years was employed at the Ohio State Capital (Columbus) as chief accountant in the State Treasurer's Department; also occupied a high rank in masonry. He died March 21, 1890. Charles A. Phares located in Ogden Township, Champaign County, in 1877, which has since been his residence and has followed general farming and stock-raising.

On February 9, 1886, Mr. Phares was married to Miss Margaretha Loeffler, born in Dettenhausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, November 25,

1865, the daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Schweizer) Loeffler, who were also natives of the Fatherland, the former born October 30, 1831, and died February 25, 1895, while the latter was born July 4, 1838, and still survives. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loeffler: Maria Katharin, Johan George, Dorothea, Margaretha, Jacob F., Anna Marie, Caroline, Sophie and Lonhardt B. Mr. and Mrs. Phares are the parents of four children born on the following dates: Mary Josephine, November 3, 1886; Bertha, July 9, 1888; George



CHARLES ALFRED PHARES.

Alfred, March 30, 1891; and Paul Loeffler, September 8, 1897.

In 1900 Mr. Phares was elected President of the Farmer's Mutual Telephone Company, of Ogden, which was organized in that year and now (1904) has a membership of about 200. In politics Mr. Phares is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the Ogden Lodge, No. 754, A. F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., also members of the branch church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Champaign County, Ill.

OLON PHILBRICK was born in Adeline, Ogle County, Ill., June 20, 1860, the son of

M. H. Philbrick, a pioneer settler in Ogle County, and a soldier in the Mexican War. He was educated in the public schools and at the University of Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1884. He read law in Champaign County under the preceptorship of George W. Gere and H. M. Beardsley, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the spring of 1887. He began practice in Champaign as junior member of the firm of Gere & Philbrick, which was one of the leading law firms of Central Illinois, remaining in that connection until



OLON PHILBRICK.

January, 1903, when the dissolution of the partnership was brought about by Judge Philbrick's appointment to the Circuit Judgeship of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. While engaged in the practice of his profession, Judge Philbrick was identified with a large share of the litigation occupying the attention of the courts of this circuit, and gained a conspicuous position among the recognized leaders of the bar.

When Judge Francis Wright had served nearly twelve years on the circuit bench of Champaign County, he was appointed a Judge of the United States Court of Claims, and removed to Washington, D. C. Judge Philbrick was then appointed by Governor Yates to fill the unex-

pired portion of Judge Wright's term. In the following June, he was elected Circuit Judge for a full term of six years. Numbered with the younger members of the State Judiciary, he has taken rank among its able members, gaining especial distinction for practical methods in dealing with matters of litigation, and for the facility with which he disposed of the business of the courts. In his earlier professional career, he served as City Attorney of Champaign, Master in Chancery of Champaign County and member of the State Board of Equalization.

Affiliating with the Republican party, he was influential in its councils, and active in advancing its interests, up to the time he became a member of the judiciary. He was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee at the State Convention in 1904.

Judge Philbrick was married, in 1891, to Miss Carrie J. Thomas, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

J. W. PINKSTON was born in Kentucky in 1860, and received his early education in the common schools of his native State. Early in life he engaged in farming in Newcomb Township, Champaign County, Ill., where he has continued to follow that line of industry. He now has an excellent farm comprising 240 acres, on which he breeds heavy-draft and road-horses.

Mr. Pinkston was married in 1884 to Miss Julia Maxwell, and they have five children, namely; Jesse E. Willie L., Susie M., Erwin and Julian O.

J. C. W. PITTMAN was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1848, the son of George H. and Eliza B. Pittman, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ohio. In 1856 he came with his father to Urbana, Ill., where he obtained his early education in the public schools. In 1857 the family moved to Mahomet Township, where they located on a farm, and there our subject remained until he attained the age of twenty-one. He then began farming on his own account, and in 1879 purchased his present estate of 360 acres in Sections 8 and 17, Mahomet Township, where he continues to follow general farming and stock-raising. He is a Republican in politics and has always been prominent in the support of his party. He has held the office of Road Commissioner for

nine years, was Supervisor for six years and Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School for ten years, and was appointed by the State Commission to assist in taking charge of the Agricultural and Horticultural departments at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis in 1904. In 1876 he was married in Mahomet Township to Mary E. Boyer, a native of Illinois, and four children have been born to them, namely: Claude E., Elmer D., Cecil and Mabel G., the last of whom is the wife of Archie Harriott.

L. C. PORTERFIELD was born in Armstrong County, Pa., December 17, 1839, the son of Robert G. and Hannah (Campbell) Porterfield. He came to Champaign County in 1867

served as School Director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held nearly every office with the exception of that of minister.

Mr. Porterfield was married Oct. 31, 1872, to Mary Ann, daughter of Peter Toy, who was born in Armstrong County, Pa. Of this union seven children have been born: Anna Bell Lavanhagan; Katie May, wife of Eli Groves; Laura Alice, wife of Elijah Andrews; Nora Edith, wife of Carl Odebrecht; Lulu Myrtle, is married to William Crum; Cora Ellen; and Bert L. The latter manages the farm, is unmarried and lives at home.

SAMUEL A. PORTERFIELD, retired farmer, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., November



L. C. PORTERFIELD.



SAMUEL A. PORTERFIELD.

and has continued to follow the vocation of farming ever since. He bought 160 acres of land soon after arriving in the county, and to this he has added from time to time until now he owns 480 acres, located on Sections 29, 30, 21 and 17, Sidney Township. He has greatly improved the land and follows "mixed" farming, giving part of his time and attention to the breeding of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. In politics he is a Republican and has

7, 1843, the son of Robert G. and Hannah (Campbell) Porterfield, was reared on a farm and attended the public school in his native county. In 1867 his parents moved with their family to Sidney Township, Champaign County, where the father bought a quarter-section of land and continued farming until his death, which occurred in October, 1872. His wife died seven years later. The subject of this sketch has retired from active work and now

resides on his farm situated on Section 29, which consists of 288 acres of well improved land. The farm is managed by his only son, Robert Z.

Mr. Porterfield is a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in 1864 in Company C, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of hostilities. He has held the office of School Director, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married February 16, 1871, to Elizabeth Williams, a native of Ohio, and of the four children born to them only one, Robert Z., survives. The latter is a graduate of Dixon College. In 1897 he was united in marriage to Anna Bantz and they have one child, Irene F. Mrs. Elizabeth Porterfield, wife of the subject of this sketch, died July 14, 1880, and Miss Mary Porterfield, his sister, keeps house for him.

ELMER F. POWERS, editor of the "Champaign Times," was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, March 24, 1848, and was educated in the public schools of Dresden, Muskingum County, Ohio. His parents were Oliver P. and Rebecca (Kliver) Powers.

Mr. Powers began at the bottom round of the ladder, as printer's assistant in the office of the Dresden "Monitor," in 1869, and became foreman six months later. In 1870 he entered the office of the Cairo, Ill., "Bulletin," owned by John H. Oberly, becoming foreman of the press room in 1871. In the spring of 1872 he was employed on the "Star," of Sardis, Miss., and in the fall of that year became foreman of the Kansas "Democrat," owned by the former proprietors of the Dresden Monitor.

In 1874 Mr. Powers went to Sullivan, Ill., and in 1879, joined Isaac Fielding, and the proprietors of the "Progress," W. H. Smyser and W. J. Mize, in the purchase of the "Champaign Times." Later, he succeeded Messrs. Smyser and Mize, and the paper has since been conducted under the same management for twenty-six years as a reliable and leading exponent of Democratic principles.

Mr. Powers is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the American Home Circle, and the Court of Honor. In 1886, the subject of this sketch married Florence H. Nelson, a daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Houck)

Nelson. Mark Elmer, the only son of this union, is a student at the University of Illinois.

FRANK PRESTIN was born in Urbana, Ill., in 1875, the son of Louis and Frederica (Lehman) Prestin, the former a native of Germany and a carpenter by trade. The subject of this sketch received his mental training in the public and high schools of Urbana. He then followed the trade of cigar-maker, and was foreman in Nat Cohen's shop for thirteen years. In 1901 he engaged in the retail liquor business at No. 106 East Main Street, Urbana. In politics Mr. Prestin is a Democrat, and socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1897 he married Della Anderson, a native of Indianapolis, and they have one child, Dorothy Viola.

DAVID C. PRICE was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 16, 1851, the son of J. P. and Agnes W. (Wyres) Price. His parents moved to Edgar County, Ill., settling on a farm there in 1860. Nine years later they went to Champaign County, and bought eighty acres of land on Section 31, in Crittenden Township. There the father followed farming until his death. His wife survived him four years.

The subject of this sketch was the sixth child in a family of eight. He attended the public schools, and remained at home until the death of his mother. He now owns 207 1-2 acres of land, located near the home farm, where he follows "mixed" farming. He has a nice herd of thoroughbred Polled-Angus cattle, and a flock of Shropshire-Down sheep. He also maintains a dairy supplied with a separator, and sells fifty pounds of butter weekly. In addition to his landed interests in Illinois, he has 440 acres in the Red River Valley, N. D.

In politics Mr. Price is a Prohibitionist, and holds the office of School Director. Socially he is affiliated with the Yeomen of America, of which his wife is also a member. In religion he is an adherent of the Quaker Church. He is a director in the Tuscola Telephone Company and the Home Telephone Company.

On April 24, 1875, Mr. Price was married to Ida Belle Bornig, a native of Ohio, and of this union nine children have been born, namely: Leota and Naoma, both of whom are teachers; Mabel; Edgar; Garland; Lucille; Harry; Mary A., and Willow Dean.

REV. JOHN FRANCIS PURCELL.—The history of the Catholic, and only church organization having a resident pastor in Penfield, centers around the efforts of Rev. John Francis Purcell. Born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, he came to the United States in 1870. Rev. Father Purcell is a graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., where, in his early youth (1890), he received the degree of A. B., from the hands of the late Governor William E. Russell. To further equip him for his labors in the ministry, Father Purcell has taken courses in many of the leading institutions of the country. Locating in Penfield about six years ago, he has taken an active part in the general affairs of the town, and the church has entirely outgrown the original capacity of the edifice erected by the pastor in 1880. To meet the demand of a growing congregation and increased interest in the various departments of church work, Rev. Fr. Purcell erected a brick structure, which excels anything of the kind in northern Champaign County. Father Purcell is a young man whose labors seem out of all proportion to the extent of his years. Endowed with strong physical, as well as intellectual powers, he is destined to become an increasingly potent factor in the moral and general advancement of the community. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Knights of Columbus.

J. H. RANKIN was born in Ohio in 1848, and obtained his education in the public schools of Illinois. Leaving Ohio in 1851, he came to Illinois and made his home in Decatur and in Piatt counties, for a number of years. He followed farming in Piatt County for twelve years, and then became connected with Sufren, Hunt & Co., grain dealers and millers, of Decatur, for whom he worked as night foreman in the mill for several years. In July, 1904, the firm began building an elevator at Sadorus, Champaign County, 30 by 109 feet in dimensions, erected on a solid concrete foundation, and having a capacity of 60,000 bushels. On the completion of this elevator Mr. Rankin took charge of it and does all the grain buying at Sadorus. His home is at No. 503 South Lynn Street, into which he moved in 1903.

JOHN L. RAY was born in Woodford County, Ill., July 30, 1845, was reared on a farm and received his education in the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. He read law under the preceptorship of C. H. Chitty, at Metamora, Ill., and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, in July, 1870. After practicing two years in Metamora he removed to Champaign, and became a member of the bar of this county in 1872. He has been in active practice in Champaign County and adjoining counties about thirty-three years. During this period he has been identified with a large proportion of the important litigation of the courts of Champaign County, and has lately been one of the recognized leaders of the bar.

Mr. Ray is a very industrious man; he gives his entire attention to his profession, and is particularly strong as a trial lawyer. He has devoted his time and attention principally to civil suits, but has also been connected with some very noted criminal cases. He is identified with the best interests of Champaign, as counsel for the Illinois Title & Trust Company Bank. Since 1902 he has been senior partner of the law firm of Ray & Dobbins.

Fraternally Mr. Ray is a Knight Templar in Masonry. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Elgin Hays, of Woodford County, Ill.

ISAAC STUART RAYMOND, President of the First National Bank of Philo, Champaign County, was born in Union County, Ohio, January 29, 1849, the son of Nathaniel and Melissa (Stuart) Raymond, both of whom were of Scotch descent. The former was a native of New Hampshire, while the latter was born in New York State. The family moved to Champaign in 1864 and settled in what is now Raymond Township, which was named for Nathaniel Raymond, father of the subject of this sketch, who was the first Supervisor, an office which he held for six or seven years. He was an able and progressive man and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He died, after a successful career, in May, 1890. The death of his wife occurred in 1865.

The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in the State University at Champaign. He then engaged in farming and at present has a highly cultivated estate of 600

acres located on Sections 4 and 5, Raymond Township. He is also extensively engaged in feeding and shipping stock. He has one of the finest houses in the county, and all the improvements on his land were placed there by himself and his father. In 1902 he helped organize the First National Bank of Philo, which does a general banking business, and of which he has been President since its organization. He has been School Trustee of the Township for thirty years; Supervisor at different times for eleven years, being re-elected to that office for two years in 1904; was Trustee of the State University from 1892 to 1899, and President of the County Farmers' Institute for the past six years.

Mr. Raymond was married October 27, 1875, to Edith Eaton, a native of New Jersey, and of this union two children have been born, namely: John E., who assists in operating the home farm; and Ruth, the wife of Warren E. Hazeltine, of Aurora, Ill.

FRANCIS CHARLES RENFREW, physician and surgeon, Sadorus, Champaign County, was born at Arcola, Ill., in 1875, the son of Charles H. and Frances M. (Dickson) Renfrew, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter born in Illinois. The subject of this sketch attended the Miami Medical College, his education being supplemented by a course in Austin College, where he took the degree of B. S. in 1900, and being graduated in medicine in 1903. Previous to this he had located in Sadorus, where, for four years, he taught school, holding the position of Principal of the Sadorus schools for three years. Since 1903 he has successfully practiced his profession in Sadorus. Fraternally Dr. Renfrew stands high in Masonry, is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a Past Chancellor Commander, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, besides six or seven other fraternal orders. In 1898 he married Gertrude Sadorus, daughter of Henry W. Sadorus, and they have two children: Donald and Helen. Dr. Renfrew is an active member of the County and State Medical Societies, of the American Medical Association, and of the Aesculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley.

ENOS H. and SYLVESTER W. RENNER, who constitute the well-known firm of E. H.

Renner & Brother, engaged in the management of a successful livery business in Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., are descended from a long line of notable ancestors, among whom were some refugees of the Huguenot persecution. Their great-grandfather, Isaac Renner, was a Virginian, whose father and grandfather spent their lives in Pennsylvania. Henry Renner, Isaac Renner's son, was a native of Frederick County, Va., where he was born in 1796. His wife was Mary M. Willey, to whom he was married in 1826. She was a daughter of Rev. Mr. Willey, who was a native of Switzerland one of the most noted of the early ministers of the German Reformed Church. She was born June 29, 1800. She and her husband came to Ohio in 1852, whence they moved to Rantoul, Illinois, in 1868. There she died in 1870, while he passed away in 1882.

The only son of this worthy couple, Henry W. Renner, is a native of Shenandoah County, Va., born March 5, 1830. He received his early mental training in the public schools of Woodstock, Va., and his new home in Ohio, to which State he accompanied his parents in his boyhood. In youth he learned the trade of a blacksmith, in which he assisted his father in the shop of the latter. On April 2, 1857, when about the age of twenty-seven years, in Licking County, Ohio, he married Phoebe A. Williams, the daughter of Hon. E. O. and Lucinda (Whitehead) Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Renner journeyed in a wagon from Ohio to Champaign County, Ill., where they arrived May 25, 1857, and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Section 4, Condit Township, to which they subsequently added forty acres more. After the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Renner purchased 160 acres in Section 4, Rantoul Township, where he lived until the spring of 1894, when he moved to Urbana. He was the owner of two excellent farms in Rantoul Township, and 240 acres in Vermilion County, all of which he sold, purchasing 400 acres in Jackson County. He was very successful in breeding draught horses, and was the owner of several high-bred Percherons, which he had imported.

In early days Henry W. Renner taught school during the winter seasons, and served for sometime as School Trustee. At a later period he was prominent in organizing the Rantoul Cheese Factory, of which he was a director.

Politically he was a Democrat until 1873, when he became a Granger and Greenbacker, and finally identified himself with the Prohibition party. He has held the office of Township Collector, Assessor and Supervisor, and has served as Highway Commissioner and Justice of the Peace.

Religiously Henry W. Renner has been connected with different denominations, but has always been an earnest church and Sunday school worker. He helped to organize the Jersey Presbyterian Church in Condit Township, in which he was secretary, trustee and ruling elder. Afterwards he held the offices of secretary, trustee and deacon in the First Congregational Church of Rantoul. In 1882, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Urbana, with which he has since been identified, officiating as class leader and steward. His wife, who was also a devout and active Christian, died November 26, 1873, leaving five children, namely: Enos H.; Anna L., wife of William H. Rusk; Sylvester W.; Mary C. and Libbie S. twins. Mr. Renner was again married September 28, 1876, wedding Julia Smith, a daughter of James D. and Emeline Smith, who came from Pennsylvania. This union resulted in one son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Renner graduated from the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, and for a time was a most successful teacher. She is in hearty accord with her husband in church work and in all benevolent and charitable movements.

Enos H. Renner was born on the paternal farm in Condit Township, Champaign County, January 16, 1858, where he attended the district school, and afterwards the Rantoul high school, completing his studies in the University of Illinois. Beginning when about nineteen years old, he taught school for six years, mainly within Champaign County. In 1885, he engaged in the coal business in Champaign, and in the following year, formed a partnership with his brother, Sylvester W., under the firm name of E. H. Renner & Brother. They added a stock of agricultural implements, and in course of time became interested in hauling merchandise. Of this they made a specialty, at the same time carrying on a livery and sale stable in Urbana, where they kept about 25 good horses. Mr. Renner is also engaged in the undertaking business in connection with S. C. Fox, in all branches of which his competency

is attested in a license from the State Board of Health, and two diplomas from Schools of Embalming. Politically Mr. Renner is a Prohibitionist. Fraternally he is a member of Urbana Lodge, No. 157, A. F. & A. M., Triumph Lodge, K. of P. No. 73, Urbana, and belongs to the M. W. A. and Court of Honor. He has been, for several years, a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Urbana, and has been a member of the Board of Stewards for the past fourteen years.

On November 9, 1886, Mr. Renner was married in Urbana to Luella Phillips, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Young) Phillips. From this union seven children have been born, namely: Wendell P., Mary F., Sylvia P., Julia E., Enos H., Jr., Sylvester G. and Edna Louella. The mother of this family was reared in the house which is now her home. She has two brothers: John, who lives in Urbana, and Edward, who is a resident of Philo, Ill. Her only sister, Mary, married Richard Joe, who died in Nebraska.

Sylvester W. Renner was born on the paternal farm in Condit Township, April 9, 1863, and attended the district school in his vicinity. Subsequently he pursued a course of study in the Champaign Commercial College. In 1886, he entered into partnership with his brother Enos, and their business relations have continued intimate ever since.

Sylvester W. Renner was married October 18, 1887, to Maggie C. Yates, a daughter of John and Mary Yates, natives of England. Their three surviving children are: Roma E., Wiley E. and Ruth. Helen, the third born, died in infancy.

Mr. Renner and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Urbana, Ill. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Court of Honor and the Tribe of Ben Hur.

Both of the gentlemen composing this firm, whose lives are herein portrayed, are distinguished for their unflagging energy, rigid integrity and diligent application to business.

ARTHUR RICE (deceased), a highly respected resident of Champaign County for nearly fifty years, was born in Wood County, W. Va., February 9, 1839, the son of Shelton and Elizabeth (Brown) Rice, who settled in Sadorus Township, Champaign County, in 1854, where

he bought land and followed farming during the remainder of his life. He died about 1862, his wife having died several years previously. They had six children: David, a farmer in Sadorus Township; John, who died in Champaign County in 1861, leaving one child; Henry, who died in Cherokee County, Kans.; Sarah, who became the wife of John Rawlings, and is a resident of Cherokee, Kans; and Martha, who married George Harrison, of Santa Monica, Cal.

Arthur Rice was fifteen years old when his father came to Illinois, journeying by river to Terre Haute, Ind., and thence to Champaign



ARTHUR RICE.

County by team. Until he reached the age of twenty-one, he helped his father on the farm, attending school as opportunity offered. At that period, although possessing but little means, he purchased eighty acres of land in Pesotum Township, to which, in course of time, he added more, and made valuable improvements. He devoted his attention largely, and very successfully, to raising live stock. In 1892, Mr. Rice, in order to secure better educational advantages for his son, moved to Champaign, and in 1897 changed his abode to his farm two miles south of Champaign, where

he died May 30, 1903. He was sick about two years but was confined to his bed only two weeks. He was always a hard worker, and took great pains in his farming operations. As an authority on agricultural matters, he was one of the most intelligent and thoroughly informed in Champaign County, and left a farm whose condition is surpassed by few in this region.

On February 26, 1863, Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Mary A. Lee, a daughter of Squire and Elizabeth A. (James) Lee. Mrs. Rice was born November 23, 1843, in Pulaski County, Ky., of which State her parents were natives. They moved to what is now Douglas County, Ill., in the fall of 1850, and subsequently settled in Pesotum Township, Champaign County, where the father acquired extensive and valuable landed possessions. In the public affairs of the township he was conspicuous and influential, and he was a prominent member of the Baptist church. His wife, who died in August, 1896, survived her husband many years. Their eldest child, Martha J., married Parker Gregory, and they now live in Colorado. Three of the boys—George W., Henry and James H.—are successfully engaged in farming in Pesotum Township. Another, Noah, passed away on the homestead farm, leaving a wife and two children. A daughter, Sarah, who married Thomas Adair, is deceased. Her husband is now living in Crittenden Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice became the parents of four children, namely: Nora E., who married A. A. Armstrong, who owns the Broadus stock farm, in Douglas County; Martha A., who married G. W. Temple, of the Champaign Business College; Fred L., who still remains under the parental roof; and Ollie, who died in infancy.

In politics, the father of this family was a Prohibitionist. He served as Highway Commissioner and member of the School Board, creditably filled other local offices, and was held in high esteem throughout the community. Religiously, he was an active and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is the estimable lady who shared his life's fortunes, and is left to lament his demise.

JACOB WALKER RICHARDS was born in Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., October 4, 1844, the son of Thomas J. and Eliza-

beth (Patterson) Richards, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. Thomas J., the father, came to Illinois before the Black Hawk War, in which he took part, and with the money earned as a soldier in that war, purchased the land which he improved into a farm. Mr. Jacob Walker Richards was a member of a family of thirteen children, whose names are given in the sketch of his father elsewhere in this volume. The son was married in Champaign County, March 31, 1870, to Ann Eliza Parris, daughter of William and Zerviah (Knowlton) Parris, both natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Richards have been born twelve children, namely: Thomas P., August 13, 1871, died August 27, 1871; Sarah E., February 13, 1873; Frank Leslie, January 18, 1875, died December 2, 1878; Thomas E., May 8, 1878; Cyrus A., March 23, 1882, died December 7, 1890; William H., October 15, 1884; Walker E., April 3, 1887, died May 23, 1903; Louis O. and Louie L. (twins), January 2, 1890. Fraternally Mr. Richards is affiliated with



ANN ELIZA RICHARDS.

publican party. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.



JACOB WALKER RICHARDS.

Ogden Lodge, No. 754, A. F. & A. M., and politically supports the principles of the Re-

PATRICK RICHARDS (deceased) was born in Quebec, Canada, December 17, 1835, and his parents shortly afterwards moved to Utica, N. Y., where he attended the public schools. In his youth he was trained to the drug business, and, in early manhood, went to New York City, where he was employed in the drug trade for several years. In 1862 he came to Illinois, and established himself in the same line at Tolono, Champaign County. He remained at Tolono until 1882, when he removed to Urbana, intending to retire from active business. Soon after coming to Urbana, however, he became connected with the banking interests, and was chosen President of the First National Bank, of which he was the head until his death. He was an able financier, and as a banker possessed the unbounded confidence of the entire community. He was identified with the agricultural interests of the county as a large land owner.

In politics, Mr. Richards was a Republican, but interested himself in political issues only as a good citizen. He was several times called upon to serve in official capacities, and was a

member of the County Board of Supervisors for several years, having much to do with the conduct of public affairs in Champaign County. He took an active part in advancing the interests of his party, and in 1898, he was strongly urged for Congress, but declined to make the contest on account of the condition of his health.

Mr. Richards was married, in 1865, to Miss Amelia J. Morgan, a daughter of William F. and Anna (Bruce) Morgan, both of whom came of old Kentucky families. Mrs. Richards sur-



PATRICK RICHARDS.

vives her husband, and still resides in Urbana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Richards are: Gertrude; Clarence M., of Carlsbad, N. M.; and Chester W., of Urbana. Mr. Richards died at his home in Urbana, January 15, 1899.

THOMAS JACOB RICHARDS (deceased) was born in Mason City, Ky., in 1813, the son of Jacob Richards, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, but a native of Maryland. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, had three brothers and two sisters. Of the former, John Richards, moved to Arkansas, where he engaged in the mercantile business and lived to be 112 years of age. William, another brother, moved to Tennessee and engaged in the slave trade.

The third brother (Darney) was killed at Maysville, Ky., at the age of twenty-four years. The sisters were named Mary and Polly Jane. The latter became the wife of a Mr. Fisher, and as her second husband married Mr. Lane. She died at St. Joseph, Champaign County, Ill., aged 106 years.

Thomas J. Richards came to Illinois in 1832, and in 1834 married Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of John K. Patterson, and by whom he had a family of thirteen children: Rebecca Jane, John T., William Merriman, James K., Cyrus S., Jacob Walker, Nancy Emeline, Alonzo, Asa, Celine, Martha Elizabeth and Amanda. The mother was born in Madison County, Ohio, and came with her mother and step-father, Orange Strong, to Illinois about 1827. Thomas J. Richards was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics a Democrat. He died February 7, 1879, in the 65th year of his age. His wife died in February, 1899, at the age of over 80 years.

HARRY WILMOT RILEY, Tolono, Ill., was born in Johnson County, Mo., April 17, 1869, the son of T. H. and Martha (Payne) Riley, natives, respectively, of Moorefield and Paris, Ky. His maternal grandfather, James Payne, was also born in Kentucky. Mr. Riley received his education in the public schools of Champaign County, Ill., and at the University of Illinois, which institution he attended until he reached his twentieth year, after which he taught for five years in the schools of Missouri and Illinois. In January, 1893, he launched into the grain and coal business at Tolono, Ill., in which he still is interested.

In politics Mr. Riley is a Democrat, has served as Town Clerk one term (in 1894), and has been Tax Collector of his township since 1896. He is a Director of the Citizen's Bank, at Tolono. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. On December 25, 1895, Mr. Riley was united in marriage at Tolono, Ill., to Hattie F. Bradford, who was born at Bloomingsburg, Ohio, where she was educated in the public and high schools.

GEORGE F. RISING was born in 1845, in the State of Ohio, where his early mental training

was obtained in the public schools. This was supplemented by a course at St. Mary's University, of Chicago. The parents of Mr. Rising were John and Sarah C. (Sponcellar) Rising, the former born in Bavaria, Germany, while the latter's birth occurred in Frederick City, Md. In 1859 the subject of this sketch came with his parents to Champaign County, where they bought a farm located in Champaign Township, and there George F. lived until he was twenty-two years old. He then married Lucinda H. Pippin, a native of Hensley Township, Champaign County. She died in 1881, leaving five children: Lillie M. Murphy, Andrew F., Sarah C., Charles F. and Ella R. At the time of his marriage he bought a farm of sixty-eight acres, situated in the rear of his present home at Rising Station. Ten years later he added eighty acres to his farm, and subsequently continued to buy land, until he now owns 345 acres in Hensley Township. He also raises considerable stock, shipping, on an average, four car-loads of stock a year.

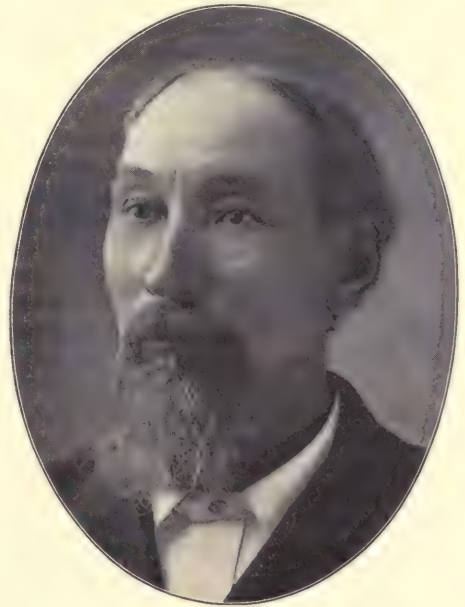
Mr. Rising held the office of Justice of the Peace in Hensley Township for twelve years. He was a director of the Champaign Agricultural Society for over twenty years, and has been connected with that organization for thirty years, being the oldest active member continuously in office.

In 1883 Mr. Rising was united in marriage to Alice B. Brown, who was born in Indiana, and obtained her education in Illinois. Two children have been born to them—Helen A., and George F., Jr. Socially, Mr. Rising is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HUGH JACKSON ROBINSON, agriculturist and legislator, was born near Belfast, Ireland, March 28, 1833, and came to this country in 1837 with his parents, who first settled in Dutchess County, N. Y. His mother was a cousin of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Mr. Robinson passed his youth in New York State, obtaining his preliminary education in the public schools, which was supplemented by a course in a select school in Stanford. In 1848 the family moved to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where the elder Robinson died in 1852.

In October, 1852, Hugh J. Robinson came to Illinois, and, walking from Chicago, established his home in Urbana. During his first

winter here he was an employe of J. S. Gere, who was engaged in supplying ties for the Illinois Central Railroad, then in process of construction. Later he was a partner with Mr. Gere in filling a tie contract for the Wabash Railroad, and in supplying 6,500 cords of wood for the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1858 Mr. Robinson purchased, and began improving, a portion of the farm known as "Pioneer Grove," now his homestead, where, since 1860, he has resided continuously. He added to his land holdings from time to time, and was one of the large stock-raisers of Illinois until about 1896, when he retired from active farming



HUGH JACKSON ROBINSON.

operations. Since 1902 he has been a Director, and Vice President, of the First National Bank of Ivesdale, Ill.

From the date of his settlement in Sadorus, Mr. Robinson has been closely identified with the development of this part of Champaign County, in both public and private capacities. In 1866 he was first elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving eleven consecutive years. Later, he was again elected a member of that body. He was chairman of the board in 1890, and during a period of thirty years was a member of the board the greater

portion of the time. In 1898 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives (Forty-first General Assembly) and was re-elected, two years later, serving, in all, four years. While a member of the Legislature, he was instrumental in securing a liberal appropriation for the State University at Urbana, and was influential in furthering the policy of a generous treatment of this institution by the State.

In politics, Mr. Robinson is a Democrat of the Old School, and during his long residence in Champaign County, has always been prominent in the councils of his party. His services as a school officer have covered a period of more than forty years. In connection with other early settlers of Champaign County, he was one of the organizers of the Old Settlers' Association, which has done much to preserve the early history of the county; he has served several times as President of the association.

In 1856 Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Jane Thrasher, of Geauga County, Ohio. Their surviving children are: Robert T., of Urbana; William C., of Sadorus Township; and Mrs. Martha J. Miller, of Pesotum Township—all in Champaign County. The first Mrs. Robinson died in 1874 and in 1875, Mr. Robinson married Miss Susan J. Hutchinson, of Calhoun County, Mich. One child was born of this union, but died when four years of age.

Fraternally, Mr. Robinson is a member of I. R. Gorin Lodge, No. 537, A. F. & A. M., Sadorus, Ill.; Bement Chapter, No. 65, Piatt County, Ill.; and Urbana Commandery, K. T., No. 16, Champaign County, Ill.

ISAAC WILLIAM ROE was born in Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ill., July 15, 1838. His early mental training was obtained in the common schools of the township, which at that period were so few and far between that he was obliged to walk three miles in order to attend them. His father married Miss Lillise Busey, and came to Urbana Township about the time of the Black Hawk War. There he entered over 900 acres of land. To him and his wife were born six children, namely: Ma-linda, Jane, Sarah Elizabeth, William P., Isaac W. and John.

At one time Mr. Roe decided to go into the stock-raising business, and sold the old farm. He did not, however, follow that vocation, but

returning to Urbana Township, there purchased 293 acres of land. At present he has a very beautiful home, located on Sections 11 and 12, two miles east of Urbana.

Mr. Roe was united in marriage to Miss Martha McDonald, daughter of John and Maria McDonald, and six children were born to them, as follows: James, Philip, John, Etta, Musa and Lillie. Lillie, James and Philip are deceased.

WILLIAM ELMER ROGERS (deceased) was born in McLean County, Ill., November 15, 1865, the son of Samuel and Melinda (Osborn) Rogers, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. He acquired his education in the county schools, and after following farming for a number of years, learned the carpenter's trade, in which branch of industry he continued until his death, June 18, 1901. Socially he was a member of the Home Circle Lodge, and in politics voted the Republican ticket. In his religious belief he was a Cumberland Presbyterian.

On March 2, 1890, Mr. Rogers was married in McLean County, to Miss Rosa Glenn, a daughter of George and Mary (Thurlba) Glenn. In 1892 they moved to Champaign. Five children were born to them, of whom Della, Minnie and Josephine survive; the other two—Irvin and Stella—being deceased.

Mrs. Rogers was born in England and came to America with her parents from Lincolnshire, when two years old. They settled at Minier, Tazewell County, Ill., and later moved to McLean County. They are now living in Bloomington, Ill.

JOHN ROGERSON, Police Magistrate, Champaign, Ill., was born at Perth, Ontario, Canada, December 18, 1832 and comes of Scotch ancestry. His father William Rogerson, was born at Dumfries, Scotland, in November, 1806, became a lumber merchant, and in 1848 came to Chicago, where he assisted in building eight miles of the second railroad entering the city. Later he was engaged in the lumber business at Jacksonville, Ill., but in 1855 located in Champaign, where, in addition to the lumber trade, he established a general store, which he conducted until the time of his death, August 4, 1856. His wife, who was Miss Sarah Sinclair Adamson before her marriage, was born in Quebec in 1814.

The subject of this sketch was employed as a clerk by his father until the latter's death, when he engaged in the mercantile business and grain trade at Sadorus, Champaign County, continuing in this line of business until 1872, when he removed to a 200-acre farm in Colfax Township, where he resided until 1889, in the meantime serving his fellow citizens as Town Clerk, Assessor, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor, being an incumbent of the latter office eight years. He was Postmaster at Sadorus from 1857 to 1861; Town Clerk, 1860 to 1865; Justice of the Peace, 1862 to 1872, and agent for the Wabash Railroad fifteen years. For several years he was sent to Springfield, Ill., to plead the cause of the tax-payers of Champaign County before the State Board of Equalization, and in 1881 went to Washington, D. C., to procure from the General Land Office a complete record of the swamp lands of Champaign County, the document now being on file among the records of the county. Returning to Sadorus in 1889, he again engaged in the grain business, and was appointed Postmaster under President Cleveland, serving from 1894 to 1898. In the latter year he removed to Champaign, where he has since resided. In September, 1904, he was elected Police Magistrate by special election to fill the vacancy made by the death of Jacob Buch.

On September 4, 1856, Mr. Rogerson was married at Chicago to Miss Jaqueline Cantine, born in Bradford County, Pa., November 25, 1835, daughter of John James C. and Ruth (Bull) Cantine, natives of Tompkins County, N. Y., and born in 1806 and 1807, respectively. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogerson, viz.: Ruth Caroline, Sarah Sinclair, William, John James (deceased), Andrew Buchanan, John James (2nd), Marguerite (deceased), Mary Julia, George R. (deceased), Fannie McArthur, David Bradley, Robert Burns and Mark Lewis. Mr. Rogerson has always been faithful to every public trust, and no truer test of the confidence in which he is held by the public can be given than his election to the office of Police Magistrate in a strong Republican city.

LEMUEL D. ROLES was born in Bradford County, Pa., September 17, 1842, and obtained his mental training in the public schools. He

is a son of Samuel and Ellen (Davidson) Roles, natives of Pennsylvania.

At the age of eleven years, Lemuel D. Roles came with his parents to Tazewell County, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1862, at which time he enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. One month later, he was transferred to Company B, Seventieth Illinois Infantry, in which he served three months. In the spring of 1863 he re-enlisted for two years, and was in service nearly all that time in Missouri. At the expiration of his term he was discharged and returned to Illinois. He had previously learned the blacksmith trade and, after his return, opened a shop at Armington, Ill., which he conducted for twenty-one years. He then moved to Nebraska, where he remained for six years. Then, in 1892, he came to Fisher, Ill., where he started a blacksmith shop, in which he still continues. He has held the offices of Town Collector, Clerk, and Commissioner of Highways, in Tazewell County and was Supervisor of Champaign County for six years. In the spring of 1904, he was elected Police Magistrate of Fisher. Socially he is a member of the K. of P. and the I. O. R. M., and is Commander of the G. A. R., at Fisher.

On December 11, 1865, Mr. Roles was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Ann Marley, who is a native of Ohio. Four children have been born of this union, namely: Reed M., Newt, Fannie Edith, and Hattie Ellen.

MARCO O. ROLFE, editor and proprietor of "The Courier," Ogden, Champaign County, Ill., was born at Monterey, N. Y., January 28, 1852, a son of Furman and A. Amelia (Reed) Rolfe, and was reared in Northern Pennsylvania. His father, a lumberman, is living. His mother, who died in 1895, was a writer of ability and experience, and his eldest son is managing editor of an evening newspaper in Southern New York. Mr. Rolfe has written histories of several States and of many cities and counties in the East, West and South; as editor and special writer he has been a voluminous contributor to newspapers; he has produced fifty or more novels of 40,000 to 75,000 words each, that have been published serially or in covers; was also a member of the editorial staff of Webster's Imperial Dictionary. For several years he was advertising manager for

one of the largest proprietary medicine concerns in the United States. He bought "The Ogden Courier" in 1904, and has enlarged and improved it, adding to its local interest and influence and increasing its prestige among foreign advertisers. Mrs. Rolfe was Miss Minnie E. Dailey, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS J. ROTH, attorney-at-law, Rantoul, Champaign County, Ill., was born near Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, December 3, 1846, the son of Thomas B. and Esther (Ghrist) Roth, natives of Lancaster County, Pa. His grandfather Roth, was a native of Germany, while the line of ancestry on his mother's side can be traced for several generations in America, the maternal great-grandfather, Charles R. Morris, having been born in Maryland, as were also the maternal grandparents, Jonathan and Mary (Morris) Ghrist. The maternal great-grandmother was a native of New Jersey.

In 1856, the subject of this sketch came with his parents, seven brothers and four sisters, from Circleville, Ohio, to Illinois, and located near Oakland, Coles County. The journey was made overland in a "prairie schooner" bearing the household furniture and other goods, while the father and mother, with their youngest daughter, followed with a horse and buggy. Thomas J. remained on the paternal homestead until he was twenty-two years of age, meanwhile obtaining his preparatory education in the public schools of Edgar County. He afterwards attended the Paris high school, and later taught in the common schools of Edgar County for four years. In 1872, he began reading law in the office of the late Hon. James A. Eads, of Paris, Ill., and continued thus two years. During the last six months of this period, he was a fellow student of the Hon. John G. Woolly.

Mr. Roth was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ill., June, 1874, and at the suggestion of the late Col. J. S. Wolfe, on July 13, 1874, he located at Rantoul, where he entered into the practice of his profession. He formed a partnership with Hon. Benjamin J. Gifford, which continued for eighteen months, when Mr. Gifford abandoned the profession. Although Mr. Roth has had several offers of partnership practice with some of the leading attorneys of Champaign and Urbana, he has always deemed

it advisable to remain in Rantoul, where, for the past thirty years, he has been one of the leading practitioners of Champaign County.

In political views Mr. Roth is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Congregationalist. Socially he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

On June 24, 1875, Mr. Roth was married to Miss Anna M. Eubank, who was born in Covington, Ky., April 14, 1848, and of this union, there are two children—Sidney R. and Harold Denio—both of whom are graduates of the law department of the University of Nebraska. Mrs. Roth has been prominent socially in the communities in which she has lived, and for about twelve consecutive years, was a leading member of the Board of Education of the Village of Rantoul.

JOHN ROUGHTON, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Ludlow Township, Champaign County, Ill., still maintains his residence on the spot where he secured homestead rights half a century ago. He is a native of England, where he was born April 5, 1819, his parents, Gervaise and Ann (Pymm) Roughton, also being born in that country, the former in Derbyshire, and the latter in Leicestershire. Derbyshire was the birthplace of the paternal grandparents, John and Ann (Wilson) Roughton, while John and Ann (Hall) Gilbert, the grandparents on the maternal side, were born in Leicestershire.

The subject of this sketch received his early mental training in the schools of his native country, where in his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed that occupation for a long period. He left England and came to the United States, landing in New York City, in April, 1850. In the spring of 1854 he came to Illinois, soon after locating in Urbana. He became a citizen of the United States in the fall of the following year, and filed a declaration for pre-emption on the northeast quarter of Section 27, in Ludlow (then Pera) Township, on which he made good improvements, and has lived up to the present writing. He is known to all the people of the township, and to him is freely accorded the homage due to advanced age when it is crowned with the dignity of a virtuous and beneficent life.

In 1862 Mr. Roughton enlisted in the Union

Army and served for three years in the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out of the service at Galveston, Tex., and was paid off and discharged in Chicago on August 4, 1865.

On November 8, 1842, Mr. Roughton was married to Eliza Gilbert, who was born in Leicestershire, England, where, in youth, she received her mental training in the schools of her neighborhood. Of the nine children who were born of this union, but one—Reuben—survives.

In religious belief, Mr. Roughton accepts the doctrine of the Universalist Church. Politically he has rendered unswerving allegiance to the Republican party since voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In 1880, he acted as census enumerátor for the Township of Ludlow. In this township, he also served ten years as Justice of the Peace, five years as Road Commissioner, and several years as Overseer of Highways. Aside from public office, he has acted continuously, since 1885, as Secretary and Superintendent of the Rantoul Maplewood Cemetery Association. Fraternally, Mr. Roughton is identified with the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and G. A. R.

REUBEN ROUGHTON, well-known farmer of Ludlow Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Yorkshire, England, December 25, 1848, the son of John and Eliza (Gilbert) Roughton, natives, respectively, of Derbyshire and Leicestershire, England. His grandparents, Gervaise and Ann (Gilbert) Roughton, were born, respectively, in Derbyshire and Leicestershire. His great-grandparents on the paternal side, John and Ann (Wilson) Roughton, were natives of Derbyshire, and the maternal great-grandparents, John and Ann (Hall) Gilbert, were of Leicestershire origin.

When two years of age Reuben Roughton was brought to this county by his parents, who, after spending some time in New Jersey and Ohio, moved to Illinois and located at Urbana in 1854. In his youth Reuben Roughton attended public school and, when verging on manhood, was a pupil in the Urbana high school and later the Industrial University. Before entering the university (in 1864) he went to Memphis, Tenn., where his father, who was a soldier in the Union Army, was serving in the Ordnance Department, under a special de-

tail from General Grant, and his mother was attending to the cooking for a mess of gunsmiths. Here he attended public school for several months. When the fact became known in the school that he was the son of a Union soldier, he was subjected to a system of persecution which compelled him to abandon his class there and seek work. Captain Price, commanding the Ordnance Department, gave him employment at the bench in the arsenal, repairing arms, at which he continued until the close of the war.

In 1865, he returned to Urbana, and after spending some time in the university and working as machinist, went back to the old homestead, pre-empted by his father in 1855. His latter years have been devoted to farming here, in conjunction with his father (until the latter became incapacitated for work) and with his son, Roy.

On January 27, 1876, Mr. Roughton was married to Eliza H. Genung, who was born and educated in Rantoul, Ill. Three children have blessed this union, namely: Ada Maude, Roy John and Hazel M. Mrs. Roughton is a daughter of E. N. and Julia A. (Shank) Genung, the latter a native of Virginia. Mrs. Roughton's grandparents, Wesley W. and Eliza (Marsh) Genung, were natives of New Jersey.

In religious belief, Mr. Roughton is an adherent of the Christian Church, and politically is identified with the Republican party. He has served his township in the capacity of Constable, and has held the office of School Trustee. Fraternally he is associated with the Order of Good Templars. For a number of years Mr. Roughton has been a member and President of the Board of Directors of the Rantoul Maplewood Cemetery Association.

It is a peculiar incident in connection with the life of Mr. Roughton, that, under the roof which shelters him, dwell four generations of the Roughton family.

LAWRENCE C. RUDICIL was born in Sidney Township, Champaign County, Ill., December 23, 1850, the son of Henry and Mary (Zornes) Rudicil, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Ohio. They were married in Champaign County, in 1848, and the father followed farming in St. Joe Township until his death in 1883. His wife departed this life in 1854. Henry Rudicil was married

three times, Lawrence C. being a child of the first marriage.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farming, and obtained his mental training in the public schools. His farm consists of 186 acres of valuable land, located on Section 10, Sidney Township, where he follows general farming and stock-raising. He has a pleasant home, and all the improvements on the estate were made by himself.

In politics Mr. Rudicil is a Republican, and socially, is affiliated with the Home Circle, besides which he and his wife are members of the Court of Honor. In religion they are adherents of the Presbyterian faith.

On January 14, 1873, Mr. Rudicil was married to Virginia Bloxsam, a daughter of Richard and Louisa Bloxsam, who came to Champaign County in 1849. Mrs. Bloxsam survives her husband, who died May 4, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Rudicil have no children of their own, but have reared two girls and one boy, who reside with them.

Mrs. Rudicil has been Superintendent of the Sunday school for the past seventeen years.

DANIEL RUGG (deceased) was born May 30, 1830, in the good old town of Heath, Franklin County, Mass., the centennial of which was celebrated with imposing ceremonies in 1885, many prominent citizens of the country who had been born there returning to their birthplace to join in commemoration of the event. In his youth the subject of this sketch was a pupil in the country schools and later in Shelburne Falls (Mass.) Academy, after which he was engaged in teaching for a time.

In 1855 Mr. Rugg was married at Shelburne, Mass., to Philena Dole Kellogg, who was born in Shelburne, and during the following year they removed to Bloomington, Ill., where Mr. Rugg entered the boot and shoe business, in which he was successfully engaged during the remainder of his life. In 1858 he removed to Champaign (then known as West Urbana) and there opened the first shoe store in Champaign County. On coming to Champaign he bought the desirable lot at the head of Main Street upon which, in after years, in conjunction with David Bailey and Frank T. Walker, he built the three-story brick block known as the "Metropolitan," in which for many years he conducted his shoe business. On October

7, 1877, the happy home was broken up by the death of Mrs. Rugg, who was beloved by all who knew her. Six children were born of their union, of whom three died in infancy. The others were: Carrie A. (Mrs. James P. Hubbell), who died in Dallas, Tex., in November, 1902, leaving an infant daughter, Eleanor Rugg Hubbell, who survives her mother; Frederick Daniel Rugg, of Champaign, Ill.; and Mary E. (Mrs. Charles F. Hamilton), who now resides in Los Angeles, Cal. On February 22, 1882, Mr. Rugg married, as his second wife, Maria



DANIEL RUGG.

Thatcher Fairbank, of North Brookfield, Mass., who was left a widow by his death, which occurred July 28, 1888.

At the time of his location in Champaign, in 1858, Mr. Rugg was the possessor of but moderate means, but was endowed with those traits of mind and character which enabled him to build up a large and lucrative business.

Politically Mr. Rugg was a Republican and served for several years as Alderman of Champaign City. His religious association was with the Congregational Church of Champaign, of which he was one of the founders and served as treasurer and member of its Board of Trustees for many years. He was an

exemplary, high-minded and public-spirited citizen, and his death, in the prime of manhood and in the midst of a successful business life, was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends.

FREDERICK DANIEL RUGG, General Agent Life Insurance Company and lecturer, Champaign, Ill., was born in the city where he now resides, December 22, 1860, the son of Daniel and Philena Dole (Kellogg) Rugg, both natives of Massachusetts. (See sketch of Daniel Rugg, preceding.) The son was educated in the



FREDERICK DANIEL RUGG.

Champaign high school and at the University of Illinois, graduating from the latter in the class of 1882. While a student at the university he became a charter member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and after graduating studied vocal music in Chicago and sang in concert one season with his cousin Mme. Arabella Root, who wrote, "Bonnie Sweet Bessie, the Maid of Dundee." He then entered into the shoe business with his father, Daniel Rugg—first as clerk and later as partner—at Champaign, in which he continued until his father's death, when he carried on the business alone

for a number of years, later having associated with him, as a partner, his cousin, W. A. Rugg, of Greenfield, Mass.

Having a predilection for life insurance work, Mr. Rugg sold out his interest in the shoe business and turned his attention to the former line of occupation, finally becoming President and general manager of a life insurance company. While associated with his father he organized the Champaign Commercial Association, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer for a number of years, serving until he sold out his shoe business in Champaign, when he removed to Oak Park, Ill., where he resided for several years. He later returned to Champaign, which has been his home continuously ever since. Besides devoting his attention to life insurance, Mr. Rugg has spent a number of months each year, for the past few years, in giving lectures and demonstrations on the mysteries of that marvelous new discovery, "Liquid Air," visiting many of the principal cities of the country, from Boston as far west as the Pacific Coast, and giving his exhibitions before large and interested audiences. On the lecture, platform, as well as in his insurance work, Mr. Rugg has been especially successful.

In 1887 Mr. Rugg was married to Miss Cora M. Maltby, who was born in Bristol, Ohio, and educated in the University of Illinois, and two children have been born to them: Daniel Maltby and Helen Caroline. He is a member of the Congregational Church, which he has served as treasurer, succeeding his father in this position. He has also been interested in promoting the interests and growth of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and has served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois State Endeavor Union.

In politics Mr. Rugg is a Republican, and is identified with the leading fraternal organizations of Champaign, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, Tribe of Ben Hur, Court of Honor, Knights of Maccabees, Royal League, Loyal Americans and American Home Circle—in some of these organizations being a charter member, and in most of them having held important and responsible positions.

DANIEL P. RUNDLE, retired farmer, Champaign, was born in Hocking County, Ohio,

April 28, 1850, the son of Charles and Annie (Young) Rundle, natives of New York and Maryland, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Rundle left Ohio in the year 1858, and came to Illinois, settling in Logan County, whence in 1870, they removed to Mitchell County, Kans. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, save Ellen, who died when in her youth. Mr. and Mrs. Rundle are both deceased, each having lived to reach the ripe age of eighty years. The former passed away in 1896; the latter, two years later.

Daniel P. Rundle was the fifth child of this family. He received a common school education, and then, having decided to become a farmer, worked on the home place until 1873, when he left Logan County and came to Champaign County. Here, too, for a time, he followed agricultural pursuits, but at length decided to erect a modern residence in town, and live a retired life.

On March 30, 1887, Mr Rundle was married to Mrs. Sarah E. Duvall, of Rantoul, Ill. Mrs. Duvall, by her first marriage, became the mother of three children. In political affiliations, Mr. Rundle is a Prohibitionist. Mr. Rundle and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY M. RUSSELL, pioneer and real-estate operator, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., November 18, 1826, a son of Nathaniel Russell. The first twelve years of his life were passed in New York State, and he there obtained the foundation of his education, which was supplemented later by attendance at the pioneer schools of Clark County, Ill. He came west with his father's family and helped to cultivate the tract of prairie land on which they made their home in Clark County. In 1847, shortly before attaining his majority, he came to Urbana, and during the following winter taught a country school. The next year he was in the employ of his uncle, James Gere, assisting him in conducting the old time "Champaign Hotel," and in farm work.

In July, 1848, Mr. Russell began driving a stage on the line running east from Urbana, and followed that business for about eighteen months. In the meantime he became a partner in a grocery store in Urbana and, retiring from the stage line, turned his attention to the grocery business. Shortly afterward, hav-

ing purchased his partner's interest, he continued in the grocery trade until 1860, when he sold out his stock, retaining the building which he had erected and in which the business had been carried on for three years. When the Civil War began he took a prominent part in raising, equipping and sending uniformed troops into the field, and was in the secret service of the Government during a large portion of the time until the war ended. From the spring of 1864 to the spring of 1865



HENRY M. RUSSELL.

he was chief of the military and detective police of the district of Natchez, with headquarters at that place. For some time he was also interested in a bakery establishment at Cairo, Ill., which was chiefly engaged in furnishing supplies to the army. After the war Mr. Russell returned to Urbana and became interested as a promoter and stockholder in the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and for a time was right of way commissioner of this company, and was closely identified in various ways with the construction of this line.

Later Mr. Russell became a storekeeper in Wilson's distillery at Urbana until 1874, when he established what is now the pioneer real-

estate and insurance agency of Champaign County. He has become widely known in this connection, and perhaps still more widely known as a United States pension agent, his clientage in this field extending over several States. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen of Urbana, and has served in all eighteen years as a member of this Board. During the years 1900 and 1901 he was City Treasurer of Urbana. Since the Citizens' Building Association was organized, in 1887, he has been a member of its board of directors, and he has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Urbana Free Library since the organization of that institution, of which he was one of the founders. He has been a member of the Universalist Church in Urbana since 1871, and has aided materially in building up this church.

Mr. Russell married, in 1853, Miss Anna M. Waters, a daughter of Samuel Waters, who came from Pennsylvania to Urbana in 1851. Their living descendants are two grandchildren, Blanche and Harry M. Russell, children of Charles M. Russell, who lost his life by accident in 1900. Mrs. Russell was born in Bedford County, Pa., March 23, 1833. Her father was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1800, and her mother in Strasburg, in the same State, in 1808. Both died in Urbana in 1868.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL was born in Massachusetts, December 11, 1803, and passed his boyhood in that State. He came west to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in his young manhood, but soon returned east as far as Genesee County, N. Y., where he married Miss Hannah Gere January 15, 1826, and in 1839 came to Illinois, settling on Walnut Prairie, three miles south of Darwin, in Clark County. He followed agricultural pursuits among the pioneers of that region until 1856, when he came to Urbana, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was interested here in farming and various other enterprises, included among which was running the first passenger conveyance between Urbana and Champaign. He held minor city offices at one time and another, and was esteemed for his probity and sturdiness of character.

Reared in the Whig political faith, Mr. Russell was affiliated with that party until it passed out of existence, and then with the Republican

party during the rest of his life. His religious connections were with the Methodist Church. He died March 20, 1893, at the age of nearly ninety years. Of his family of six children H. M. Russell, of Urbana, was the only survivor in 1904.

WILLIAM RYAN was born in Ireland, in 1838, where he attended the common schools, and was reared on a farm. In 1858 he came to America and settled in Sangamon County, Ill., near Springfield. In 1866 he moved to Champaign County, settling in Pesotum Township. In 1876 he bought a farm of 148 acres in Tolono Township, near Tolono, at which place he is now living. His is one of the few farms in this county that furnish natural gas for heating and lighting purposes.

In 1866 the subject of this sketch was married, in Ireland, to Margaret Fogarty, a native of that country. Six children were born to them, namely: James, Mary, Ellen, Margaret, Hannah and Dennis. Of these, three are deceased. The parents of Mr. Ryan were James and Mary (Davarn) Ryan, natives of Ireland. In religion Mr. Ryan is an adherent of the Catholic faith.

ALLEN M. SADORUS was born in Rush County, Ind., March 13, 1821, the son of the pioneer, Henry Sadorus, and was but little past three years of age when, on April 14, 1824, the family settled in the upper timber groves of the Okaw River, in what is now known as Sadorus Grove, which afterwards became a part of Champaign County. Here Mr. Sadorus spent his childhood and early manhood, the particulars of which constitute a part of the preceding chapters of this volume.

In 1847, Mr. Sadorus was married to Margaret Hamilton, a daughter of the well-known pioneer, John Hamilton, who was among the early school teachers of the county, and whose home at the uppermost limit of the Okaw timber, was for many years a landmark to travelers as well as a hospitable place of entertainment for well-disposed visitors.

In 1850, with his wife and one child, Mr. Sadorus joined a large company on their way to California. This journey occupied many months and was attended with hardships of the most extreme character, as well as perils from Indians, who hung upon the skirts of the

wagon train all the way from the frontier settlements of Missouri until it came within sight of the waters of the Pacific. In describing this journey Mr. Sadorus becomes grave and emphatic, and says that no consideration would induce him to expose himself and family again to these hardships and dangers.

Arrived in California he engaged in ranching and stock-raising, which he followed there and in other locations not far away, until about 1890, when his wife having died, he returned to the home of his boyhood in Champaign County. Here he is quietly spending his declining years, as did his father and other members of his family before him.

The life of Mr. Sadorus as a pioneer of Champaign County, and as a pioneer in California for many years, is only one out of many which might be described. His early experience and his later life have been full of privations and perils, such as few have undergone. His store of frontier knowledge and frontier anecdotes is large and he loves, in his old age, to sit among his friends and unfold reminiscences of his father and family in Champaign County, to recite the experiences of other pioneers here, to tell of the dangers from Indians for many months in the Rocky Mountain region, and to recount his adventures as a rancher in California.

His biography, if written fully, would constitute as exciting a tale as is ever narrated in fiction, for the admiration of wondering youth. His personal recollection of Champaign County goes further back than that of any other living person, and makes him one of the most interesting characters to be met with in the county.

In politics Mr. Sadorus, like his father, has always been a Democrat.

E. W. SAMPSON, a dealer in carriages, buggies and harness, residing at Nos. 119-121 North Race Street, Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., was born March 20, 1858, in Shelbyville, Ill., the son of William and Sarah B. (Perryman) Sampson, natives, respectively, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Richmond, Va. William Sampson, the father, came to Shelbyville soon after his marriage, and was a carriage-maker most of his life. He enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was Orderly Sergeant of his company. When he had served about one year, he was injured by

being trampled upon in a boat, while sick. This occurred during a time of excitement, when his comrades thought they were encountering Confederates, but the boat had merely struck a snag. From this he never fully recovered, being ever after unable to do much work. William Sampson was Coroner of Shelby County for twenty-four consecutive years. He was a zealous Mason, taking great interest in the order, and was the best posted man on Masonry in Shelby County. He was highly respected and a great favorite among his fellow citizens. His death occurred in Shelbyville, March 22, 1886, at the age of sixty-two years. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he held the office of trustee. His widow died in 1883, when fifty-eight years old. She was one of a large family.

The paternal grandparent of Mr. Sampson was James Sampson, a native of Scotland, and a well-known farmer throughout Hamilton County, Ohio. He died in the 'sixties at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His wife, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Ireland, and she with two daughters and a son, David, who holds a Government position in Cincinnati, are the only survivors.

E. W. Sampson was one of a family of eight children, five of whom are deceased. He was educated in the high schools of Shelbyville, and at the completion of his studies, worked for the "Big Four" Railroad Company, as fireman, for two years. He was afterwards an engineer for eleven years on that road and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. His position on the latter he gave up in 1890, and came from Huron, S. D., to Chicago, where, during the World's Fair, he conducted a restaurant, which he sold at the close of the Fair, having been very successful. He then entered into the grocery business on the "South Side," which he continued for one year.

In 1895, Mr. Sampson moved to Urbana and opened a department store on Main Street, which he conducted very successfully for three years. In 1899, he engaged in the business in which he is still interested. He owns a substantial and comfortable residence, also the store building in which he carries a large and well assorted stock of goods.

Socially Mr. Sampson is prominently identified with the Masonic Order, being a member

of Blue Lodge, No. 57; Chapter, No. 80; Council, No. 19; Commandery, K. T., No. 16; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Peoria; the Consistory, Peoria, and has taken the Thirty-second degree of the order. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

Mr. Sampson was married October 4, 1881, to Julia Heiz, a native of Vandalia, Ill. Her parents were Andrew and Catherine Heiz, natives of Baden, Germany. The father resides at Vandalia, and the mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson are the parents of one child, Mabel Adna, who is a bookkeeper for her father.

JOHN H. SAVAGE, banker and prominent public official, was born in Cromwell, Conn.,



JOHN H. SAVAGE.

January 13, 1852, was educated at Middletown, in that State, having finished at the high school, and in 1873 came to Urbana, Ill., where in 1874 he entered the office of the County Treasurer of Champaign County as clerk, and has had a continuous connection with this office up to the present time (1904), principally in the capacity of Deputy Treasurer. He has been more closely identified than any other man with the financial affairs of the county, and possesses a broad knowledge of everything pertaining

thereto. In 1888 he was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Building Association of Urbana, and has since been President of that institution, widely known as one of the largest and most successfully conducted building associations in Central Illinois. He has been President of the Urbana Banking Company since its organization, a director of The Illinois Title & Trust Company, of Champaign, since it came into existence, and has been identified with various other enterprises which have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the "Twin Cities."

A Republican in politics, Mr. Savage has been active and prominent in the councils of his party in Champaign County for more than twenty-five years, having served as a member of the City Council of Urbana, also as President of the School Board, and Collector for Urbana Township for many years. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and also affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Savage was married in 1887, to Miss Alida L. Nash, daughter of H. J. Nash, of Urbana.

R. H. SCHINDLER was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, July 2, 1851, the son of John and Sophy Schindler, who emigrated with their family to America in 1852. They remained in New York State four years and, in 1856, removed to Champaign County, Ill., where the father bought a partnership in forty acres of land with his brother Charles. They soon after purchased another forty acres, and each settled on their respective farms. John added to his acreage until he had 240 acres at the time of his death, which occurred December 7, 1875. His wife died August 23, 1895. Three children survive them, namely: Mary, wife of Charles Clinger; R. H., and Lewis A.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the district school and, since attaining manhood, has followed "mixed" farming. His farm consists of 346 acres, all the improvements on which are of the latest kind and were made by him. He is a member of the Farmers' Elevator Company at Sidney. He has served as School Director and School Trustee, is a member of the Evangelical Church, and socially is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Odd-Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On December 9, 1879, Mr. Schindler was united in marriage to Alvina Block, and they

are the parents of five children, four of whom are living: John E., William H., Oscar W. and Fredda K.

FREDERICK SCHLORFF was born January 22, 1832, in Tarpfen, Germany, and obtained his education in the public schools of that country. He was afterwards engaged in farming in Germany until he was twenty years old, when he emigrated to America, locating at Albany, N. Y. He worked on a dairy farm during one winter, and in 1865 moved to Sadorus, Ill. He was employed as one of a hand-car crew on a railroad, and worked in that capacity for four years. He then purchased thirty-two acres of land in Somers Township, and later bought an additional eighty acre tract of wild prairie land. Of this he sold forty acres and cleared the remaining forty acres, on which he built a homestead and resided there until 1892. In that year he bought forty acres adjoining the city limits of Champaign, and there he built another home, in which he has since resided. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal church, in which he occupies the pulpit every other Sunday. In his political views, he is a Republican.

Mr. Schlorff was married August 22, 1860, to Miss Sarah Fry, a daughter of John and Urilla (Franks) Fry. They became the parents of the following named children: John, born May 12, 1861; Charles, born January 28, 1863; Amelia (Mrs. Matthew Myers), born May 9, 1864; Frank, born August 14, 1868, died August 20, 1869; Louisa, born March 7, 1870; Carolina (Mrs. Fred Heimlicher), born August 18, 1875; Maria, born August 12, 1878; and Frederick, born July 12, 1884.

The parents of Mr. Schlorff were John and Dorothea (Harmon) Schlorff, the former of whom died in Germany about the year 1847, at the age of forty-four years. The mother came to America with her two sons, Frederick and John, and is now eighty-eight years old.

A. S. SCOTT is a native of West Virginia, where he was born in 1839, the son of Alexander and Mary (Seymour) Scott, both natives of Virginia, where the father followed the vocation of a farmer. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in private schools and at the Virginia Military Institute, and in 1867 came to Scott Township, Champaign County,

where he owns a farm comprising 500 acres, situated on Sections 5 and 8, Scott Township. Here he is engaged in farming and stockraising.

Mr. Scott participated in the Civil War, having enlisted in the Eighteenth Virginia Cavalry, which fought principally in the Shenandoah Valley, and he was promoted to the rank of Captain for honorable service. Politically, he is a Democrat, and served as Supervisor of Scott Township from 1890 to 1901.

In 1872, Mr. Scott married Sally J. Seymour, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and they are the parents of three children: Anna, Robert S. and William R.

HENRY MIDDLETON SEWALL, farmer, Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Cass County, Ill., November 28, 1850, the son of Henry Middleton and Ann E. (Higgins) Sewall, the former a native of Virginia, where he was born March 6, 1823, and the latter a native of Maryland, born in 1824. Henry Middleton Sewall, Sr., came with his father to Illinois in 1830, making the trip by boat down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi to the Illinois, and up that stream to Beardstown. Here upon the bottom-lands of the Sangamon River, they settled in what was then a part of Morgan (now Cass) County. The grandfather, William Sewall, died there in 1846. He was the son of Henry Sewall, who was born in 1750, became a General of the Revolutionary War, and died at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The ancestors of the family were among the list of the Mayflower passengers in 1620.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was born ten miles from Washington, Md., the daughter of Martin F. Higgins, who moved to Illinois in May, 1831. Here the father purchased a farm, became Assessor of Cass County, and later died of the cholera. Henry Middleton Sewall, Sr., died in 1850. In 1856, his widow married William H. White, of Menard County, and still survives.

Mr. Sewall, in early life, attended the public schools of Illinois, and took a course of study at Jacksonville. In 1876 he moved from Menard County to Champaign County, purchasing there 120 acres of land in Section 27, Urbana Township, which is his present home. In 1891, he bought other land adjoining, making a total of 231 acres. During the year 1896, he lost his

residence by fire, but soon erected a new dwelling on the old site.

On August 24, 1882, Mr. Sewall was married to Clara J. Baird, of Urbana, Ill., and of this union four children were born: Mae, who married Frederick Hays, of Urbana; Maude, Harry and Bessie.

Mrs. Sewall died January 25, 1896. In 1899, Mr. Sewall was married to Avilla McKinley, of Champaign, Ill., and to them two children have been born—Ruth and Isabelle.

Of recent years Mr. Sewall has been interested in southern real estate, and at present, is the owner of 782 acres of land in Coahoma County, Miss. In his political views, Mr. Sewall is a Republican, and in religion, is a member of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE SHAWHAN, for forty-one years identified with educational work in Illinois, ex-Superintendent of Schools for Champaign County, and manager of the Savings Department of the Illinois Title & Trust Company Bank, was born near Falmouth, Rush County, Ind., March 20, 1844, and came to Champaign County with his father and family April 17, 1866. Mr. Shawhan attended the public schools, and began teaching a country school in 1861. In September, 1871, he entered the University of Illinois, graduating therefrom in 1875. Later he pursued educational work in Mansfield and Homer, Champaign County, until 1881, when on December 9th of that year he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools, serving one year, after which he was elected for five consecutive terms, serving until December 1, 1902. During this time Mr. Shawhan, in connection with other County Superintendents, arranged the course of study for common schools which is now extensively used, not only in this State, but all over the West and Northwest.

He was elected President of the State Teachers' Association at the December meeting in 1891, serving one year. He has been at the head of every committee on "Course of Study" from the time the first State course was issued, in 1889, until 1904. He had charge of the copy and edited every edition of the course.

CYRUS SHEPHERD was born in Virginia, September 15, 1820, a son of Philip and Elizabeth Shepherd, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native State. While

still a young man he moved to Ohio, and, in 1853, came to Champaign County, Ill. Before coming to Illinois, he volunteered for service in the Mexican War, but did not participate in any battles. Politically he is a Republican, and in his religious faith is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Shepherd's first wife was Miss Nancy Richards. After her death he married, in 1864, Miss Matilda Leggett, a daughter of David and Arabell (Anderson) Leggett. Five children were born to them, namely: Ella (Mrs. Frank Clark); Virginia (Mrs. Edward Dodson), of Urbana Township; Clarence, residing at home; Elmer, of Urbana; and Frank, who lives at home. By the first union there were three children, namely: Pearl, who lives in Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. John Leggett, of Clay County, Ill.; and Mary, residing in Springfield, Ill.

Dr. R. E. SHURTZ, physician and surgeon, No. 7 Main Street, Champaign, Ill., was born in Champaign County, September 26, 1870, the son of Michael W. and Malinda (Asher) Shurtz, the former of whom was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 8, 1818, and there received his early mental training. The father followed farming in the Buckeye State, and came to Illinois in 1842, settling in Delavan. He came to Urbana, Ill., in 1836, when there were only six houses in the village. Arriving in Champaign County in 1868, he located on a farm two miles east of the town of Champaign. There he lived until 1876, when he moved to Rantoul, Ill., where he stayed for two years, and then took up his residence in Champaign, where he died March 18, 1901.

His father, John Shurtz, came to Ohio from New Jersey, in 1828. He was a farmer and flat-boatman, and was in charge of fourteen men on a flatboat, who participated in the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. In this battle one of the boatmen was killed. John Shurtz died about the year 1828, at the age of forty-five years. He married Sarah Van Leiter, who died when thirty-five years old. The father and three of the brothers of John Shurtz were soldiers in the Colonial army during the Revolution, and served through the war. They came from the vicinity of Trenton, N. J., and were of Dutch extraction. The great-grandfather lived to a venerable age. He and the great-uncle of Dr. Shurtz, Van Leiter, crossed

the Delaware River and took part in the battle of Trenton, Mr. Van Leiter held the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary War.

The maternal grandparents of Dr. Shurtz were Watson and Sarah (Mitchell) Asher, the latter of whom was born in 1813, and came with her parents from Pike County, Ohio, to Illinois in 1820. They were pioneers in Illinois, where they lived the greater part of their lives, and where they died.

The subject of this sketch was a pupil in the public schools of Rantoul, Ill., and later, attended the University of Illinois for one year. Then he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1897. He at once began the practice of his profession in Champaign, where he has remained ever since. He is a member of the State and county medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

On June 12, 1892, Dr. Shurtz was married to Nellie M. Turner, of Champaign, a daughter of Hezekiah and Margaret Turner, deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Shurtz two children have been born, namely: Malinda Irene and Mary Francis.

ALFRED EDMOND SILVER, who is engaged in farming and operating an elevator in Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Champaign County in October, 1869, the only son of Perry Munger and Mary R. (Heislar) Silver, who were natives of Ohio. His father was born in Springboro, Warren County, in that State, in September, 1840, and was a son of David Silver. Perry Silver came to Champaign County in 1854, where he was engaged in farming until his enlistment in Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served during the war, under Col. Samuel T. Busey. On returning from the war the elder Silver purchased a farm in Philo Township, which he cultivated until 1876. He then sold the place and moved to Urbana, where, for a number of years, he was occupied as a railway postal clerk. His runs were on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., from Whiteheath to Decatur; on the Wabash Railroad, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where for several years he had a night run from Chicago to Quincy.

The subject of this sketch, Alfred E. Silver,

received his mental training in the high school at Urbana, and after completing his schooling, was employed at carpenter work and farming, until he was prepared to start out in the world on his own responsibility. Then his mother sold a farm which she owned in another part of the county, and bought one in Section 21, Urbana Township, on which the family has since lived. In December, 1903, Mr. Silver purchased the elevator at Mira, of J. G. Holterman, and from that date he has been engaged in buying and shipping grain, under the firm name of the Silver Elevator Company. The receipts of grain run from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels per year.

Mr. Silver was married in December, 1894, to Katherine Hays, a daughter of James A. and Ruth Hays, natives of Indiana, who received her mental training in the Urbana public schools. They have two children; Harold Austin and Mary Ethel. Politically, Mr. Silver is an earnest supporter of the Republican party.

WALLACE SILVER, retired farmer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 29, 1829, and ac-



WALLACE SILVER.

quired his education in the public schools. As a young man he engaged in farming in Ohio, following that vocation until he was twenty-

five years of age. He then came direct to Champaign County and in 1856-57 purchased 240 acres of land in Philo Township. He increased his holdings until at one time he owned 400 acres, but has since disposed of most of it, retaining eighty acres of the original purchase. He continued to follow farming in Champaign County until December 8, 1901, when he decided to withdraw from active business life, and has since lived in retirement in Urbana.

Socially Mr. Silver is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having joined the Urbana Lodge in 1857, and is at present a Knight Templar. In his religious faith he is an adherent of the Baptist Church. He supports the Republican party and at one time held the office of Supervisor.

In April, 1850, Mr. Silver was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca B. Mullen, and two children were born to them, Howard and Charles W. Subsequently he married Miss Mary D. Carr, and they have one child, David A., who resides in Philo Township, Champaign County, on part of the land originally purchased by his father.

WILLIAM SIM (deceased), pioneer druggist, Urbana, Ill., whose death, May 22, 1889, left a void in the religious, social and business circles of his adopted town, was born in Maryland, November 2, 1825, a son of Joseph and Ketura (Meron) Sim, and great-grandson of Colonel Joseph Sim, of Revolutionary fame. The Sim family removed to Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, in 1831, when William was six years old, and he was educated at the Martinsburg Academy and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He had the energy and resourcefulness to work his way through these institutions by teaching, and later taught in the high school at Fredericktown, Ohio.

Mr. Sim came to Urbana in 1853, and established what has since become the Sim Drug Company. In this undertaking he had the advantage of energy, sound business judgment and unswerving integrity, and at times was associated with such leading citizens as Dr. C. A. Hines, John T. Farson, and M. Lindley. As success came his way he invested his earnings in unincumbered real estate, in time becoming one of the substantial financiers of the town. An all important branch of activity in his life was his church association, which, from 1849,

was with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He was one of the leading workers in the church at Urbana from its organization until his death, his means enabling him to be of great financial as well as other assistance. He was a Republican from the organization of the party, and for twenty-eight years was Treasurer of Urbana Township.

August 9, 1853, Mr. Sim married Lucinda Lindley, daughter of Mahlon and Anna (Wulfe) Lindley, belonging to a notable family of the vicinity of Fredericktown, Ohio. Mrs. Sim was educated at Hagerman and Martinsville, Ohio, and is the mother of the following named children: Mrs. Anna (Sim) Shuck, of Urbana; Coler L., of Wichita, Kans.; Edward T. and Frank B., of Topeka, Kans.; Walter T., for a time a resident of St. Louis, but who died in 1903; and William, of Urbana.

HARLAN W. SIX was born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 21, 1861, a son of Presley and Mary Elizabeth (Palmer) Six, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter, of Pennsylvania. They had two children, Harlan W. and Emma Belle. The latter married Joseph Alexander, but is now deceased. The family moved to Logan County, Ill., in 1870, and to Champaign County in 1873. Harlan W. in early life became associated in farming with his father, and thus continued until the death of the latter in February, 1900. They at first secured eighty acres of land and later, purchased 160 acres more. The 240 acres, located on Section 33, Ayers Township, are now the property of Harlan W., who had managed the farm for many years prior to the death of his father. During his agricultural career the subject of this sketch has dealt extensively in cattle and hogs, which he fed and shipped to market. In addition to his home farm he owns land in Tennessee and Mississippi. Presley Six, the father, was a Democrat, in politics, and served his township as School Director for many years. Socially, he was connected with the Masonic order, and in religion, was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Presley Six survives her husband and resides with her son.

Harlan W. Six obtained his mental training in the public schools, as did his sister, who later became a school teacher. In politics, he is a Democrat, and was School Director for

several years. He is at the present time School Treasurer, and in 1902 was elected Supervisor, which office he still holds. Socially he is a Knight Templar, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On August 25, 1897, Mr. Six was united in marriage to Miss Nellie T. Telling, and they are the parents of two children: Olga Helen and Harvey Presley.

GEORGE SKINNER, retired farmer, was born in Somersetshire, England, January 29, 1850, the son of Robert and Anna (Rich) Skinner. The family came to the United States in 1854 and first established their home at Elk Grove, near Chicago. In 1864 they removed to Shelby County, and five years later to a farm near Homer, Champaign County, where the parents died in 1883.

Mr. Skinner received a public school education and was trained in his youth to agricultural pursuits. His father being crippled and unable to engage in manual labor, George and his brother Henry became farm managers while mere boys. They worked together until 1893, when they divided their holdings and George became the owner of a large farm which had been a portion of their joint estate. This farm, under their management, had been made one of the most productive and highly improved places in this portion of the country. Mr. Skinner was also engaged actively in stock raising until 1893, when he removed to Urbana, which has since been his home. For ten years and more he has been identified with the best interests of the city as a property owner and man of affairs, at the same time giving a general supervision to the operation of his farm in Ayers, Homer and St. Joseph Townships.

As a member of the Republican party Mr. Skinner took an active interest in politics for several years, and for three years prior to his removal to Urbana was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County, representing Ayers Township, in which his residence was located, his farm lying partly in that township and partly in Homer. He also served as School Trustee, a position which he filled for fifteen years, and for many years was Road Commissioner. He is a Methodist in religious belief, and a member of the official board of the First Methodist Church of Urbana. Previ-

ous to this he was identified with Ames Chapel near his country home, from the time he became a member of the church in 1884 until he removed to Urbana. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the University branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1887 Mr. Skinner married Miss Mary E. Havard, a daughter of William R. and Rachel (Jones) Havard, both of whom were born in Wales. They came to the United States in the later '50's and for many years lived in Homer Township, Champaign County. Mr. Havard died in Urbana in 1899. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner is an adopted son, John E. Naturally a progressive man, he has always sought to advance the best interests of the community in which he lived, and, while in the country, was a leader in bringing about the improvement of lands through drainage and otherwise, and the erection of public buildings.

ELIJAH S. SMITH, physician and surgeon, was born near Bloomington, Ind., March 18, 1856. The family came to Illinois when the subject of this sketch was about fifteen years of age, and settled in Coles County, near Charleston, whence they later moved to Loxa, Ill.

Dr. Smith passed the early years of his life on a farm, attending the public schools when a boy. Subsequently, he became a student in Lee's Academy, at Loxa, and completed his academic studies at the University of Illinois. He began teaching school when he was eighteen years of age, and taught thereafter in the intervals when he was not pursuing courses of study, and also after completing these courses. His collegiate education and professional training were wholly obtained in this way. In all, he was engaged in educational work seventeen years, having received a teacher's life-certificate from the State Board of Examiners in 1887. During this period, he was, successively, principal of the schools at Kansas Station, Newman and Chrisman, Ill., and Superintendent of schools at Virden, Farmer City and Astoria, Ill., gaining more than a local reputation as an efficient and popular educator.

During the last year of his school work, the subject of this sketch began reading medicine, and in 1893 matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which institution

he received his doctor's degree in 1896. Immediately afterward he came to Urbana, and began the practice of his profession as an associate of Dr. J. E. Morrison. Their partnership continued until the fall of 1901, and Dr. Smith has since practiced alone, drawing about him a large clientele, which is appreciative alike of his skill as a physician and his devotion to the interests of his patients.

Dr. Smith is a member of the Central Illinois Homeopathic Society, and of the Urbana Society of Physicians and Surgeons. Fraternally, he is identified with the Royal Arch Masons, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, Court of Honor, and Tribe of Ben Hur. Religiously, he is a member of the First Methodist Church of Urbana.

Dr. Smith was married, in 1884, to Miss Mantie Henson, daughter of Stephen S. and Mary Henson, pioneer settlers near Villa Grove, Ill. Their children are Mabel, Hazel and Harold H.

JOHN C. SMITH was born in Sangamon County, Ill., May 20, 1852, the son of Thomas and Lucy Maria (Smith) Smith. His youth was spent on his father's farm and he was educated in the public schools. The father was the owner of a fine stock farm, where he made a specialty of breeding thoroughbred horses and high grade cattle. He died January 10, 1904, his wife's death having taken place December 16, 1900. John C. Smith resides on his farm on Section 16, Crittenden Township, comprising 160 acres of land, formerly owned by his father. He is actively engaged in "mixed" farming.

On January 11, 1877, Mr. Smith was married to Mary E. Franklin, a daughter of Joel L. Franklin, and they have two daughters, namely: Maggie M. (Mrs. A. Schafer), of Villa Grove, who, before her marriage, was a school teacher; and Alice Edna, who is living at home with her parents. The house and the other improvements on the property have all been made by Mr. Smith.

Politically, Mr. Smith is a Democrat, has served as School Director for many years, and has been Road Commissioner eighteen years. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and socially, belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Crittenden Telephone Company.

JAMES W. SOMERS, son of Dr. Winston and Mary (Haines) Somers, was born at Mt. Airy, N. C., January 18, 1833. His father was a physician, and desiring to give his sons the benefit of residence in a free State, in the year 1843, when James was a little over ten years of age, removed with his family and worldly goods by wagon to Illinois, selecting Urbana as his future home, being one of the first physicians to permanently locate in the county. The sons of Dr. Somers were William H., for two terms



JAMES W. SOMERS.

Clerk of the Circuit Court of Champaign County; John W., at one time Quarter-Master of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Regiment, now a druggist in Iowa; and James W., some years since deceased. These sons were given the benefits of the schools of the new country, then quite indifferent, and as they grew towards manhood, James, and perhaps others of them, were sent to the Seminary at Danville, for better opportunities.

After arriving at the age of twenty-one years, James W. Somers commenced the study of the law in the office of his uncle, the well known William D. Somers, the first of that profession to locate in the county. After due time he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State

and at once entered into a business partnership with his tutor and uncle, and was not long in coming to the front as a practicing lawyer. In this relation he came in contact with such noted members of the bar as Abraham Lincoln, Oliver L. Davis, Leonard Swett, Henry C. Whitney, Ward H. Lamon, William N. Coler and George W. Lawrence, under the eminent jurist, David Davis, on the old and somewhat noted Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois. Mr. Somers was a favorite of the bar and particularly of Mr. Lincoln and Judge Davis, who regarded their young associate as one having great promise. In this manner Mr. Somers came to know intimately these men who afterwards came to the enjoyment of a world-wide fame, and he earned a reputation as a lawyer with which any one might well be satisfied.

Henry C. Whitney, who, in after years wrote "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln," in speaking of the associates of that eminent man in his practice as a lawyer, on page 266, thus speaks of Mr. Somers:

"The most promising orator on our circuit of the young men was James W. Somers, of Urbana. Of an engaging person, debonair, and suaviter in modo, and bold and trenchant in debate, he joined to accurate and exhaustive knowledge of current politics, an exuberant imagination, which rendered him one of the most captivating political speakers in the ranks of the young men. Originally designed for the law, he would have taken rank with the foremost jury advocates but for an impairment of hearing, which led him to accept a position under his friend Lincoln's administration; and he has continued in the public service since, a credit to himself and his highly influential family, his legal education peculiarly fitting him for his duties, which are of a high and quasi-judicial character."

Imbued with a chivalric love of justice between man and man, it was natural for Mr. Somers, at the age of twenty-one years, when, by the action of Judge Douglas, the matter of the territorial government of Kansas was just then developing, to ally himself with the party of freedom, as did most of his associates at the bar, under the leadership of Lincoln, then just entering upon a career which made his name historic. The moral element of the anti-slavery movement of the day appealed most strongly to his sense of justice and right, and

he became an ardent advocate of the election of Fremont to the Presidency and Bissell to the governorship of Illinois. In that contest the sparse settlements of Champaign County were canvassed as never before in a political race, the young men of the day, several of whom afterwards attained high political and military positions, actually visiting from house to house and haranguing the people from school house to school house, upon the political issues of the day. In this work young Somers was nowhit behind any in ardor, ability and labor.

Four years later, under the actual leadership of his friend and associate Lincoln, the contest was renewed by the young partisan with the same enthusiasm and faith as before, with campaign issues better settled and understood, and with four years' experience as a speaker and of practice at the bar in his favor. Out of this campaign Mr. Somers came with much reputation as a stump-speaker, but with a very unfortunate infirmity, a failure in his hearing, which threatened to destroy his fitness for the practice of his profession, which so increased in time as to realize the worst fears of his friends.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln and his inauguration, a position in the pension office was tendered by him to Mr. Somers, which, despairing of ever being able to succeed at the bar on account of his deafness, he accepted. Such was his ability in applying the letter and spirit of the law passed by Congress for the relief of our disabled soldiers, that he retained his place for more than a third of a century, from time to time being advanced toward the highest position in the department.

Mr. Somers was a great student of the literature and history of this and former ages. He was a lover of books and of authors, and his memory was a vast storehouse of those lovely things in literature and history which we love to hear one talk about. Unfortunately he could converse with his friends only with great difficulty; but when asked about facts of history or drawn out upon literary topics, he could discourse for hours in a manner most entertaining to the enquirer upon any topic to which his attention might be called. He had collected from the best writers and authors a very large private library, which was his solace, his counsellor and his best friend.

Soon after the war Mr. Somers married Miss Jane Eddy, of Washington, a most estimable lady and celebrated as an educator, who survives him.

Mr. Somers never forgot Champaign County, the home of his boyhood and the scene of the successes of his early manhood. He often visited it during the life-time of his parents, and even after they were gone; and when none but more distant relatives remained here, he loved to come back to the friends and associates of his younger years who still remained.

By an unfortunate accident on the 6th day of June, 1904, at Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Somers was run down and instantly killed by an electric car as he was attempting to return to his home. He had been a resident of California for a few years preceding his death.

GEORGE H. SPENCER was born in Clark County, Ohio, December 23, 1854, the son of A. H. and Mary G. Spencer, both early settlers of the Buckeye State. The family moved to Champaign County, Ill., in 1865, and settled on Section 16, in Homer Township, where the father followed farming. He died February 10, 1874.

George H. Spencer was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois, and at an early age began to work on his father's farm. After his father's death he continued to live on the old homestead, and at present has a fine farm of 120 acres, on which are located a commodious residence and out-buildings, while up-to-date improvements, generally, have been added to the place.

Mr. Spencer was married November 14, 1883, to Miss Annie Shaw, a daughter of Dr. H. C. Shaw, and seven children have been born to them, namely: Rachel, the wife of Frank O. Hobson; Philip; Cora; Richard; Nora; John and Harold. In politics Mr. Spencer is an active Republican, and has served his township as School Director and Drainage Commissioner, both of which positions he still retains. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

JOHN FREDERICK A. SPERLING, Dewey, Champaign County, Ill., was born September 1, 1836, at Stapelburg, Prussia, where he re-

ceived part of his education. His parents were Gottfried Ernest Frederick and Marie Christina (Baller) Sperling, the former born in Prussia, January 15, 1807, and died June 26, 1888; the mother born in Behrsel, Prussia, November 3, 1807, and died July 3, 1866. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Sperling, was also a native of Prussia, as was the maternal grandparent, Andrew S. Baller.

John Frederick A. Sperling came to this country with his parents in the fall of 1850, the family settling in Sheboygan, Wis., where for two years he attended school. The father there bought a farm and the son remained at home until 1859. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and served under General Hunter, Generals Schofield, Blunt and Steele, through Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, being honorably discharged December 2, 1864. After the war he returned to Wisconsin, and in the spring following moved to Bloomington, Ill., where he remained until December, 1865. He then went to Champaign County, rented land, and later purchased a farm of 120 acres, located in East Bend Township on Section 32, and when he retired from farming in 1902 moved to Dewey, where he now resides. In politics he supports the principles of the Republican party, and served as School Director for twelve years. In 1888 he was elected Supervisor and served continuously until the spring of 1904. In his religious views he is affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church and socially is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic.

On May 17, 1860, Mr. Sperling was married to Miss Anna Marie Mueller, who was born March 21, 1842, at Biebelheim, near the River Rhine, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. In 1848 she came with her parents, Christopher and Sabina Mueller, to this country, settling on Government land in Sheboygan County, Wis., where she received a common school education. To Mr. and Mrs. Sperling were born the following children, namely: Anna Marie Dorothea, who was born January 28, 1861, and is now the wife of J. A. Marriner; John Christopher Rudolph, born September 25, 1865; Sabina Henrietta Laura (Mrs. James McGowan), born September 14, 1868; Clara Minerva Augusta, who was born August 5, 1873, died in

1892; Edwin Stanton, born June 26, 1870; Anna Marie Christina Frederika, born October 1, 1879; Frederick William, born July 21, 1876; Olga, born January 22, 1882, died August 2, 1882.

THOMAS F. STADDEN was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 5, 1849, a son of Thomas and Amanda Stadden, both of whom were natives of Licking County. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Stadden, settled in Newark, Ohio, in 1800, being one of the first pioneers to locate in that State. He and his wife, Catherine, were the parents of eleven children, and Thomas was the sixth in order of birth. Thomas Stadden and his family moved to Rock Island County, Ill., in 1854, and he and his wife died the following year, leaving five children, namely: Thomas F., Kate A., Emeline A., Keziah M. and Mary F. Kate and Mary reside with their brother, Thomas F. The paternal uncle took charge of these children, moving with them back to Ohio.

Thomas S. Stadden was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and later engaged in farming. In 1870 he went to Douglas County, Ill., where he farmed for six years, and in 1876 bought eighty acres of his present farm on Section 20, Homer Township. He now owns 160 acres of valuable land, upon which he has placed excellent improvements. Here he follows general farming, and raises a high grade of cattle and horses.

In politics, Mr. Stadden is a Republican; he has been a school director for fifteen years, and is now serving as Drainage Commissioner. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

CALVIN C. STALEY, lawyer and jurist, was born July 14, 1850, in Huntington, W. Va., the son of Joseph and Margaret Staley. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Illinois, and he grew up in Champaign County. His early education was obtained in the public schools and, later, by dint of his own efforts, he was able to pursue his studies at the University of Illinois, finally completing his law course at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated with first honors, in 1877. During the same year he was admitted to the bar in Michigan and Illinois, and immediately after-

ward began his professional career in Champaign, Ill., admirably equipped for his chosen vocation.

As junior member of the firm of Langley & Staley, Mr. Staley achieved his earliest successes at the bar, and established himself in profitable practice, giving special attention to probate law and kindred branches. This partnership was dissolved by the election of the senior member of the firm to the county judgeship of Champaign County, after which Mr. Staley continued his practice alone until 1890, when he was appointed by Governor Fifer,



CALVIN C. STALEY.

County Judge, to fill out an unexpired term. In November, 1890, he was elected to the same position, and has served continuously in that capacity up to the present time, having been re-elected in 1894, 1898 and 1902.

During this long period of service on the bench, Judge Staley has demonstrated his fitness for the exercise of judicial functions in many ways, and has attained unusual prominence among the Probate Judges of the State. He has been frequently called into counties adjoining Champaign, and has held court at times in Chicago. His decisions have been

notable for their clearness of thought and expression, their sound interpretation of the law and strict impartiality. Because of his recognized ability in the special field of practice and administration of the law to which he has given his attention, Judge Staley has been frequently called upon to lecture on probate law and kindred subjects, before the students of the law department of the University of Illinois.

In 1903, Judge Staley was one of those most frequently suggested by the people of Champaign County for the circuit judgeship. Identified with the Republican party, politically, he has taken an active part in various State and National campaigns, and is widely known to the general public, as well as to his professional brethren, as a forceful and eloquent speaker.

Judge Staley is a staunch churchman of the Presbyterian faith. Fraternally he is a member of the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks. As a landowner he has been brought into touch with the agricultural interests of Illinois and Missouri, and is a practical farmer, as well as a lawyer. The capital with which he began life consisted of intellectual vigor, tenacity of purpose and a determination to succeed. He educated himself, fitted himself for the bar with money earned by himself, and is in all respects a typical representative of the class of self-made men who always command so large a measure of public esteem, and whose success is always an incentive to effort on the part of others.

Judge Staley was first married in 1882, wedding Miss Isabella S. Harwood, a daughter of Hon. Abel Harwood, of Champaign. Three daughters, Isabel, Elza and Annie, were born of this union. Their mother died in 1888, and in 1894, Judge Staley married Miss Emma Conn, a daughter of Dr. R. B. Conn, of Champaign.

WILLIAM STEARNS was born in Vermilion County, Ill., September 15, 1842, and obtained his education in the public schools. His parents were Nelson and Mary J. (Shepherd) Stearns, both of whom were born in Ohio, the latter in Pickaway County. In 1843 Nelson Stearns built a log cabin on the west edge of Sangamon timber, Champaign County, to which he took his wife and child. At that time it

was necessary to make trips to Chicago with wheat, traveling with horse and ox-teams at night, on account of the greenhead flies, the journey occupying a week's time. During these visits to Chicago, salt and other family supplies were obtained. Those were the days when lonely nights were spent in cabins, while outside were heard the howl of prairie wolves. The nearest neighbors were miles away, and one cannot help contrasting the hardships of that period with the blessings that are enjoyed to-day.

On December 12, 1876, Mr. Stearns was united in marriage to Miss Emma Pittmas, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, and received her primary education in the common schools of that State.

In politics Mr. Stearns supports the Democratic party, and in religion is a Methodist.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. STEWART, a resident of the town of Philo, Champaign County, Ill., and widow of George C. Stewart, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., three miles from the town of Paris, December 28, 1826, a daughter of John and Eliza (Ellis) Bridges. Mrs. Stewart is of worthy and courageous ancestry, closely identified with the martial history of the country, her father having fought in the War of 1812, while her paternal grandfather attained a captaincy in the Revolutionary War. September 30, 1847, occurred the marriage of Miss Bridges and George C. Stewart, the latter born in Woodford County, Ky., November 15, 1818, a son of Ralph Stewart, a farmer and land owner of Henry County, in that State.

Contracting the western fever, Mr. Stewart journeyed to Champaign County, Ill., in 1856, purchased eighty acres of land near where Philo since has sprung into existence, and the following year located with his family on his new possession. At the time he had five sons: Samuel Campbell, Leslie C. (deceased), John B., Ralph and George E. In Illinois two daughters were born to him: Agnes E., wife of Clinton Brown, of Homer, Ill., and Lucy E., wife of C. M. Brown, of Urbana. Enterprising and resourceful, Mr. Stewart made the most of his opportunities, was able to increase his real estate from time to time, and at the date of his death, August 19, 1894, owned 280 acres of land. Each child in the family inherited forty acres of land, besides the greater heritage

of a good name and practical agricultural training. Mr. Stewart was followed to the grave in Locust Grove Cemetery by a host of appreciative friends, and in after years was sorely missed from his accustomed haunts. He was one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the first members in this part of the country, and to which denomination his Scotch-Irish ancestors owed centuries of allegiance. He was own cousin of Alexander Campbell, the noted pioneer and founder of the Christian (or Disciples) Church. Mrs. Stewart is now the sole survivor of the little band which formed the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband was also a member in the pioneer days of Champaign County.

MARTIN ORLANDO STOVER was born on a farm in Edgar County, Ill., in 1861, and when ten years old, moved to Missouri, where he received a common school education. He then taught school in that State four years, removing, in 1883, to Newcomb Township, Champaign County, where, for a few years, he continued teaching. He then engaged in farming, and later, purchased a farm in Mahomet Township, where he has since lived, being interested in stock-raising as well as farming. In 1896, Mr. Stover was elected Town Clerk of Newcomb Township, and in 1904, served as Supervisor of Mahomet Township. P. Stover, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ohio, where he followed farming until 1904, when he became interested in horticulture in California. His wife, Mary (Earhart) Stover, was also born in Ohio.

In 1885, Martin O. Stover was married to Laura B. Lyons, a daughter of Samuel Lyons, of Champaign County, and two children have been born to them—Nellie E. and Orville.

EDGAR ELVIN STRIBLING, grain and lumber merchant of Dillsburg, Harwood Township, Champaign County, was born August 20, 1867, near Madison, Jefferson County, Ind., a son of Levi and Eliza Jane (Rowlinson) Stribling, also natives of Jefferson County, Ind. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Stribling, was born in Kentucky, and his maternal grandfather was Aaron Rowlinson. His mother died in August, 1893, at the age of fifty-two, and for his second wife his father married Mary Buckle, of Jefferson County, Ind. Of the first family there were

two sons and two daughters, of whom Dora is the wife of Joseph Hendricks, of Indiana; Charles D. is a farmer in Indiana; and one daughter died in infancy.

Leaving the home farm, Mr. Stribling began life for himself in the humble capacity of a farm hand, laying by his earnings each month until he was in a position to purchase the required horses, cows and farm implements to successfully carry on a rented place. About seven years ago he engaged in the grain business in Dillsburg with such success that, in the fall of 1904, he was obliged to build an addition to his elevator, thus increasing the capacity to fifteen thousand bushels. He also carries a small stock of lumber, and is one of the most successful grain and lumber merchants in this part of the county. In 1895 Mr. Stribling married Hannah, a daughter of Theophilus P. and Nancy (Cyphers) Barnes, of Compromise Township, Champaign County. Mr. Stribling is a Prohibitionist in politics, and affiliates with the Baptist Church.

L. S. STUCKY was born at Mahomet, Ill., and there received his education. He has always been interested in the grain business, with the exception of two years which he devoted to selling the Champion Harvesting Machine. In 1892 he accepted a position as manager of L. W. Porterfield's elevator at Rising, Champaign County, a building 40x30 feet in dimensions, the capacity of which is 15,000 bushels. It is located on the tracks of the "Big Four" Railroad. This position he still holds.

In 1897, Mr. Stucky was married to Miss Ella Laughlin, of Bloomington, Ill. Two children have been born of this union, namely: Dora and Ralph. Mr. Stucky's father, John Stucky, was born in Indiana. He came to Rising, Ill., in the early 'fifties, and followed farming.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN (deceased) was born in Ireland, in 1821, a son of Denis and Catherine Sullivan, also natives of Ireland. The former died in his native country and his mother removed to America about 1850, her death occurring in Massachusetts. At an early day Cornelius emigrated to New York City, became a citizen, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce for President. He engaged in the grocery business at No. 12 Washington Street, where he continued successfully until the panic,

when his business, like that of others, passed into history with "Black Friday." He then moved to Urbana, Ill., and there, in company with Albert G. Carle, worked for the father of State Auditor McCullough on his farm. Later he bought a home in Urbana and for some time engaged in ditching, digging wells and other contract work. He purchased a farm just north of where the Big Four round house stands, where he resided until 1872. He then built a house at the corner of Locust and North Central Streets, Urbana. In politics he was formerly a staunch Democrat, but left that party during Cleveland's second candidacy, voting for President Harrison. He was at one time Street Commissioner of Urbana. He was one of the few members who started St. Mary's Catholic Church of Champaign, of which he continued to be a member.

Mr. Sullivan was married in Ireland to Johanna, a daughter of Patrick and Johanna Donahue, and to them have been born twelve children, seven of whom grew to maturity, namely: Mary Ann, born in Ireland, married William G. Doyle, who died January 11, 1888, and she now resides with her mother; Catherine Gertrude, now Mrs. James E. Joyce, of Peoria; Cornelius, a machinist in Two Harbors, Minn.; Johanna, who married Michael English, of Chicago; Michael W., of Champaign; Patrick, deceased; and Thomas J., an engineer in New Mexico. Mr. Sullivan resided in Urbana until his children had grown up and scattered, when he went to Chicago and there passed the last seven years of his life, his death occurring March 26, 1893.

GEORGE HARVEY SWAIM, farmer, St. Joseph Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Parke County, Ind., March 23, 1828, the son of Col. Jehu B. and Nancy (White—nee Johnson) Swaim, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Jehu B. Swaim was twice married, and by his first wife the following named children were born: William W. (deceased), Sarah, George Harvey (subject of this sketch), Betsy (deceased), Patsy, Rhoda and Nancy. His first wife having died, he married Miss Juliet Williams, daughter of Samuel and Mary (VanCleave) Williams, of Russellville, Ind., and to them four children were born: Tilghman Howard, Marion (died in in-

fancy), Anna J. (Mrs William Jacobs), and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Jehu B. Swaim are both deceased.

George H. Swaim came from Rockville, Ind., to Champaign County, Ill., in 1866. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Jones, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cass) Jones, and to them nine children have been born, eight of whom are now living, namely: Teressa Adarene (Mrs. John C. Watson), Amelia J., Wilbern J. (married



GEORGE HARVEY SWAIM.

Mary Eaton), Mary Alice (Mrs. Albert Hudson), Sophronia (Mrs. John C. Adams of Canon City, Colo.), Sarah A., Minnie (deceased), Lennie E. (Mrs. Wiley Pitcher, of Urbana), Alta May (Mrs. Ed. Hudson). Mrs. Swaim died February 24, 1886.

After coming to Champaign County, Mr. Swaim first bought eighty acres of land six miles east and two miles south of Urbana, upon which he located his home, and later bought eighty acres more adjoining his first purchase and thirty acres in the timber on Salt Fork. On this homestead he has resided ever since and reared his family. Mr. Swaim is a member of the Baptist Church of Muncie, Ill., and in

political views is a Democrat, and has served as School Director for many years.

Captain Michael Swaim, grandfather of George H., was a patriot in the War of 1812. He married Betsy Barnes, a native of North Carolina, and settled in Indiana about 1820. To himself and wife nine children were born—five sons and four daughters.

HENRY SWANNELL was born in London, England, in 1837, a son of John and Sarah (Lound) Swannell, the latter having been born at Norwich, England, in 1803, and the former in Huntingdonshire, in 1800. The father served an apprenticeship of seven years in the dry-goods business, later establishing a shop for himself in Cambridge, where he remained until 1832, then removing to London, where he continued in business until his death in 1844. His son Henry has the indenture of his apprenticeship, drawn in 1815, the special license for the marriage of his parents, in 1831, together with the card and a picture of the Dissenting Chapel where they attended divine service, and in which the son was baptized. The grandfather was a member of the Episcopal Church of England, while his parents attended the Scotch Presbyterian Church at London.

Henry Swannell was fifth in a family of five sons and two daughters, namely: William G., deceased; Frederick, now living at Kankakee, Ill.; John, who was killed at Fort Donelson; Alfred, deceased; Henry; Eliza, who resides at Danville, Ill.; and Marie, deceased. The family came to Illinois from London shortly after the father's death, and located at Danville. There Henry worked for two years on various farms, and was then engaged as clerk for his brother Frederick, at St. Louis. In 1857 he entered his brother's drug store at Kankakee, in order to learn the business, and remained there three years. In 1860 he opened a drug store on his own account on the opposite corner, in the old Gazette building, and in 1861 purchased the drug store of Smith Brothers, where Mr. Tucker is now located, continuing the two stores until 1865. In that year he removed the entire stock of both stores to his present location, which is conceded to be the best site in town. In 1898 his son, Dan G., became associated with him in business, and they have built up a large and excellent business.

In 1866 Mr. Swannell was united in marriage

to Miss Emily Gardner, a daughter of Dan G. and May (Hodgers) Gardner, a native of Ohio. Here parents were natives of Connecticut, and are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Swannell are the parents of two children, namely: Mary S. who married J. W. Taylor, deceased, and Dan G. In religion, the family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially, Mr. Swannell is a member of the Golf Club. He was elected Alderman on the Democratic ticket for two years, and was a member of the School Board for thirteen years.

B. F. SWARTZ, real-estate dealer and owner of Crystal Lake Park, residing at No. 801, South Vine Street, Urbana, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Pa., November 26, 1859. His parents were John and Susan (Hollinger) Swartz, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where the father followed farming successfully, and was widely known as one of the substantial citizens of Franklin County. He died on the home farm in 1868, when about fifty-five years old. After the death of her husband, his widow married William Chromister. Mrs. Swartz was one of a large family of children, born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Rayer) Hollinger, five of whom are living. She was a member of the Dunkard Church. She died at the home of her daughter, Anna (Mrs. John Horsh), near Lincoln, Neb., at the age of seventy-three years.

B. F. Swartz is one of a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. He attended the public schools of Franklin County, Pa., until he was fourteen years of age, when he moved to Platt County, Ill., where he worked on a farm in summer and attended school in winter, for several years. Later he engaged in farming on his own account. He moved to Urbana, Ill., in 1893, and entered the insurance business, which he followed for one year, after which he dealt in coal. In 1902 he engaged in the real-estate business in Urbana, which he has since successfully followed. In 1898 he bought the Crystal Lake property, consisting of forty acres, which was then in a dilapidated condition. He improved the land, built a pavilion, a concrete dam, etc., at an expense of about \$5,000. The park is known as the Chautauqua of the twin cities, and there high-class and elevating lectures and

other literary entertainments are frequently given.

Mr. Swartz was married March 30, 1881, to Minnie E. Schuknecht, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of John and Mary Schuknecht, both of whom died in Urbana, at the residence of Mr. Swartz. Mr. Swartz and his wife are members of the First Christian Church of Urbana, and the former has been Superintendent of the Sunday School for twelve years; he also held a like position for two years previous to coming to Urbana. He is a member of the Court of Honor, and in politics belongs to the Prohibition party.

Mr. and Mrs. Swartz are the parents of six children, in whom they take a pardonable pride. Their names are: Earl W., Mary, Nellie C., Leon, Fay and Teddie.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG SWEARINGEN was born in Lewis County, Ky., January 13, 1823, the son of Bartley and Jane (Rankin) Swearingen. His paternal grandfather, John Swearingen, was a native of Pennsylvania. Johnson A. Swearingen came to Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., in April, 1842, in company with other surveyors.

In November, 1842, Mr. Swearingen was married to Miss Sidney Wright, a native of Indiana. Seven children have been born of this union, namely: Jasper; David; Matilda, who married Perry Bruner, and resides in Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of William Sprague, who lives at Lebanon, Ind.; William, who was born July 5, 1857, and was married November 10, 1878, to Miss Flora Wrisk, of Champaign County; Gifford, who lives near the Indiana line; and Belle, wife of Marshall Saddler, who lives in Homer Township. Mrs. Swearingen died in 1891, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Swearingen is a strong Republican in politics, and in religion adheres to the faith of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM SWEARINGEN was born July 5, 1857, and received his early mental training in the public schools, in which he was later a teacher. Politically he supports the Republican party. On November 10, 1878, Mr. Swearingen was married to Flora Wrisk, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Ashley) Wrisk, and they have two children, namely: Daisy, who was born September 18, 1879, and was graduated

in 1902 from Marion College, at Marion, Ind., and Guy Howard, who was born July 3, 1881, and was graduated from the Sidney high school, at Sidney, Champaign County. Guy H. Swearingen is now engaged in farming in Worthington, Minn. On September 14, 1904, he was married to Miss Flora Robbins, of Sidney, Ill.

EDWIN STANTON SWIGART, Mayor of Champaign, Ill., was born near Farmer City, DeWitt County, Ill., and received his education in the country schools, and at Lombard University, Galesburg. Mr. Swigart has followed several lines of business. He was engaged in farming from 1884 until 1885, was identified with manufacturing, as manager of one of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company's factories until 1890, and from that period until May, 1896, was engaged in the banking business with his father in the Deland Bank, in Piatt County. From 1896 until 1899 he was cashier of the Citizens' Banking Company of Champaign, Ill., and in 1903, was elected Mayor of Champaign.

On September 3, 1885, Mr. Swigart married Nellie Lapham, a daughter of Edward V. Lapham, the maiden name of whose wife was Barnes. Two children have been born of this union,—Alla C., a student in the high school, and Seth A., a student in the Champaign graded school. Mr. Swigart is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His parents are Jacob and Rebecca (Davis) Swigart, residents of Farmer City, Ill., and his father is President of the old First National Bank of that town, and an extensive owner of farm lands.

OTTO H. SWIGART was born in DeWitt County, Ill., January 16, 1857. His preliminary education was received in the public and high schools of Farmer City, in that county, and later he attended Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., where he graduated in 1880. He was reared on the farm of his father, who at that time owned one of the largest stock farms in DeWitt County, and the subject of this sketch now possesses about 2,000 acres near Farmer City.

Mr. Swigart has always been a Republican in his political faith. In 1886 he was elected Supervisor of Santa Anna Township, DeWitt

County, serving in that capacity four years. During his term of office the final settlement of the township's bonded indebtedness was concluded, and Mr. Swigart satisfactorily conducted the transaction within twelve months, thus saving about \$23,000 to the township. When he went into office, there was an indebtedness against the township of Santa Anna of \$103,000. He served as Supervisor until 1890, when he bought 190 acres known as Avondale Farm, on the southern edge of Champaign, and devoted this land to general farming. He has since traded a quarter section of this for a half section near White Heath, Piatt County, Ill. In 1896 he was again elected Supervisor and occupied that office until 1902, when he retired on account of business. The new court house was built during his term of office, and he was prominently identified with its erection, having approved, and secured the adoption of, the architectural plans.

Mr. Swigart was engaged in stock feeding until within the last few years. He has since made a specialty of Galloway cattle, and has at present some very valuable stock. He has exhibited some of it at the leading State Fairs and expositions from Winnipeg, Man., to Charleston, S. C. He went to Scotland in 1903, and imported eighty head of Galloways. Some of these had taken prizes in London, and at the Highland Society show, and a number of them have been prize-winners at the International Exhibition at Chicago. At present he has 150 head of all ages, and has enjoyed a good trade in them, having disposed of a number at \$1,000 each.

Socially Mr. Swigart is a member of the Blue Lodge Masonic fraternity, and of the Eastern Star. In religion he is of the Universalist faith.

Mr. Swigart was married June 24, 1884, to Miss Sarah Helen Heaton, and they have four children, namely: Lois, a student in the University of Illinois; Earl and Fred, who are students in the Champaign school; and Wayne, who is attending school at Lincoln, Ill.

MRS. O. H. SWIGART, one of the most prominent and influential women of Champaign, and member of one of the pioneer families of Champaign County, Ill., is a native of Tazewell County, Ill., and a daughter of Thomas Reid Heaton. On both sides of her family, Mrs. Swi-

gart comes of early and distinguished ancestry, the paternal line having been established in Virginia during the Colonial period by John Heaton, who came from Exeter Hall, Northern England. John Heaton, great-grandfather of Mrs. Swigart, was an aid to General Washington, and her grandfather, Thomas, enlisted in the Colonial army as a private from Virginia. The Reid family traces its American origin to General Reid, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Three of the maternal uncles, and a paternal uncle, of Mrs. Swigart, were soldiers in the Civil War. The Reid family settled in Illinois in 1845, and the Heaton family, in 1852. Both endured the dangers and deprivations incident to pioneer times, and the father of Mrs. Swigart encountered wolves and wild deer on the wild and almost uninhabited prairies.

After receiving her preliminary education in the public schools of Tazewell County, Ill., Mrs. Swigart entered Lombard College, at Galesburg, Ill., from which she graduated in 1882. That she has been a constant and untiring student of affairs, is evidenced from the weight attached to her opinion in all educational, economic, and general matters, and her connection with the foremost clubs and societies founded by thinking and advanced minds. A member of the Eastern Star, she is Matron of the Champaign Lodge. She is a charter member of the Woman's Club, and has been at the head of its educational department since the founding of the club. She is at the head of the Social Science Club, of which she was president during 1901. She is a member of the Board of Education of Champaign, and has served two terms as a member of the board of the Julia F. Burnham Hospital Association, of Champaign. During that time she was at the head of its finance committee. Mrs. Swigart is also president of the State Domestic Conference, for housekeepers, the meetings of which are held at the University of Illinois.

A. W. THATCHER, manufacturer, of Ivesdale, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1849, and at the age of nine years came to Illinois where he received his mental training in the public schools. He subsequently followed mercantile pursuits until 1896, and then opened a tile and brick factory at La Salle, Ill. In 1903 he obtained

control of the Ivesdale Brick and Tile Factory, which was established in 1885 by the Donahue Brothers. He manufactures tile in sizes from four to sixteen inches in diameter, and the capacity of the plant is 15,000 bricks per day. Mr. Thatcher owns beds of clay occupying seven acres of ground. The factory is connected with the Wabash Railroad by a switch, which enables him to sell to the local trade, or to ship his product to other parts of the country, with great convenience. Ten men are employed in the factory. Besides his brick and tile interests, Mr. Thatcher deals to some extent in coal. He married Ida Walker, a native of Illinois. Of this union two children have been born, namely: Addie and Howard.

GUSTAV THELANER was born July 1, 1874, in Saxony, Germany, where he received his mental training in the public schools. His parents were Carl and Louisa (Foerester) Thelaner the former of whom was born in Schazen, Germany, the latter's birthplace being in Saxony, Germany. His maternal grandfather, Christ Foerester, was also a native of Saxony, Germany. His paternal grandfather was William Thelaner, who was also a native of Germany.

Gustav Thelaner emigrated to the United States when in his eighteenth year, sojourning in Boston for a time. He then went to Chicago, where he secured work at the trade to which he had been apprenticed in Germany, that of a blacksmith. He remained in Chicago but a short time, when, in 1893, he came to Dewey, Ill., and worked for B. R. Hammer for one year and seven months. He then returned to Chicago and followed his trade for three years, at the end of which time he again came to Dewey, and was employed by B. R. Hammer for seven months. Removing to La Salle County, he worked in a shop of his own for one year, and then returned to Dewey, and worked there another year at his trade. He next started in business on his own account, renting a shop for one year. In February, 1901, he bought a shop, and has been conducting it ever since, his being the only blacksmith shop in Dewey.

In politics Mr. Thelaner is a Republican, and in his religious views, is in harmony with the Lutheran Church. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and Court of Honor.

Mr. Thelaner was married in June, 1901, to Miss Minnie Evans, who was born in Champaign County, where she received her mental training in the public schools. They have one child, Leslie, who was born June 3, 1904.

DANIEL T. THOMPSON was born in Fayette County, Ohio, May 23, 1833, the son of David G. and Mary Ann Thompson, both of whom were reared in Ohio. The family moved to Champaign County, Ill., in 1857 and there the father bought eighty acres of land on Section 15, Sidney Township, on which the subject of this sketch now lives. David G. Thompson died in 1867, the death of his wife having occurred in 1858. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Ohio, and has since been engaged in farming, owning at the present time 127 acres of land. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and saw three years of hard service in the Civil War, during which time he was slightly wounded twice and had two horses shot under him. After the close of hostilities he went to Homer, Ill., where he lived for one and a half years, and since then has resided on the farm he now occupies, which has a pleasant home and other modern improvements, made by himself. He is a Republican in politics and has been a School Director for fifteen years.

Mr. Thompson was married October 28, 1869, to Isabel Stallings, of Indiana, by whom he has had five children, of whom four survive: Jeanette, wife of Lafayette Dunn; Adella; Mary, and Marsh E. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have given all their children an excellent education, all being graduates of high and normal schools. All of them are musicians, several being quite talented, and most of them are, or have been, teachers in the public schools. The daughters are members of the Methodist Church, which the parents also attend.

JAMES THORPE, Superintendent of the tin and copper shop of the plant of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad, was born in Norwich, England, in December, 1848, and in December, 1868, moved from Chicago, to Peoria, Ill. February 1, 1872, he assumed his present position, and is one of those longest in service of the company. Mr. Thorpe has six assistants, and has charge of the tin, sheet iron,

and pipe work. In 1879 he married, in Urbana, Fannie Webber, of which union two children have been born, John and Charles. Mr. Thorpe is a Mason and well known politician, and served for several years as Alderman of the First Ward of Urbana.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, farmer, Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Greene County, Pa., March 7, 1846, the son of

born July 29, 1885, deceased August 9, 1887; Grover, born October 21, 1888; George, born December 29, 1891; and Herman, born December 10, 1896.

In political views Mr. Thompson is a Democrat, and has served his fellow citizens nine years as Drainage Commissioner. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Thompson is a thrifty farmer, and is a



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

Andrew Jackson and Catherine (Shape) Thompson, who were also natives of the Keystone State. William H. Thompson came to Illinois in 1859. On December 24, 1866, he was married to Miss Valencia Rice, and of this union there were three children, the eldest of whom died in infancy. Two,—Frank, born January 7, 1870, and Stella, born October 21, 1871,—are now living. Mr. Thompson was separated from his first wife by divorce and afterwards married Mrs. Lizzie (Hayes) Huckin, born February 23, 1854, widow of Albert Huckin, who died November 23, 1874, leaving one son named William Huckin. Six children were the result of Mr. Thompson's second marriage, namely: Milton, born September 17, 1880; Esther, born May 28, 1884, deceased March 23, 1891; Ida,

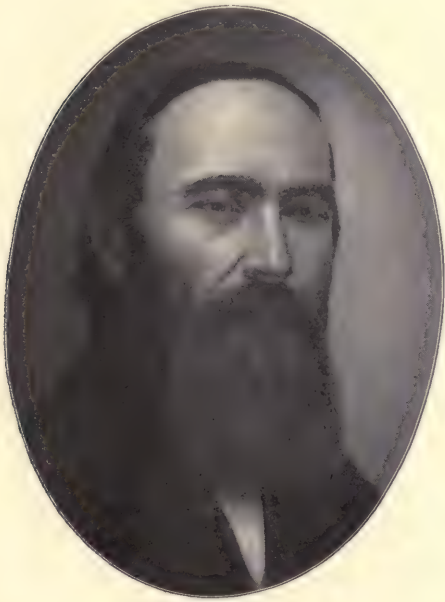


MRS. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

cousin of the well-known proprietor of the Thompson restaurants in Chicago.

CONRAD TOBIAS (deceased) was born in Bellbrook, Ohio, February 10, 1826, was reared in Dayton, same State, where he received his education in the public schools, afterwards learning the trade of carpenter and joiner with William Park, later a leading business man of Urbana. Mr. Tobias came to Urbana in 1854 and began business as a contractor and builder. He erected many of the first buildings of the better class in the city, among them being the second court house, the old First Methodist church, and other historical structures. He built and operated for many years the first planing mill in Urbana, the most

important manufactory in the city in its day. This was later destroyed by fire, causing Mr. Tobias a considerable loss. He was continuously engaged in contracting and building, and in superintending building operations for forty years, and, as a business man, enjoyed the esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact. At one time he was interested in the grocery trade in Urbana as an investor, but was not active in the conduct of the business. He was a man of broad, general intelligence, devoting all his spare moments of a busy life



CONRAD TOBIAS.

to reading and study along various lines, and is remembered by his old friends still living as a man of striking virtue and lovable character. He served the city as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and has also filled other city offices. In religion he was a stanch Universalist.

During the Civil War Mr. Tobias was among those who contributed most freely to the support of the families of those who went out to fight the battles of their country, and to aid in other ways in the prosecution of the war. During the latter years of his life he affiliated with the Prohibition party. He was one of the founders of the Universalist Church in Urbana.

Mr. Tobias was married in 1856 to Miss Jen-

nie Higgins, a daughter of Calvin and Amanda (Gere) Higgins, mentioned elsewhere in these volumes. Their children are: Mrs. Addie Busey, Mrs. Annie Riley, Frank I., Edgar B., and Lewis B., all of whom reside in Urbana.

The demise of Mr. Tobias occurred July 5, 1897. His wife still resides in Urbana, and in late years has had, as members of her household, Irene L., Harry R. and Grace I. Higgins, her nieces and nephew. Like her husband, Mrs. Tobias has long been a devoted member of the Universalist Church, and has contributed much to the advancement of its interests.

WILLIAM TOMLINSON, one of the pioneer farmers of Kerr Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1837, a son of Robert and Rachel (Sheets) Tomlinson, both of whom died when their son was a small boy. Left an orphan with meager resources, he was brought to Illinois by his uncle, Elisha Crawford, and left to grow up and make his way as best he could. In the late 'fifties, Mr. Tomlinson came to Kerr Township and became the owner of 160 acres of land which had previously been purchased from the Government by another party, and upon which he has since lived. His memory is a store house of interesting information relating to the early times of the county, when the settlers were subjected to want and privation, and when danger abounded on all sides on account of wild animals, the subject of this sketch, himself, barely escaping with his life on one occasion, after being attacked by a large buck-deer.

Through his marriage with Mary E. Walker, who died about 1875, Mr. Tomlinson has five children, namely: John; Albert; Andrew; Rachel, wife of Joseph Gray; and Effie, wife of Harry Shoemaker. Mr. Tomlinson is a Republican in politics; he is highly respected by the community at large.

LEANDER L. TOMPKINS, farmer, Stanton Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 2, 1843, the son of Nicholas and Nackey (Stevenson) Tompkins, who were also natives of the Buckeye State. The subject of this sketch has two brothers now living, Stephen L. and Albert M., the former a resident of Clinton County, Ind., and the latter, of Urbana, Ill. He also had five sisters, three of whom—May, Belle and Laura

—died in childhood, and two—Mira (Mrs. J. L. Trees) and Ella (Mrs. Richard Corbin)—are living.

On November 1, 1862, Mr. Tompkins was married to Miss Julia A. Trees, who was born November 8, 1844, the daughter of William and Della (McAdam) Trees, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins became the parents of twelve children: Lutura, born August 8, 1863, and married Oliver W. Maddock; William E., born March 4, 1865, married Maggie Gainer; Nettie B. (Mrs. Albert Shaff), born November 11, 1866; Laura C. (Mrs. Benjamin Pilcher), born December 28, 1868; Frank, born April 1, 1871, and married Carrie Corray, who died August 31, 1892; Burt L., born September 11, 1873, and married Jessie Waters, who died January 23, 1896, Daisy Thompson becoming his second wife; Josephine (Mrs. Charles M. Davis), born September 13, 1875; Arthur W., born September 1, 1877, married Lena Phillips; Lossen L., born October 8, 1879, married Molly Besore; Clara (Mrs. William E. Swisher), born February 11, 1882; Clarence M., born August 4, 1885; and Vinton, born February 10, 1888. The two last named reside at home. Mrs. Tompkins died October 8, 1904. She was a devoted member of the United Brethren Church. In political views, Mr. Tompkins is a Democrat.

GEORGE TOY was born in Urbana, Ill., August 23, 1857, the son of John I. and Susan (Adams) Toy, both natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Champaign County in 1854. The father was the owner of a farm in Champaign County, and also one in Iowa, but made his home in Champaign County until his death in 1890.

George Toy was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the public schools of Urbana. He rents a farm on Section 8, in Sidney Township, Champaign County, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Toy has served his township as Assessor for three years, and has also held the office of School Director. Socially, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Court of Honor, to the latter of which his wife also belongs. Both attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Toy is a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator Company, at Sidney, and also in the Home Telephone Company.

SAMUEL CREED TUCKER, a well-known druggist of Champaign, Champaign County, Illinois, was born in Saybrook, McLean County, Ill., January 9, 1871, Sylvester J. Tucker, his father, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, June 25, 1838, and his mother, Sarah (McDaniel) Tucker, was a native of Saybrook, Ill., where she was born April 18, 1839.

The subject of this sketch received his early mental training in the public schools of Champaign, and on January 10, 1889, began to learn the druggist's trade. In this he was employed eight years and three months, when he resigned the position and went to Rawlins, Wyoming, about June 1, 1897. There he worked with his uncle, Creed McDaniel, proprietor of the Wyoming Drug Co., until July 20, following, when he returned to Champaign, and on August 1, 1897, bought the De Zoiger drug stock.

From August 1, 1897, to the spring of 1899, the firm name was S. C. Tucker & Brother. After that period it became Tucker & Kirby, T. W. Kirby having bought the interest of A. J. Tucker. In August, 1902, the subject of this sketch purchased Mr. Kirby's interest, and continued in business at the corner of University Avenue and First Street until January 15, 1903, when he moved to the corner of Church and Neil Streets. Mr. Tucker is a thoroughly competent pharmacist, attending closely to his business, and has a good patronage.

On November 22, 1897, Mr. Tucker was married to Florence Ballentine, who was born in Alton, Ohio, and attended school in Champaign, Illinois. Three children have blessed this union, namely: Marion G., born September 1, 1899; and Claude S. and Creed A., twins, born October 27, 1901.

Politically, Mr. Tucker is a Republican. In April, 1901, he was elected to the office of city treasurer, and served efficiently for two years from May 7, 1901.

Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is affiliated with the K. of P. and the B. P. O. E.

SYLVESTER J. TUCKER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 25, 1838, and attended the early subscription schools of that county. Many of the school houses of that time were log cabins, with puncheon floors and furnished with slab benches and rough boards for desks, the seats being put together with wooden pins, the window openings covered with greased paper. Being one of a family of sixteen chil-

dren, and the tuition fee for so many at the same time being more than the father could afford, his schooling was limited, and, as soon as he was large enough, he was put to work with his brothers on the farm. Later he was employed on a farm in McLean County, Ill., remaining there for three years, at the end of that time returning to Ohio for one year. Again going to McLean County, he enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry at Bloomington, on August 10, 1861.

The regiment first saw service in Missouri, taking part in the Battle of Jefferson City, after which it moved to Warsaw, and there captured a large amount of supplies. Building a bridge over the Osage River, the company moved on to Springfield, Mo., with Carr's brigade in Fremont's army. Arriving at Rolla, Mo., it moved in the advance of General Curtis' army to Springfield, and subsequently, in addition to numerous raids and skirmishes, took part in the following named battles: Springfield, Mo.; Pea Ridge, Lafayette, Batesville, Fairview, Harris' Bluff and Arkansas Post, Ark.; Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Vermilionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow Bayou, La.; Tupelo, Okalona, Guntown and Salem, Miss.; Memphis, Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. In May, 1865, Mr. Tucker's company returned to St. Louis, and later went to St. Paul, where it reported to General Curtis, after which it took part in expeditions against the Indians throughout Minnesota and Dakota. Then, after a short stay at Fort Snelling, it was sent home, and mustered out at Springfield, Ill., October 18, 1865. Mr. Tucker was constantly with his command, faithfully performing all duties required of him from the date of his enlistment until March 6, 1862, when he was thrown from his horse, and received an injury of the knee which caused a double hernia. Upon the surgeon's certificate of disability, he was honorably discharged at Cairo, Ill., September 24, 1862.

In his political faith Mr. Tucker is a Republican, and has served as school clerk in Kansas, where he resided for six years. He has served twice as a member of the police force of Champaign, and was also elected to the office of Constable of that town. Socially, he is a member of Colonel Nodine Post, No.

140, G. A. R., in which he was Sergeant Major. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years and at one time a trustee of the Sunday school.

On August 22, 1864, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage at Bloomington, Ill., to Miss Sarah McDaniel, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Banks) McDaniel. After his marriage, he engaged in farming for seven years, after which he moved to Kansas, remaining there six years. He then moved to Arrowsmith, McLean County, Ill., but two years later disposing of his property there, came to Champaign, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, with the exception of the time he was on the police force. He was a contractor, and for two years was associated with his brother, Frank, who was accidentally killed while employed in the erection of the Christian church at Lincoln, Neb.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have been born the following named children: William G., an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad; Samuel C.; Lute E., a druggist; Allison J.; Charles J., who is employed on the Illinois Central Railroad; Oliver J.; Ida E.; and Maggie B. (Mrs. Frank Oliver), who died, leaving two sons and one daughter, namely: Sylvester J., Frank A., and Maggie B.

The parents of Mr. Tucker were John Wesley and Elizabeth (Johnson), both of whom were natives of Virginia. They had the following named children: John Milton, Lucy Ann, William Allison, David Wesley, Mary Jane, Calvin, Thomas, Sylvester J., Oliver, Sarah (Mrs. Stevenson), Emily (Mrs. Strause), Adaline (Mrs. Roberts), George and Frank.

EDWIN JUSTIN UDELL (deceased), editor and author, was born in Westerlo, N. Y., October 23, 1838, and attended the district schools of that place until he was seventeen years old. At that age he came to Illinois and engaged in farming for a time, first in Bureau County, and then in Livingston. After this short period he taught school for nine years in Livingston, Grundy, and Marshall counties. He was a telegraph operator for the Illinois Central from 1864 to 1890, and was American express agent also for the same length of time. He was a student all his life, very accurate, loved science, history and poetry; there were few topics with which he was not familiar. In 1891 he became the editor and proprietor of the

"Rantoul Weekly News," a Democratic publication. This paper, after Mr. Udell's death, was continued by his wife, Mrs. H. M. Udell. In 1880 President Hayes appointed him Supervisor of the Fifth Census District of Illinois, which was composed of fourteen counties and 233 enumeration districts; for several years he was Township Treasurer; and for twelve years was School Director and Clerk of the Board. He was the author of a number of poems, published in the "Boston Pilot," "Potter's Magazine," "Chicago Tribune," "Youths' Companion," and other prominent publications. His death occurred April 16, 1903.

MERTON S. VAN BRUNT, a well-known farmer and breeder of thoroughbred horses, living on Section 12, Philo Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born where he now lives, September 18, 1876, the son of Samuel and Rachel (Samson) Van Brunt, natives of Darke County, Ohio, and of Canada, respectively. As the name indicates, the ancestral home was in Holland, the founder of the family in Champaign County being Thomas Van Brunt, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who settled on a farm in Sidney Township, where his death occurred shortly afterward in 1851. His son, Samuel, enlisted in Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, in the early 'sixties, and served until the close of the Civil War. In 1867 he established a home of his own in Sidney Township, and became the father of eight children, Merton S. being the fifth in succession of birth.

Although his entire life has been spent upon the home farm, Merton S. Van Brunt has enjoyed excellent educational advantages, attending the district school, and graduating from the High School and the Business College of Champaign. Since his father's retirement to Champaign in 1894, he has had charge of the home farm of 360 acres, eighty additional acres of which is managed by a tenant. The property is among the best improved farms in the county, and besides general farming, a specialty is made of high grade horses and cattle raising.

In 1895 Mr. Van Brunt married Jessie Dukes, a daughter of Spencer and Cynthia Dukes, and they have three children, namely: Noel, Russell and Vera.

Mr. Van Brunt is a Republican in politics, and at present is serving as School Director

and Highway Commissioner. Fraternally he is connected with the M. W. A., K. of P., and I. O. O. F.

SIDNEY VAN WEGEN was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1868, and received his mental training in Champaign, Ill. He came to Champaign with his parents when but six years of age, and followed farming until 1894, when he became connected with the Water Works Company of Urbana, Ill., filling the position of chief engineer. This company has eight wells from 160 to 165 feet deep, and four boilers and engines, which supply Urbana and Champaign with water.

Mr. Van Wegen has been Alderman of the Second Ward of Urbana. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the American Friendly Society, the I. O. O. F., and the Yeomen of America. He married Melissa Jalibith, a native of Kansas, and to them have been born the following named children: Lula, Lela and Della.

SAMUEL B. VARNEY (deceased) was born in Albion, Me., April 27, 1812, and his youth was spent in that State, where he became a successful farmer, merchant, manufacturer, and hotel keeper before coming west. He moved to Illinois in 1859, having previously purchased a half-section of land four miles from what was then the new town of Champaign. The Illinois Central Railway was at that time just completed, and the land which he purchased was a portion of the grant made to that Road by the Government. At the same time he purchased four lots in J. P. White's Addition, which was one of the first made to Champaign. He built a home in Champaign in 1859, and lived there until his death, although carrying on extensive farming operations for several years. He died November 19, 1866, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Archibald M. Crane, in Chicago, where he had gone for medical treatment. He was one of the pioneers of Champaign, who took a most active interest in the improvement of "West Side Park," helping to plant many of the trees which now beautify that part of the city.

Mr. Varney was married first, in 1833, to Sarah Pearsons, of Bangor, who was born in Montville, Me., and their home was in South Levant, in the same State. Mrs. Varney died in 1844, and in 1845 he married Lucy J. White, of Montville, Me., who died in Champaign, in

1895. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Varney, the only one now living (1905) is Mrs. Lanzarah V. Crane, of Champaign. Charles P. Varney, one of the sons, served over four years in the Union Army during the Civil War, and died in 1900. Mrs. Crane, who owns and occupies the old homestead built by her father in 1859, at the corner of West Church and Elm Streets, was born in Levant, Me., October 19, 1835, came with her father's family to Champaign in her young womanhood, and there became one of the early school teachers in Champaign, numbering among her pupils many of the men who are now most prominent in the business and professional life of Champaign and Urbana. In 1863 she married Archibald M. Crane, of Chicago, who died in 1879 in Chatsworth, Livingston County, Ill. During the entire years of her married life Mrs. Crane's home was in Chicago. In 1894 she returned to her old home in Champaign, where she has since resided.

FRANK B. VENNUM, President of the Illinois Title & Trust Company, Champaign, Ill.,



FRANK B. VENNUM.

was born October 12, 1853, on a farm south of Watseka, Ill., the son of C. C. Vennum, who moved to Onarga when Frank B. was thirteen

years old. The father died the following year. The son worked on a farm during the summer, attending school in the winter, finishing his education at the Grand Prairie Seminary. Later he took up telegraphy, which he followed for two years, being located during that time at Milford, Gibson, and Belleflower. He then engaged in the grain and mercantile business at the last named place, continuing in that line for four years. Subsequently, he moved to Fisher, where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1883, and then opened a bank, being the youngest sole owner of such an institution in the State. He made numerous investments in farm lands, and now owns farms in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, aggregating over 2,500 acres. He is President of the Champaign County Abstract Company, the Illinois Title & Trust Company, and three banks. Politically Mr. Vennum is a Prohibitionist, and in religion he is a member of the Christian Church.

In November, 1874, Mr. Vennum was married, at Belleflower, to Sadie A. Marsh. Two children were born of this union, namely: Vinnie V., the wife of Virgil W. Johnston, attorney and abstractor; and Ernest M., teller in the Illinois Title & Trust Company.

JOHN P. VILLARS, farmer and coal and brick dealer, St. Joseph, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Vermillion County, Ill., February 15, 1860. His parents, John Q. and Rachel (Olehy) Villars, natives of Ohio, came to Vermillion County, in childhood, with their parents, in 1832. John Q. Villars and Dennis Olehy, the father of Rachel, took up land in the same neighborhood. The elder Villars died at his residence in Danville, Ill., at the age of seventy-two years, May 16, 1902. His widow now lives in Danville, and is seventy-three years old. They became the parents of five children, all living, John P. being fourth. Mary E. married Hiram Lynch, of Danville, Ill.; James W. married Jennie Brewer, of Danville; William D. married Sarah F. Shepherd, of Covington, Ind.; and Rebecca J. married Thomas D. Smith, of Danville.

Mr. Villars gained his first agricultural experience on his father's farm, and afterward conducted independent farming operations. He came to St. Joseph in February, 1901, and lived retired until he started his present coal and brick business in September, 1904. He is a

public-spirited and efficient business man. Politically, Mr. Villars votes according to principle rather than party. Religiously, he is actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Joseph.

On February 17, 1884, Mr. Villars married Mary E., daughter of France and Minerva (Martin) Olehy, who were early settlers of Vermillion County. Two children resulted from this union, Lola and Forest L. The former died March 19, 1898, and the latter, October 11, 1901.

HACHALIAH VREDENBURGH, an architect, with offices on the fourth floor of the Illinois Building, Champaign, Ill., was born in Vermillion County, Ill., August 5, 1848. He is a son of Dr. Samuel H. and Temperance (Newlon) Vredenburgh, the former of whom is a native of Indiana, and is still living at the age of eighty-three years.

From the fall of 1846, Dr. Vredenburgh practiced medicine in Vermillion County, where he was widely and favorably known as the "home physician," during the war. He has been retired from active practice for several years, but still occasionally gives his old friends the benefit of his medical knowledge and is frequently called in consultation. For several years he has resided at Danville, Ill., where he has been prominent in the work of the Methodist Church. His father, Rev. Hachaliah Vredenburgh, was a member of the N. Y. Conference and went to Indiana as a missionary, having two others ministers as his assistants. He was a great organizer, was Presiding Elder for a time, and was very successful in every enterprise he undertook. He resided at Greencastle, Ind., and had much to do with the founding of Asbury University at that place. He died at the age of eighty-four years. He married Sarah Kniffin, who was a most excellent woman, and a fit helpmeet for her husband. She was ten years his junior and survived him about five years, dying in 1872. They had five sons and three daughters, the father of the subject of this sketch being the only one now living. The family is of Holland extraction, and members of it settled in New York State at an early day. When the subject of this sketch was but a small boy, his mother died at the age of thirty-six years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Four

children were born to her and her husband, three of whom were as follows: John W., now of Danville, Ill.; Mary Temperance, deceased, and Hachaliah.

Hachaliah Vredenburgh spent his boyhood on the farm with his father, attending public school and taking charge of the farm while the latter practiced medicine. He learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for several years, and then studied architecture, carrying on both lines of industry for awhile, but subsequently, in 1895, gave up carpentry, since which time he has confined himself to architectural work. He planned and made the specifications for the Illinois Building, Leibeck Hall, the Baptist church at Fairmont, Ill., and many others.

In a religious connection, Mr. Vredenburgh and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is affiliated with the Masonic order, in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery. Politically, Mr. Vredenburgh's family were formerly Whigs, and later, Republicans. He was married August 14, 1868, to Angeline M. Hicks, a native of Vermillion County, Ill., and a daughter of David and Elizabeth Hicks. Her father is deceased, and her mother is at present a resident of Champaign, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Vredenburgh are the parents of four children. One of these, Ella A., married John Snyder, and resides in Champaign. Another, James Hamilton, is the father of three children, Effie, Robert and Royal. Still another, Sarah Temperance, is now Mrs. Frank Hire.

FRANCIS THEODORE WALKER, pioneer merchant of Champaign County, was born in Whiting, Addison County, Vt., September 3, 1827, a son of Whitfield and Martha (Hall) Walker, both of whom were natives of Vermont. The father was a Captain of Militia and participated in the war of 1812, one of the important battles in which he took part being that of Plattsburg. Gideon Walker, the paternal grandfather, came originally from Massachusetts but later moved to Vermont and settled on the west side of Granite Mountain, where he built a log house and cleared several acres of land. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Walker came to Champaign from Peoria in December, 1855, and engaged in the furniture business, which he con-

tinued to the present time. He was one of the organizers of the Champaign National Bank, of which he was elected Vice-President December 20, 1897, which position he has since occupied. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1858, and is a Knight Templar. In politics he has always supported the Republican party, but he has never sought to hold office. While not being affiliated with



FRANCIS THEODORE WALKER.

any particular religious sect, he has generously contributed to all the churches whenever they were in need of financial assistance.

On June 30, 1856, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Virginia Lindsey, a daughter of Ira and Marie (Allen) Lindsey. Mrs. Walker died September 28, 1900.

FRANK L. WARNER was born April 29, 1862, in Tazewell County, Ill., the son of Willard D. and Sarah A. (Lawrence) Warner, the former a native of Canandaigua County, N. Y., and the latter of Indiana. He received his education in the public schools of Tazewell County, and on reaching manhood engaged in farming for himself. In 1884 he established a mercantile business at Osman, Ill., which he conducted until 1899, when, in company with

Mr. Wheeler, a brother-in-law, he bought a half interest in an elevator at Fisher, Ill. In 1902 he bought his partner's interest and later erected new buildings, a new elevator, and a number of other improvements on the place. In politics he is a Republican; was elected Assessor in 1891 and was Assistant Postmaster for eight years, at Osman, Ill. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church, and socially is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

On May 16, 1889, Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Wheeler, who was born December 29, 1867, in McLean County, Ill., where she received her education in the public and high schools. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Warner, namely: Edwin W., who was born March 10, 1890; Lillian M., born October 28, 1892; and Edith Hazel, whose birth occurred October 26, 1895.

Mr. Warner's paternal grandfather was Hiram Warner, a native of New York State, while his maternal grandfather was Daniel Lawrence, of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES H. WATTS, a prominent educator and Superintendent of the public schools of Champaign County, Ill., was born in Coles County, Ill., November 16, 1867. In early childhood, he removed with his parents to Champaign County. He was educated in the public schools, at the Central Normal College, in Danville, Ind., and at the Ohio Normal University, in Ada, Hardin County, Ohio, graduating from the latter institution in 1893. Then beginning his career as a teacher in the public schools of Champaign County, he later became Principal of the school at Seymour, where he remained and held the same position in Philo for several years. Elected Superintendent of the Schools of Champaign County in 1902, and succeeding one of the ablest educators in the State, he has since demonstrated his ability to maintain, and improve upon, an established high standard of instruction.

Mr. Watts is a member of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and otherwise avails himself of opportunities to keep in touch with the foremost thinkers and instructors in the country. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being identified with the Modern Woodmen of

America, the Masons, and the Sons of Veterans. Politically, he is a Republican, and has done much to promote the local success of his party. In 1896, he was united in marriage to Blanche B. Irwin, of Longview, Ill.

GEORGE ALEXANDER WAY was born in Michigan, January 27, 1850, and received his education in the Lyons public schools and at Michigan Agricultural College. He is a prominent electrician of Champaign. For eight years he taught school in Michigan, and then moved to Nebraska, where he was engaged in the construction and building business for a few years. He there served as Deputy County Clerk of Harlan County four years, and then took a position as principal of the high school, which he held for two years. He next went to Franklin where he occupied the position of Professor of Mathematics for two years. In partnership with E. A. Fletcher, he organized the Farmers Bank, of which he was cashier. Subsequently, this bank was merged into the First National Bank, and Mr. Way, for about two years, was cashier of that institution. The bank had a capital of \$50,000. Mr. Way sold his interest in the bank, and in partnership with C. O. Smith, bought a large stock of lumber and agricultural implements. Subsequently, on account of too much credit business, he closed out in this line. He then acted as manager for M. D. Welsh, at Hastings, Neb., in the wholesale implement business. In 1900, with headquarters at Champaign, he went on the road as a traveling salesman in which he was employed six years. Later, he was with the Twin City Electric Company, as foreman, and was identified with that company until January 1, 1904. He then engaged in the electrical business for himself, and in January, 1905, bought a one-third interest in the last-named company, and is now its manager. The company handles all varieties of electrical supplies, and does wiring and all kinds of electrical repairing.

Mr. Way is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all of the chairs, and has been first Noble Grand of two different lodges in Nebraska. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he has passed all the chairs, and has been District Deputy.

Politically, Mr. Way is a Republican, and had the honor of being the first Mayor of Alma,

Harlan County, Neb., holding the office for two years. He was also the first President of the Village Board of Franklin, Neb., and was Assistant Deputy Marshal of Nebraska for one year. He was nominated for the office of Magistrate of Champaign in 1904.

On October 20, 1868, Mr. Way was married to Miss Lydia J. Commings, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Ford) Commings, and they have the following named children: Claude W., an architect and builder at Franklin, Neb.; and two daughters; Hermien C., a teacher of kindergarten in Champaign, and Floy, a stenographer in a real-estate office, Champaign, Ill.

Mr. Way is a son of William M. and Mary (Honeywell) Way. His father was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., and his mother was born in Vermont. The father was a descendant of Henry Way, of Puritan stock, who came to America in 1630, and was one of the founders of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

LESLIE A. WEAVER (deceased lawyer) was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 21, 1872, the son of Benjamin Weaver who came from Ohio to Illinois in 1877, and established his home in Danville, where he has since resided. The elder Weaver has for many years been widely known throughout Eastern Illinois as an expert court stenographer.

Leslie A. Weaver graduated from the Danville High School and then matriculated in the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S., in the class of 1894. He then read law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Calhoun and Staley of the Danville Bar, and later, with Messrs. Gere and Philbrick, of Champaign, was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Illinois, in January, 1897, and began the practice of his profession in Champaign in the fall of that year. Shortly afterwards he became senior member of the firm of Weaver & Carnahan, which continued in existence until 1903. Subsequently, Mr. Weaver practiced alone, and grew into more than local prominence as a well-equipped, well rounded lawyer and counsellor. During the winter of 1903-04 he was Mayor, pro-tem, of the city, of Champaign, was attorney for the Citizens Bank and professionally identified with other important financial and commercial interests.

In 1898 Mr. Weaver married Miss Eunice M. Sheldon, a daughter of the late C. C. Sheldon, of Urbana, a granddaughter of Hon. J. C. Sheldon, and a grandniece of Judge J. O. Cunningham, the two last named gentlemen being numbered among the oldest members of the bar of Champaign County.

Since the preceding sketch was prepared its subject died November 19, 1904, from the effect of injuries which he received in an accident a few weeks prior to his decease. For the length of time he had practiced law, the success he achieved was really phenomenal. Still a young man at the time of his death, he was the most prominent and successful of the younger attorneys of the county, and was a man whose acquaintance was very extensive among all classes by reason of his unusual hospitality and marked geniality. Politically, he had attained a position of unusual prominence for a man of his age and experience, and, in all probability, would soon have become one of the foremost of the leading members of the bar in this section of the State. Mr. Weaver represented the Fifth Ward as Alderman in the City Council, for two terms, and fraternally, was a prominent member of the order of Elks, and the Masonic fraternity in Champaign. He is survived by his widow and two small children—Dorothy and Sheldon, aged, respectively, six and two years. Mr. Weaver was very closely associated with the leading politicians in this section of the county. At the time he received the injury which caused his death, he was riding in an automobile with Congressman W. B. McKinley, of Champaign, and two other gentlemen who were on the way to a small town in Champaign County, to attend a political meeting. The axle of the machine struck a corner-section stone in the road, hurling the occupants in the air a distance of about fifty feet, Congressman McKinley being the only one of the party who escaped without injury. Mr. Weaver was the only one of the four occupants of the machine whose injuries resulted in death.

GEORGE G. WEBBER was born in Shelby County, Ky., September 3, 1830. In 1833 he came to Champaign County with his father, who had still earlier entered valuable timber land in the vicinity of what afterwards became Urbana, and who subsequently pur-

chased school lands, making his holdings 640 acres. A considerable portion of these entries is now embraced in additions to the city. Mr. Webber acquired his education in the public schools of Champaign County and in those of Burlington, Iowa, where for one summer he was employed as a teacher.

Mr. Webber was married June 21, 1852, to Martha Elizabeth McFarland, of McLean County, and of this union seven children were born, six of whom are now living. Soon after his marriage Mr. Webber made his home at the



GEORGE G. WEBBER.

place where his father had located his family in 1833, and resides upon the same spot to this day, owning and occupying about 100 acres of his father's purchase. In politics he is a Democrat, but always liberal in his selection of candidates for office. In 1854 he became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity in Urbana, and has since been an ardent adherent of that order, taking several degrees therein.

The father of Mr. Webber, William T. Webber, was a native of Fluvanna County, Va., where he was born August 11, 1785, his wife being also a native of the same county, being born March 25, 1789. Thomson R. Webber, long Clerk of the Champaign Circuit Court, was his eldest brother.

Mr. Webber believes in the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of man, salvation by character and the progress of mankind upward and onward forever, and that God is pledged by His goodness and omnipotence, to overcome and destroy sin and to save ultimately the whole family of mankind; and, in this belief, he is content to live and die.

THOMSON R. WEBBER was born October 6, 1807, in Shelby County, Ky., and received his education in the schools of his native



THOMSON R. WEBBER.

State. He came to Illinois in 1833 and established his home in what is now Champaign County, embarking in the mercantile business at Urbana. He was the first Postmaster in Urbana, having been appointed under the administration of Andrew Jackson, of whom he was an ardent supporter politically. When Champaign County was organized he became the first Clerk of the Circuit and County Court, serving for twenty-five years thereafter as Clerk of both courts, and three years longer as Clerk of the Circuit Court. For forty years he was Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court. In 1847 he was elected a member of the convention which revised the

Constitution of Illinois, and formed the organic law of the State which remained in force until 1870. In this convention he represented Champaign, Vermilion, Coles and Piatt counties. He also represented the counties of Champaign, DeWitt, Macon and Piatt in the convention that framed a new constitution for the State in 1862, which, however, failed of adoption on submission to the people. Mr. Webber was widely known throughout the State among old public men of Democratic political faith, and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, Judge David Davis and other famous Illinoisans. In the conduct of public affairs in Champaign County and the city of Urbana he was especially prominent during his life, and no one of the pioneers enjoyed to a greater extent the confidence and esteem of the general public. He died at his home near Urbana December 14, 1881.

WILLIAM B. WEBBER, a prominent lawyer of Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., ex-member of the Illinois Legislature, and ex-Mayor of his native town of Urbana, was born October 31, 1836. He is a son of Thomson R. Webber, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Webber received his preliminary education in the public schools of Urbana, and his professional training under the able guidance of Judge William D. Somers and Captain J. C. Moses. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and for several years afterward maintained a partnership with his former preceptor, W. D. Somers. Later he was associated with Judge J. O. Cunningham in the practice of law. For a considerable period he was identified with litigation involving the constitutionality of the drainage laws of Illinois, and still later, was largely instrumental in securing drainage legislation of vast importance to the agricultural interests of the State.

Elected to the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois in 1884, Mr. Webber served during the session as Chairman of the House Drainage Committee, and of the Joint Drainage Committee of the Senate and House. He revised what was known as the "Drainage and Levee Act," drafted the new bill, and secured its passage. He also reported to the House, and secured the passage of the "Farm Drainage Act," which originated in the Senate. He

was a conspicuous friend of the University of Illinois, and introduced a bill which secured for that institution a large appropriation. He was largely instrumental in securing the substitution of the present name for the old name of "Illinois Industrial University."

In 1893, Mr. Webber was elected Mayor of Urbana, a position which enabled him to further exercise the same practical ideas of reform, resulting in the system of street and sewer improvements, which has added to the health and attractiveness of the city.

Mr. Webber married Sarah D. Barnett, of Shelby County, Ky., in 1864.

CHARLES BYRON WEBSTER, a prominent farmer residing on Section 17, Rantoul Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born February 23, 1851, in New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., the son of Aurelius and Elsie (Brockway) Webster, both natives of Rensselaer County, N. Y. The father was a school teacher for many years, and then engaged in farming. His death and that of his wife occurred, respectively, in New York and Massachusetts.

Charles B., the son, was reared on a farm, and attended the district schools. At the age of twenty years, he went to Delavan, Tazewell County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for one year. In the spring of 1873, he moved to Champaign County and rented land for farming purposes.

On February 26, 1874, Charles B. Webster was united in marriage to Jennie E. Woolf, daughter of Anthony Woolf, and they had one child, Sarah J., who died when one year old. After the death of his wife, December 10, 1876, Mr. Webster returned to New York, but shortly afterwards returned to Tazewell County, where he worked on a farm, and rented land until 1880. In the last named year, he bought eighty acres of land in Champaign County, where his house is now situated. On March 1, 1881, he was married to Mary, a daughter of Michael Fanning, a farmer of Tazewell County. In the same year he moved out to his farm where he has since continued to reside, and to which he has made additions, until he now owns 400 acres on Sections 17 and 8, Rantoul Township, the most of which he rents out. His house was destroyed by fire in 1883, but he now has a modern resi-

dence and substantial out-buildings. Mr. Webster's second marriage resulted in five children, namely: Georgie M., Mina E., Edward F., Leslie A., and an infant boy, who died unnamed. Their mother died November 3, 1888.

On January 28, 1891, the subject of this sketch was again married at Penfield, Ill., wedding May Gilbreath, a daughter of Hiram and Barbara Gilbreath. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Leeta, who died in infancy, September 9, 1891; Marion Daniel; Iva J.; Frances Willard; Rose Bernice; and Edith Pearl.

In politics, Mr. Webster is a Republican; he has served as Highway Commissioner for six years, assisting in drainage matters; has also served fifteen years as School Director.

Socially, Mr. Webster is a member of the M. W. A. and of the I. O. O. F. He has been representative to the Grand Lodge twice, and served as Noble Grand of Treasury Lodge, No. 237.

GEORGE WEBSTER was born in Columbia County, N. Y., January 5, 1845. His parents were Aurelius and Elsie (Brockway) Webster, both of whom passed their early lives in Rensselaer County, N. Y., the father managing a saw-mill there and another in East Nassau. Later he moved to Columbia County, N. Y., where he engaged in farming, his life occupation. He died March 13, 1866. The paternal grandfather of George, Constant Webster, was a blacksmith.

George was the fifth child in a family of ten children and was reared on his father's farm, acquiring his early education in a public and a select school, supplemented by a course in an academy at Lebanon, N. Y. He lived in his native State until the death of his father, after which, in the fall of 1866, he moved to Indiana, whence he went to Delavan, Tazewell County, Ill., in 1867. For some years he worked on a farm and was employed as clerk in a store, subsequently, in 1873, coming to Champaign County where, a few years later, he bought 160 acres of land in Rantoul Township. This he rented for one year and moved to the village of Rantoul, where he engaged in merchandising until 1876. In that year he returned to his farm and built a pleasant residence in Rantoul in 1898 on a piece of land comprising twenty-three acres within the corporate limits of the vil-

lage. He then retired from active business life, but still owns his farm in Rantoul Township, now consisting of 200 acres, which is conducted by his oldest son, Frank. During his agricultural career he followed mixed farming and bred and fed a good grade of cattle and general stock. He acts as agent for the Continental Fire Insurance Co., of New York to fill in his spare time. While on the farm he served as School Director for several years, was elected Supervisor in 1895, in which capacity he served two years, and is now acting as Assessor in the Salt Fork Drainage District. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd-Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the American Guild and the order of Rebeccas, his wife also belonging to the latter organization.

Mr. Webster was married at Delavan, Ill., April 15, 1873, to Mary H., a daughter of William and Sarah (Hudson) Slaughter, residents of Tazewell County. The following children have been born to them: Frank, who married Miss Carrie Green and has one child, Pearl; Nelson, editor and proprietor of a newspaper at Saybrook, Ill.; Edith, who resides at home, and William, also at home. Gilbert, a brother of Mr. Webster, died in service during the Civil War.

JOSEPH C. WEIR, Postmaster of Rantoul, Champaign County, Ill., and one of the proprietors of the Rantoul "Weekly Press," was born in Liverpool, England, September 27, 1860, the son of William H. and Ann (Moss) Weir. His paternal grandfather, Henry Weir, was a native of Scotland, while his maternal grandfather, John Moss, was born in England. The father was a tea merchant in Liverpool and came with his family to America in 1869, locating on a farm in Condit Township, Champaign County, where he remained for two years. After that period, farming not proving a success, he moved to Champaign and there secured employment in the machine shops. In 1873 he removed with his family to the village of Rantoul, where he engaged in the restaurant and bakery business, in which he continued until 1879, when he retired. His death occurred January 7, 1883, and his wife has since made her home with the subject of this sketch.

Joseph C. Weir received his early education

in the public schools of Champaign and Rantoul, and later secured a situation in the latter place with C. W. Gulick, in the dry-goods business. He subsequently went on the road as a commercial traveler for Packer, McDonald & Bliss, hat and cap merchants of Chicago, with whom he remained four years. He spent two years in partnership with his brother James, now deceased, in the merchant tailoring business, and then returned to Mr. Gulick's employ, in which he continued for six years.



JOSEPH C. WEIR.

In 1897 Mr. Weir was appointed Postmaster of Rantoul, and has filled that office up to the time of this writing (1905). In 1901, in partnership with Mr. Fred Collison, he bought the Rantoul "Weekly Press" from Frank Cross. On August 9th, of the same year, a fire swept the city and the plant was entirely destroyed. The paper was at once started anew, and one-third interest was sold to J. L. Hardesty. In 1903 Mr. Weir purchased the interest of Fred Collison, and now owns two-thirds of the stock in the paper, printing plant, etc. It is one of the oldest established newspapers in the county, and has a circulation of 1,600 copies, weekly.

As a Republican, the subject of this sketch

has always been active in politics. He has served on the Republican County Committee many years, and has nearly always been chosen as a delegate to State and county conventions. At the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in 1904, he was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-arms, and occupied the same position in the State convention at Springfield during the same year.

Mr. Weir was married May 26, 1883, to Maud Maria Millikin, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Millikin, an early settler and farmer of Champaign County. To them have been born two children: Leona M. and Harry.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and socially, Mr. Weir is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JESSE S. WERTS (deceased) was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, September 5, 1833, the son of Jacob and Catherine Werts, who lived on a farm in that State. Mr. Werts came to La Salle County, Ill., in 1864, and was subsequently engaged in farming for eight years. He then removed to Champaign County, and there rented a farm for two years. At the end of that period he purchased forty acres in Urbana Township, to which he added forty acres more, and later, two 80-acre tracts. There he followed general farming until his death, which occurred August 29, 1886. In politics, he was a staunch Republican.

In 1862 Mr. Werts was united in marriage to Mary Schlosser, daughter of Conrad and Sarah (Date) Schlosser, natives of Pennsylvania, where they carried on farming. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Werts is a native of Preble County, Ohio, and is a member of the Christian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Werts the following named children were born: Minerva Jane, who married G. W. Mathews, deceased; Irena (deceased), who married J. Phillips, of Indiana; Hamer, a resident of Indiana; Sarah, who is now Mrs. Marion Hudson, and lives on a farm adjoining the homestead; Frank, who has a farm located on Section 34, Urbana Township; Jesse, now living in Indiana; and Lulu May, the wife of Lewis Prather, who now conducts the farm on which Mrs. Werts resides.

Lewis Prather was born in Cumberland

County, Ind., April 20, 1862, and is a son of James and Delilah (White) Prather, the former born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1838, and the latter, in Coles County, Ill., in 1845. He received his early mental training in the public schools of Cumberland County, and in 1888, entered the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, from which he was graduated in 1891. He taught school for three years in Cumberland County, and for nine years, in Champaign County. He also took a law course, and practiced that profession for a time. He came to Champaign County in 1882, and in 1897, married Miss Lulu May Werts. They have one child, Dewey.

J. M. WEST, well-known farmer and stock-raiser residing on Section 2, Sidney Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Champaign County December 29, 1851, the son of James H. and Louisa V. (McGee) West, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Missouri. They were early settlers of Champaign County, and followed farming in Sidney Township until 1853, when they moved to Vermilion County, Ill., where they made their home until 1881. The father died in Kansas in 1884, the mother's death having occurred in 1861.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district schools and at a high school at Ladoga, Ind. He owns 240 acres of good land, on which stands one of the finest brick farm residences in the county, with large barns and outbuildings, erected by himself, and having all modern improvements. He makes stock-raising and feeding an important feature of his business.

Mr. West has served as School Director for several years, and in religion, he is connected with the Christian Church, of which his wife is also an active member. On September 21, 1876, he was married to Annie M. Anderson, and they are the parents of two sons: James Harvey, a student in the University of Illinois; and Oliver Clyde, who is attending the district school.

MORRIS WHEATON was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in October, 1826, the son of Esquire and Marcia (Jacobus) Wheaton, who were natives of New Jersey. The former was a soldier in the War of 1812, and moved to

Delaware County, Ohio, in 1833. There he engaged in farming, after obtaining his mental training in the public schools. There his mother died at the age of sixty years, after which he remained on the farm until 1852. He then spent about seven years farming in Iowa, when he returned to Ohio, and for eleven years followed the trade of tanning to which he had been apprenticed at the age of seventeen years.

In the spring of 1865, Mr. Wheaton came to Champaign County and bought a farm in Condit Township, remaining there until 1884. He then disposed of his possessions and moved to Champaign, where he purchased five acres in the western part of the city, which he divided into city lots. This was an excellent investment, as he paid \$2,000 for the property, and when divided, two of the lots were sold for \$2,000. He still retains seven of them, on which he now lives. One of the streets, Wheaton Avenue, has been named for him. On first arriving in Champaign, Mr. Wheaton engaged in the ice business, which he conducted for about fifteen years. He retired from that line of industry, and took up the trade of a locksmith.

Politically Mr. Wheaton is a Democrat, and religiously, a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Cook, a native of Virginia, and one daughter, Lenora M., was born to them. Mrs. Wheaton died in 1852. Mr. Wheaton then moved to Iowa where, in 1856, he was married to Miss Augusta Ann Cornell, who was born in New York. Of the children born of this union three survive: Charles O., a carpenter; O. G., a farmer living in Texas; and Adelbert O., who has been with D. H. Lloyd & Sons for nineteen years. One son, Albert, died in 1878.

JOHN C. WHEELER was born December 17, 1859, at Decatur, Ill. There he attended the public schools, and at the age of nineteen years, secured a position on the Wabash Railroad as telegraph operator. This he held until 1891, when he went into the grain and implement business at Osman, McLean County, Ill., in which he continued until 1897. He then removed to Fisher, Ill., and went into the grain business there, but sold out in 1902. Then, taking J. H. Hinton into partnership, he en-

gaged in the furniture and undertaking business, in which he is still interested, having bought Mr. Hinton out in 1905.

In politics, Mr. Wheeler is a Democrat, and was Village President of Fisher for five years. Socially he is a member of the M. W. A., the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P.

SILAS FLETCHER WHITE, the oldest attorney in Champaign County, was born in Decatur County, Ind., February 27, 1829. At the age of twelve years he was "bound out" to Chatfield Howell, with whom he remained until he was nineteen years old. He then went to Cairo, Ill., before that city was built up, and later walked to Salem, and thence went to Carlisle, where he tried to obtain work at his trade, but realizing that it would make him ill, was obliged to abandon his purpose on account of his health. He then held the position of section foreman for four years (1853-56) on the old Wabash Railroad. During the following six months he read law, subsequently obtained a license and in 1858 began practicing his profession. In 1859, during the gold excitement, he went to Pike's Peak, but not meeting with the expected success, returned to his native town. He then practiced law in Sidney for a time, and in 1873 came to Urbana, where he has since continued in his profession.

Politically Mr. White has always been a Democrat and held the offices of Postmaster and Collector at Sidney, and also served as Postmaster under President Buchanan.

One June 5, 1858, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Harriet M. Turner, who died December 6, 1883. Mr. White was again married November 20, 1884, his second wife being Selorah (Kelly) Murdock, who died September 7, 1901. Mr. White is still a member of the Champaign County Bar. He is a self-made man and has the reputation of being the greatest divorce lawyer in the State.

STEPHEN C. WHITE (deceased) was born in 1824, near Dresden, Ohio, a son of Stephen and Orpha (Howard) White, natives of Vermont. Mr. White was married in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 30, 1852, to Miss Jane Smiley, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, but lived mostly before her marriage, in Hamilton County. Her parents were Alexander and

Mary (McMullen) Smiley, the former having been born in Pennsylvania, and the latter, in Kentucky. Her father died at the age of sixty years, and her mother lived to be eighty years old. The father was a farmer in Ohio.

Mr. White was engaged in farming in Ohio until 1858, when he removed to Champaign County, Ill., residing one year in Urbana. He then bought eighty acres of land on Section 29, Urbana Township, where his widow now resides. During the Civil War, Mr. White's family resided in Urbana, and for several years afterwards,—about eleven years, in all. He enlisted in Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the conflict.

In politics, Mr. White was always a Republican. Socially, he was a member of Black Eagle Post, No. 127, G. A. R. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as is Mrs. White. One daughter, Anna, who was born to them, married Geoffrey McDaniel. Mr. McDaniel died about the year 1884. He and his wife had two children: Ernest Claude, who was the main stay of his widowed mother and grandmother, until his death at the age of twenty-three years, and a daughter, Myrtle, who lives at home.

Mrs. White and her daughter, Mrs. McDaniel, reside together and carry on the farm, cheerfully surmounting the many difficulties which always confront women left alone.

ALEXANDER P. WHITMORE, resident owner of valuable 160-acre farm on Section 4, Philo Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Wallingford, Rutland County, Vt., April 15, 1833, and in boyhood removed with his parents to Washington County, N. Y., where he received his early education in the subscription schools, and was later trained to various kinds of work, in time locating in New York City, which continued to be his home about four years.

December 9, 1861, Mr. Whitmore was married to Susan J. Bonen, who was born at Wallingford, Vt., December 9, 1839, and in April, 1865, removed to Champaign County, Ill., and there worked at the carpenter's trade until 1867, when he became agent of the Rockford Fire Insurance Company, a vocation which he still carries on in connection with farming. In 1870 he purchased eighty acres of land in

Stanton Township, which he sold out a few years later and bought 150 in Homer Township, upon which he lived several years. Besides his home farm purchased in 1879, he is owner of a farm near Aberdeen, S. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore had two children: Susan E., born in Champaign City, Ill., October 10, 1867, and Mae B., born in Philo, Champaign County, December 17, 1879. The first Mrs. Whitmore died in Watertown, N. Y., in 1892, and on February 12, 1898, Mr. Whitmore married Susan Tucker of Pennsylvania. The daughter, Susan E., married October 15, 1885, George E. Morrow, a Christian minister of Burlington, Vt., and since the death of her mother, Mae B. has resided with her sister, Mrs. Morrow. Mr. Whitmore is a staunch Democrat, and has served for sixteen years as School Director.

HENRY J. WIGGINS, banker of Homer, Champaign County, Ill., was born in Hocking County, Ohio, February 9, 1840, and received his mental training in the public schools. On the paternal side, he is of English ancestry. His father, Zedekiah D. Wiggins, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1816. His mother, formerly Lucinda Haynes, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wiggins was reared to hard work and simple living on his father's farm. He responded to the call of his country during the Civil War, enlisting, in September, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he soon after was discharged on account of illness contracted in the service. Recovering his health he re-enlisted in August, 1863, in Company M, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, serving until July 4, 1864, when he was made organizer of colored troops at Camp Nelson, Ky. Assigned to Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry as Second Lieutenant, he was later promoted to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment. As such he served until his honorable discharge, October 13, 1866. He afterwards went to Mexico, and subsequently returned to his father's farm.

On December 31, 1867, Mr. Wiggins married Miss Rosalie L. Eggleston, of Hocking County, Ohio, and of this union three children have been born, namely: Pearly E., Charles B., and Nellie R.

Mr. Wiggins came to Champaign County in 1878, and was successfully engaged in farming.

In 1882 he turned his attention to banking in Homer. He has the ability and inclination for public affairs, and has filled important offices, as a Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANK D. WILLARD was born in Urbana Township, Champaign County, Ill., in 1870, and there received a common-school education. His father, Charles Henry Willard, now a resident of Urbana, is a native of Mississippi, where his birth occurred in 1820. His grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Dunn) Willard, were born in Virginia, and died when Charles was a child.

Charles H. Willard was apprenticed to a man in Arkansas, who treated him like a slave, and he ran away, going in a boat up the river. For the following fifteen years, he was employed on boats running on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He was also employed for some time on public works and on railroads in Indiana. He went to Minneapolis, Minn., at the time when there were only Indian wigwams on the site of the present city. Left an orphan, mistreated by the man who employed him, without a day's schooling, Mr. Willard has fought his way to success, in spite of the many disadvantages of his earlier years. He was married in Putnam County, Ind., November 14, 1850, to Miss Malinda Smith, and, buying an ox-team, the young couple removed to Illinois, finally locating in Champaign County, in 1861. He purchased 40 acres of land on Section 24, Urbana Township, and was at first obliged to buy farm machinery on time, but always paid his bills, and his credit has ever been of the best. He progressed steadily, made new purchases, and increased his farm to 360 acres. He then bought a tract of land and laid out the village of Gifford, where he erected an elevator, at a cost of \$10,000. He subsequently gave most of the land to his children. He has 600 acres in Lawrence County, Ill., which is under the management of his son Samuel. By his first wife he had six children, namely: James M.; Charles Henry, Jr.; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Claude Hogan, of Urbana; Joseph C.; Grant, and Samuel. Of these only Samuel survives. The mother of this family died in 1865. On November 14, 1869, Mr. Willard was married to Mrs. Ruth A. Ditto, a daughter of William and Margaret Ditto, who were early settlers of Champaign County. Eight children

were born of this union, of whom Frank D. is the eldest.

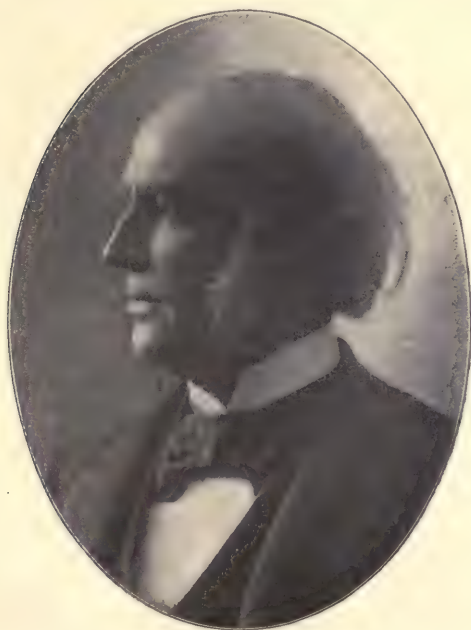
Frank D. Willard, like his father, has always been very ambitious, and consequently has made a success of his chosen vocation of farming. He remained at home, assuming the management of his father's large farm, when the latter removed to Urbana. In 1895 he purchased 160 acres of land southwest of Champaign, to which he added, in 1900, eighty acres, on Section 23, Urbana Township. The latter tract he cultivates himself, in connection with that of his father, the other farm being rented. The property comprises 440 acres, in all, most of which is planted in small grain, some attention, however, being paid to stock raising. In politics, Mr. Willard is a Democrat, and in religion, he and his family are members of the Universalist church of Urbana.

In 1889, Mr. Willard was married to Maggie, a daughter of Patrick Murphy, of Urbana. Of this union two children were born—Ervin Elmer and Hazel Gertrude. Their mother died in 1894. In 1895, Mr. Willard was married to Lydia, a daughter of Arthur and Eliza Wade, who was born in 1875, in Tolono Township, Champaign County. She graduated from the Urbana High School in 1893, and was a teacher in Champaign County until her marriage. This union has resulted in five children, namely: Agnes Luella, Dora Alta, Harold Bryan, Charles Henry and Frank Glenn, all of whom reside at home.

COL. JOHN S. WOLFE (deceased), attorney and soldier of the Civil War, was born in Morgan County, Ill., September 21, 1833, the son of George and Mary (Simms) Wolfe, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of North Carolina. His paternal grandfather, Henry Wolfe, was a soldier of the Revolution. The family removed in 1839 from Morgan to Macoupin County, and in the latter the subject of this sketch grew to manhood on a farm, remaining with his father until twenty-two years of age, meanwhile pursuing his early studies in the country log school house of that period. Early in life he planned entering the legal profession and, in 1857, entered the office of the late Gen. John M. Palmer as a student, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar.

Promptly after his admission to the bar, in partnership with his fellow-student, Col. J. W.

Langley, he opened a law office in Carlinville, whence, a year later he removed to Champaign, and where, during most of his life he pursued his profession. He was one of the first in Champaign to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men to resist the assault of the Southern Confederates upon the integrity of the Union, taking a prominent part in a meeting held in a public hall, and after concluding an eloquent address, giving evidence of his sincerity by writing his name at the head of the list of volunteers. He was chosen captain of the company then organized, but owing



COL. JOHN S. WOLFE.

to the large number of patriotic organizations tendering their services to the Government, it was not at once called into service. After remaining in camp some weeks at Joliet, on June 13, 1861, the company was mustered in as a part of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being one of the first regiments to be organized in this State for the three years' service. After a service of about one year, he was obliged to accept a discharge on account of disability incurred in battle. It was after his return home that he was married to Miss Celestia A. Young, a native of Lorain County, Ohio, who survives him.

Having recovered from the disability incurred during his first enlistment, in 1864 he assisted in the organization of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, which, on June 6, 1864, was mustered in at Mattoon for 100 days' service, with Captain Wolfe as Colonel. During its period of service the regiment was on duty chiefly in Missouri, guarding the railroads and other lines of communication from the incursions of guerrillas and "bushwhackers" who infested that region. This service was of great importance to the army in the field, and assisted to check the atrocities which had so long disgraced the State.

After returning from the field, Colonel Wolfe resumed the practice of his profession, for about three years having an office in Chicago. He then returned to Champaign, where he renewed his partnership with Col. J. W. Langley, and continued in practice for the remainder of his life, for the last thirty years being local attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad. As a lawyer and citizen he maintained a high reputation for personal integrity and fair dealing. Besides devoting his attention to his profession, he was an enthusiastic student of pure literature, to which he gave his leisure moments.

An independent in politics, he was not a seeker for office and never held any political position. He was a Methodist in religious views, and held various positions of trust in connection with that denomination. Socially, he was identified with the Masonic Order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery of Champaign. In his later years he traveled extensively, spending considerable time on the Pacific coast, and during the summer of 1903, in company with his wife, making a tour of the principal countries of Europe. His death occurred at his home in Champaign, June 23, 1904.

There could be no more fitting conclusion of this sketch of a patriotic and honored citizen than the following extract from a memorial prepared by his life-long friend, Judge J. O. Cunningham, and adopted by the Champaign County Bar a few days after Colonel Wolfe's death:

"Coming from what is known in our country as the great middle class, that class which has built up and made mighty this great State,

he began his life on a farm, where he not only acquired that strong physical organization which bore him through the struggles of an arduous professional career of great length, but he also acquired and habituated himself to the practice of those homely virtues which adorn all great characters, and which are necessary to success in any career. From the farm to the bar—the path pursued by so many American youth—was the course chosen by our friend, and was most successfully pursued by him for more than forty years, until fortune and fame were his—until he won the respect and affection of his associates of the bar, and, finally, the reverence of every man in this county, which he had seen grow from an open, vacant waste of prairie to be one of the most populous and productive of the State. His professional career was only interrupted by his answer to the call of his country, made when its life was imperiled, which call Col. Wolfe was among the first to obey of that vast number who answered it.

"To the end he was what he had been for many years, learned, persuasive, eloquent of speech. To the end he was to us all courteous, kindly in manner, affectionate. To the end he was the safe counselor, the true friend, the loyal citizen, unmoved by flattery, unswerved by mercenary appeals, uninfluenced by the prestige of great names, disassociated from the right as he saw it.

"His place at the bar is vacant, never to be filled; but the marked career is before us as a model, while in yonder cemetery that great individual is merged into the narrow mound of earth. Gone is the dear friend, the loyal citizen, the affectionate husband. Among ourselves as his intimate associates, and with her who mourns alone in her widowhood the loss of a life companion, we mourn his loss, yet we may rejoice that—

"Having won the bound of man's appointed years, at least,

Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,

Serenely to his final rest has passed;

While the soft memory of his virtues yet

Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set."

The high esteem in which Colonel Wolfe's memory is held by his townspeople, is at-

tested by the fact that their Board of Education has erected a new school building—the most beautiful and most complete in the city—and has named it "The Colonel Wolfe School," thinking that this is such a monument as he would most wish to have erected to his memory. Here, where happy children gather to do the joyous, pleasant tasks of school life, that shall fit them for future usefulness, is written the name "Colonel Wolfe"—the name of one whose sweet and pure character and noble citizenship are worthy of highest emulation of all the youth of the land.

EDWARD A. WOLFRAM, retail liquor merchant, Champaign, Ill., was born in 1866, at Buffalo, N. Y., and obtained his education in the private schools of Hart, Minn. His parents were Charles H. and Clara (Buerger) Wolfram, natives, respectively of Germany, and of Buffalo, N. Y. While still a child, the subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Hart, Minn., where his father was engaged in the carpenter line. In 1887 he came to Champaign, Ill., as a representative for the Schmidt Brewing Company, which position he held for two years. He was then engaged as a bartender for seven years, and in 1901 entered into his present business, which is located at No. 109 N. First Street, his residence being at 606 East Vitee Street.

In 1893 Mr. Wolfram married Louise Unike, a native of Champaign, and a daughter of John and Bertha (Blaudes) Unike, who were born in Germany, and became early settlers of Champaign. To them have been born two children,—Walter and Ethel.

WILLIAM FRANCIS WOODS, attorney-at-law, was born in Farmer City, Ill., July 16, 1876. His parents, Thomas and Catherine (Kirk) Woods, were natives of Ireland, where they attended the common schools. They emigrated to the United States in the 'fifties, locating in Logan County, Ill., and were married at Atlanta, in the same State. They came to Champaign County in 1879, settling in Harwood Township, where the husband died May 3, 1899, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a member of the Catholic Church, with which his wife is still connected. At the age of sixty-five years, she now resides in Urbana Ill.

William F. Woods was an only child; his

primary education being obtained in the public schools supplemented by a course in Rice's Collegiate Institute, at Paxton, Ill. Later, he took a classical course in the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of A. B., and the distinction of being class orator. He was a member of the University debating teams, and paid special attention to political science and public law.

After graduating, Mr. Woods entered the law office of Wolfe & Savage, at Champaign, at the same time taking a regular law course in the University of Illinois, and being graduated from the College of Law in 1902, at the head of his class. In the same year, he was admitted to the bar, and has practiced ever since in Urbana, to which town he came after the death of his father, in 1899. He is the attorney for, and one of the directors in, the Farmers' Savings & Loan Bank, in Urbana. Politically, Mr. Woods is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the success of his party. In religion, he is a member of the Catholic Church, and socially, is affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and was elected Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus on the establishment of the order at Urbana, in August, 1904. Mr. Woods has been quite successful in his law practice, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren, and of a large circle of acquaintance.

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT, lawyer and jurist, was born August 23, 1844, at Briar Ridge, Adams County, Ohio. When Mr. Wright was eleven years old his father died. Up to that time he had attended the common schools, but after the death of his father he was obliged to take charge of the farm, and for the time being, was actively engaged in agriculture. In 1861, shortly before reaching his seventeenth year, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By successive promotions he attained the rank of Lieutenant of his company, and was mustered out with that rank at the close of the war in 1865. He served over four years, participating in all the campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee. He was wounded—but not seriously—during the siege of Atlanta.

After the war Mr. Wright returned to his old home in Ohio, where he studied law, later

taking a course at the Cincinnati College of Law, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1867. In 1868 he married Miss Elizabeth West, of Decatur, Ohio, and shortly afterwards came to Illinois, establishing his home in Urbana. He had practiced law a short time in Ohio, but practically began his professional career here. About 1870 he became associated with Judge W. H. Somers, as junior member of the firm of Somers & Wright, which continued in existence until about 1885, being known as one of the strongest law firms in this part of the State. From 1885 to 1891 Judge Wright practiced alone. In the year last named he was elected Circuit Judge of the old Sixth Circuit, and in 1897 was re-elected to that position. He served on the circuit bench nearly twelve years altogether, and during nine years of that time was also on the bench of the Appellate Court by appointment of the Supreme Court of Illinois. In January, 1903, he was appointed by President Roosevelt Judge of the United States Court of Claims, as successor to the late Lawrence Weldon, and removed to Washington, D. C. He was regarded as one of the ablest members of the State judiciary during his term of service, and has added to his honors as a jurist in the position he now holds as a member of the Court of Claims. Judge Wright was closely identified with the political, social, and business life of this part of the community during his long residence in Urbana, and was prominent as a member of the Masonic and other fraternal orders, and was also a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROYAL WRIGHT, well-known lawyer, Urbana, Ill., was born in Urbana, September 13, 1870, the son of Judge Francis M. Wright, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Wright was educated in the public schools of Urbana, and at the University of Illinois, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters in the class of '92. He read law under the preceptorship of his father, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1893. He began the practice of his profession the same year in Urbana, and has since taken a leading place among the members of the local bar. Since 1896, he has served as Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court.

Mr. Wright has been prominent in the local councils of the Republican party, taking an active interest in political campaigns from time to time. He is a 32nd degree Mason, affiliating with the Oriental Consistory of Chicago, the Knights Templar, and also with Masonic bodies at Urbana.

Mr. Wright was married in 1894, to Miss Male Candy, of Princeton, Ind.

MRS. MARY J. WRISK, widow of the late Charles N. Wrisk, resides in a comfortable home in the village of Sidney, Champaign County, Ill., and is the owner of a valuable estate in Sidney Township. Charles N. Wrisk was born in Ripley County, Ind., in June, 1833, and at the age of fourteen years, went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he secured work at the carpenter's trade, in the meantime attending the public schools. In 1849 he went to Coles County, bought a team, and hauled ties for the railroad company, which was then building in that section. He worked at carpentering, saved his money, and bought a small tract of land in Sidney Township. After his marriage he operated a farm in Coles County, which he later sold and then moved to Sidney, where he worked as a carpenter, and later became the possessor of 970 acres of fine land. In 1885, he bought a home in Sidney, in which Mrs. Wrisk now resides.

Mr. Wrisk was married in 1860, to Mary J., a daughter of William and Sarah A. (Beaver) Ashley, early settlers of Coles County, the for-

mer of whom died in 1897, and the latter, in 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Ashley ten children were born, of whom four survive, namely: Mary J., Marion, John and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Wrisk became the parents of two children: Flora, who married William Swearingen, and John F., a farmer of Sidney Township. In 1894 Mr. Wrisk suffered a stroke of paralysis, which subsequently caused his death September 18, 1898. In her religious association, Mrs. Wrisk is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM WYKLE was born in 1863, at Peoria, Ill., where he obtained a common-school education, at the completion of which he engaged in the dairy business at Danforth, Ill. In 1894 he removed to Buckley, Ill., continuing in the same business. There he remained until 1899, when he removed to Stewart, Iowa, to engage in the grain trade on an extensive scale. He came to Mahomet, Champaign County, Ill., in 1903, and has since conducted the business formerly owned by J. V. Black. He is the proprietor of a large elevator, the capacity of which is 85,000 bushels, and is also a dealer in coal.

Mr. Wykle was married in 1887, to Miss Alice Stafford, a native of England, who lived in Peoria, Ill., at the time of her marriage. Five children have been born to them, as follows: Ethel; Bertha; Jennie, deceased; Wilber, and Stewart.

ALONZO ALLEN RICHARDS.

Alonzo Allen Richards, farmer, Ogden Township, Champaign County, Ill., was born in the township where he now resides, October 20, 1850, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Patterson) Richards, who were early settlers on Salt Fork. On March 6, 1877, he was married to Miss Parmelia Jane Frederick, daughter of Eugene P. and Mary (Parris) Frederick, and to them five children have been born: Sarah Elizabeth, born March 1, 1878, married, September 18, 1893, to William F. Miller, a farmer of Homer Township, and they have two children—Leon Guy and Charles Allen; Eugene Allen Albert, born July 31, 1881 resides with

his parents on the homestead; Asa Walker, born February 11, 1884, married, October 27, 1903, Pearle Grace Thompson, daughter of Oliver and Rebecca (Black) Thompson, of Vermilion County, and they have one daughter, Ora Lavon, born October 28, 1904; James Lester, born May 7, 1887; Clarence Flenard, born June 17, 1890. Mr. Richards is a member of the Christian Church, and politically is independent, always casting his vote for whom he considers "the best man." He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the Fraternal Army of Homer and the Woodman Lodge of Ogden.

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